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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain or snow; colder; high easterly to westerly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,545. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1899.—12 Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:
TWELVE PAGES,
WITH
SATURDAY REVIEW OF
BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74c. Cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40c; cash cotton, 7 9-16c.

FOREIGN.—Further British reverses are reported from sources believed to be in touch with the Boers. It is said that Mafeking has fallen and that Durban may be attacked. Many refugees were leaving Ladysmith and the Boers were mounting guns there when communication ceased on Thursday. Gen. Buller is still at Cape Town. London is full of rumors, and it is reported that Gen. White was compelled to fall back, leaving his wounded. The situation at Kimberley on Nov. 1 was unchanged. The Paris Figaro says that if Europe does not remain strictly neutral a United States fleet would appear off the coasts of South Africa. It is reported that the Boers are using Creusot guns and were trained for two months in firing by French agents. The Municipal Council of Paris passed resolutions of sympathy with the Boers. German criticism of the speech of the Marquis of Lansdowne is very severe. A leading paper says that it is apparent that the British Army is no longer an efficient instrument. The British Government has been given the privilege of bringing Canadia hay to New York and Boston and compressing it for shipment to Africa. Reports on the British losses on Monday show 57 killed, 227 wounded, and 473 missing, the latter not including the Irish Fusiliers. The Boer loss is said to have been 295 killed and wounded. Canada has offered to send another contingent and Australia may make a similar offer. Newfoundland may send half its force of police. The news comes from London that the United States has asked written assurance from interested powers that the "open-door" policy in China will be continued. Failing to get this, the report says, this country will insist upon receiving the same recognition as other powers. Paul Leopold Hoffner, Bishop of Mayence, is dead. Residents of Bluefields are again having trouble with the Administration. Andrade, the deposed Venezuelan President, yesterday left St. Thomas, D. W. I., for San Juan de Puerto Rico. A heavy gale yesterday swept the southwestern part of the British coast. A ferry accident in Antwerp yesterday thirty-five persons were drowned.—Pages 1 and 6.

Page 1.

Fire destroyed the building at 94, 96, and 98 Mott Street yesterday. There was loss of life, several persons were injured, and the total loss will amount, it is believed, to $150,000.

Cass Gilbert, the architect whose plans for the new Custom House have been accepted, will take action, he intimates, against architects who signed the petition against the Judge's decision.

Page 2.

Lemuel E. Quigg issued his election forecast, predicting the success of the fusion ticket by the aid of the labor vote.

Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn says the entire Republican ticket will be elected in Nebraska.

Patrick J. Gleason had an alarming attack of heart disease, thought to be due to the excitement of the political campaign.

President York, Chief Devery, and Commissioner Keating denied that there was any politics in the revocation of Capt. Goddard's permit for a parade in the Twentieth Assembly District.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall Mr. Croker spoke in favor of the rapid transit plan, defended District Attorney Gardiner, and predicted a majority of 65,000 or 70,000.

At the hearing of a case of alleged illegal registration in the West Side Court, Clarence Anderson, landlord of 208 Amsterdam Avenue, in the Nineteenth Assembly District, testified that an unknown man had engaged and paid for rooms for a dozen men six weeks ago. The West End Republican Club has appointed a committee to prosecute illegal voters.

Page 5.

The committee of the National Educational Association reported yesterday in opposition to a National university.

Page 6.

Ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster defended the claims of the United States in the Alaskan boundary case in a lecture at Washington last night.

Page 12.

The Grand Jury handed a presentment on the subject of poolrooms to Recorder Goff.

The first run of the Automobile Club of America will take place to-day if the weather be fair.

The Board of Trustees of Sailors' Snug Harbor yesterday held its first session to consider the charges against the Governor, Commander Delehanty, United States Navy.

Collector Bidwell said yesterday that he was not investigating the complaint of Sir Louis Davies of the Canadian Cabinet that he had been discourteously treated at the Custom House here.

Richard Croker appeared before the Mazet committee and denied the charges in regard to his gas stock transactions made by Mr. Mazet in campaign speeches, challenging the latter to take the witness stand and repeat his assertions under oath. Mr. Mazet declined, saying that the matter was outside the scope of the investigation.

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MGR. NICHOLAS CANTWELL ILL.

Vicar General of the Philadelphia Diocese at the Point of Death.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—Mgr. Nicholas Cantwell, Vicar General of the Archdiocese of Philadelphia and Rector Emeritus of the Church of St. Philip de Neri, this city, is lying at the point of death, and owing to his advanced age, eighty-seven years, the attending physicians express little hope of his recovery. His ailment is debility.

USED BOTH POWDER AND POISON.

Explosion Did Not Kill Him, but the Drug Did.

EGANSVILLE, Ontario, Nov. 3.—William Yaster, who on Tuesday last murdered his wife and nineteen-year-old daughter, committed suicide this morning. Previous to taking poison he filled his mouth with gunpowder and touched it with a lighted match. The explosion did not kill him, but the poison did.

FIGHT OVER STREET RAILWAYS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—The Common Council next Monday will act upon an ordinance by Alderman Foreman providing for a commission to investigate the street railways of Chicago and report on the best means of dealing with them. The ordinance is looked upon by those interested in such matters as the only feasible way of dealing with the street railways on a strictly business basis when applications for renewals of franchises are made.

Alderman Foreman believes the time is not far distant when the State Legislature will take upon itself to appoint a commission to regulate the electric lines, and when that is done the street railways of Chicago will come under the control of the State, unless the Council has already delegated a body with all of the powers of the probable State commission.

Three Tooth Requisites.
a good dentist, a good tooth brush, and Bensolzpius Antiseptic Tooth Powder. At all druggists. —Adv.

LIVES LOST AT A FIRE

Flames Destroy Property in Mott Street Worth $150,000.

THE ROLL OF THE INJURED

Brave Attempts at Rescues Made by William C. Russell, Unemployed, and a Butcher.

One of the fiercest fires with which the department has had to cope in some time occurred yesterday afternoon in the six-story brick building at 94, 96, and 98 Mott Street. The building and its contents were totally destroyed and there is also every evidence that three men lost their lives in the fire while a number were more or less injured, one fatally. The following men are missing and are supposed to have been either burned or suffocated in the cellar:

THE MISSING.

CONDON, MICHAEL, the engineer, of 1,324 Third Avenue. He was last seen making an effort to get to the grating to the street and dropped back into the cellar.
SCHMIDT, CHARLES, an employe of the Manhattan Bedding Company, twenty years old, of 224 Cook Street, Williamsburg.
ROGER, —, a boy; also an employe, seventeen years old, residence unknown.

THE INJURED.

KINSEY, JOSEPH B., of 25 Vandam Street, an employe, fell from the fourth floor fire escape and fractured his skull. Will die. Taken to Hudson Street Hospital.
MUNN, FRANK, an employe, of 81 Essex Street, fell from the fire escape on the second floor and fractured his ankle. Taken to Hudson Street Hospital.
McGRADE, PETER, engineer of Engine 33, injured and burned by exploding valve and escaping steam. Taken to Hudson Street Hospital.
CALLEGY, JOHN J., a fireman of Engine 55, badly cut by flying glass. Wounds dressed by ambulance surgeon and sent home.
McCANN, WILLIAM, a porter, of 476 Warren Street, Brooklyn, rescued in an unconscious condition from heat and smoke. Revived and went home.

The building was occupied on the first, third, and fourth floors by the Manhattan Bedding Company, manufacturer of brass and iron bedsteads and springs, and on the second, fifth, and sixth floors by F. Mohr & Co., manufacturers of furniture, who also occupied in part the building at 41, 43, 45, and 47 Elizabeth Street, which nearly adjoins the Mott Street building on the east. Adjoining on the south is the building of the Brooklyn Chair Company, fronting on Canal Street, while on the other side are a number of the poorest class of tenement houses. The burned building was packed with inflammable material, and this with the surrounding old properties made the spot an ideal one for a dangerous blaze.

It is believed that the fire started in a pile of excelsior stored in the cellar of 94 Mott Street, where William McCann, the missing man Schmidt, and another employe, Jacob Eisman, were at work. McCann smelled smoke, and as he turned the whole cellar seemed suddenly to burst into a blaze. The men saw it was necessary to get out at once, and while Eisman got away, Schmidt and McCann ran to the stairway leading to the sub-cellar, where Condon was at work and shouted to the engineer that the place was on fire. Condon came to the bottom of the stairs in a moment, and although he must have appreciated the danger of his position he said he would go back to turn off the steam and thereby avert an explosion. That was the last seen of him by McCann.

Eisman had meanwhile run up stairs and warned the bookkeeper, A. O. Fisher, of the conditions below. There were about forty employes in the building at the time, and Fisher ran up stairs, shouting to them to get out. He had not more than mounted the first flight when the flames burst through a dozen parts of the building and immediately enveloped every part of the interior. Fisher managed to get out by the fire-escape, with no time to spare. The employes, who had had warning from the heavy clouds of smoke rolling up the shafts and stairways to the workrooms, hurried out on the fire-escapes, and all got away except Munn and Kinsey, who fell in their excitement and were injured, as described above. In the basement McCann was groping his way through the blinding volume of smoke, and he became separated from Schmidt.

RESCUES AT THE FIRE.

The heroes of the occasion were William C. Russell, an unemployed man of 214 East Ninety-fifth Street, who was passing through Mott Street at the time, and Michael Bagnelli, a butcher of 115 Mott Street. Bagnelli and Russell rushed to the opening in the pavement leading to the basement, where they heard some one shouting. Russell threw himself face down on the walk and told Bagnelli to hold his ankles. Several other persons who happened up at this time also acted as anchors for the intrepid Russell, who was thus lowered down through the opening. He first caught McCann, who was groping around, and, half dead from the heat and smoke, the porter and his rescuer were pulled to the surface. Russell told his fellow-rescuers to lower away again, but he came back empty handed. He said that he had shouted, and thought he saw the engineer, Condon, trying to reach him. Then a wave of flame intervened, and Russell signaled to be drawn up. He said he was sure that Condon was lost.

Russell at once gave his attention to helping down the men on the fire-escapes, and in the meantime some one had turned in an alarm, which brought Engine No. 6 first to the scene. Others quickly followed, and the firemen rigged ropes from the lowest platform of the fire-escape on the Brooklyn Chair Company's building, where many women were at work, thus bringing them all safely to the street.

One alarm followed another in quick succession until in all four alarms were turned in, bringing to the scene Chief Croker, Deputy Chief Purroy, five Battalion Chiefs, four hook and ladder trucks, and twenty engines. Lines of hose were carried over and through the abutting buildings in Elizabeth and Canal Streets, until soon a dozen streams were playing on the fated Mott Street structure. There are two thick brick walls on each side of the Mott Street building, separating it from the others in the street, and this, with the splendid work of the firemen, kept the flames confined to the building in Mott Street, although the stocks in adjoining stores and the household effects in the tenements on the north were drenched with water.

The call for ambulances brought surgeons and conveyances from St. Vincent's and the Hudson Street Hospitals. The surgeons of the former hospital looked after the less seriously hurt, while the Hudson Street Hospital ambulances conveyed those badly hurt to the House of Relief. It was four hours before the fire was finally under control.

THE LOSS OF LIFE.

Chief Croker said there was little doubt that two and probably three men were overcome in the basement. No one could be found who knew anything of the boy Roger, who was known to be in the basement, but was not seen after the fire occurred. McCann is sure that Schmidt and Condon also perished. Schmidt's father, who is employed a few blocks below in Mott Street, came on the scene about 7 o'clock, and said that his son had not reported to him. He expressed the conviction that had his son escaped he would have come to relieve his father's anxiety.

But for the police there would have been serious trouble in the St. Nicholas Building, in Canal Street, which abuts on the destroyed building, and where in one part forty Italian girls were at work. Although in no immediate danger, these girls rushed for the fire-escapes, and tried to crowd one another out. Policemen Eckert and Ryan of the Elizabeth Street Station stopped the panic, and mounting the fire-escape, handed the frightened girls along until they reached the street. Some seventy-five girls at work for the American Flag Company, at 43 and 45 Elizabeth Street, were also rescued with difficulty.

The building at 94, 96, and 98 Mott Street is owned by the Hamburger estate, and is valued at $75,000. The complete destruction of the stocks of Mohr & Co. and the Manhattan Bedding Company, with the damage by water on the stocks of Mohr & Co., in the Elizabeth Street building, of the American Flag Company, and minor losses, it was estimated last night would bring up the total loss to about $150,000. The insurance is not known. Chief Croker also said that it would be impossible to search the building for the missing men before this morning.

TO EXTERMINATE CRIMINALS.

Methodist Clergyman Says that Eventually They Must Be Killed Off, and Favors Chloroform.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Nov. 3.—At a meeting of the Chautauqua Circle to-night, after a lecture on Socialism, the Rev. C. F. Wixon, a Methodist clergyman, declared that as one of the solutions of puzzling economic problems, the criminal classes would eventually have to be exterminated.

He did not think it right that the support of 100,000 criminals should be saddled on taxpayers.

When asked how he would exterminate them, he declared he favored chloroform after two grave offenses. The guillotine was too bloody, hanging too violent, the electric chair too uncertain and expensive.

LONG VOYAGE OF A YACHT.

From Boston to Chicago by New York, the Hudson River, the Erie Canal, and the Lakes.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—From Boston, by way of New York, the Hudson River, the Erie Canal, and the great lakes, 2,000 miles, is the trip just completed by Alderman Frank T. Fowler's sloop yacht Mirella, which entered Chicago River just at daybreak during the fierce northeaster of Wednesday. She was in charge of Capt. Walter B. Howes, and had John King for a crew.

The little craft, which measures but thirty-one feet on the water line, had made the long journey in eighty-one days, part of which time she was windbound on the lakes and part of which was spent in taking off the rigging at Albany to allow the passage of the Erie Canal, and in putting it on again at Buffalo.

Alderman Fowler bought the Mirella two years ago, when he was summering in Boston. She was then one year old. After using her this Summer he decided to bring her to Chicago and show yachtsmen here a thing or two about sailing.

MANGLED BY TORPEDO EXPLODER

Attache of the Naval Station at Newport Badly Injured While at Work.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 3.—While George R. Frye was overhauling Whitehead torpedo exploders in the chemical laboratory at the torpedo station this afternoon a premature explosion of the fulminate of mercury in the copper channel took place.

Frye lost all his fingers on the left hand, while the sight of his left eye was lost and his right hand and face were badly wounded. Frye returned from his wedding trip this morning, having been married Wednesday night.

MR. HOBART'S CONDITION.

Rallying After a Sinking Spell, He Passed a Comfortable Day.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 3.—Vice President Hobart, after a short sinking spell which yielded readily to treatment during the early morning hours, grew stonger after daylight and spent a most comfortable day.

If the physicians and his family had not abandoned all hope of his recovery, it would have seemed that he was improving. He was bright and cheerful all day. According to Dr. Newton, he suffered no pain whatever and took much nourishment, all, however, in liquid form.

A bulletin issued at 9:30 o'clock told of a sinking spell of the morning and the rally from it. Another at 2 o'clock said there was no change, and another at 8:30 to-night said the day had been a cheerful one and that no pain had been suffered.

The last bulletin of the night was issued at 11 o'clock, and said the Vice President was then sleeping quietly and that his pulse was full and strong.

A large basket of roses was received today from Mrs. McKinley. A letter from Mrs. McKinley was also received. Mr. Hobart during the afternoon had the papers read to him, and is said to have conversed freely about current events.

Letters were received from J. A. McCall, Mrs. Fred Grant, and Judge J. Frank Fort of Newark, who nominated Mr. Hobart at St. Louis.

A letter from Rear Admiral Schley read as follows: "I hope, with the millions of his countrymen who love him for his high worth, that the Vice President will soon be restored to the fullness of his health."

Prophet of Mr. Hobart's Death Is Dead.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 3.—Tax Receiver William High died at his home, on Godwin Street, early to-day. He had been ill only two days with pneumonia. He was a friend of Vice President Hobart. After Mr. High was stricken he seemed to realize that he would not recover, and remarked to his physician that he was sure he and Mr. Hobart would die within the month. Mr. High was about fifty-five years of age and single.

NATURAL GAS GIVES OUT.

Fort Wayne Company Cannot Furnish Enough for Fuel.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 3.—The Fort Wayne Gas Company, controlled by the Dietrich syndicate, to-day notified all its consumers that the recent cold snap indicated that the company could not furnish a sufficient amount of natural gas for fuel purposes during the coming Winter.

All consumers have been notified to lay in coal and wood to be used when necessary. The company to-day ordered all factories, office buildings, and hotels using gas under the boilers that the supply will be cut off Nov. 10 to protect private consumers and homes. The pressure is light to-night.

EMBEZZLER GIVES HIMSELF UP.

Chicago Man's Conscience Is Stricken and He Surrenders.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 3.—Sherwell Kershaw of Chicago, claimed to be an embezzler, called at Police Headquarters at a late hour last night and asked to be locked up. Kershaw said he had been employed in the Chicago house of the Detroit Copper Company, and that he had embezzled $7,000 from the firm. His peculations had been going on three years.

Finally, he said, becoming conscience-stricken, he confessed to the manager of the firm. The President of the company, at Detroit, was notified of Kershaw's shortage, and when the latter heard the President was on his way to Chicago to investigate he decamped. After knocking about the country for five weeks and running short of funds, he concluded to give himself up. The St. Louis police detained Kershaw and notified Chicago.

BRITISH CAPTAIN'S HEAVY FINE.

Baltimore Collector Assesses Him $5,000 for Violating the Health Laws.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 3.—The British steamship Nith, which arrived here to-day, was fined $5,000 by Collector Stone for failure to produce a bill of health from Constantinople. Capt. Rodhan makes the statement that his vessel was loaded at "Poti," and, knowing the importance of having a bill of health on entering a United States port, and as there was no Consul at that port, he sent a messenger forty miles across the country to Batoum to a United States Consul and requested a bill of health or certificate from that office, but was refused, as it was not within the jurisdiction of the Consul at Batoum.

He then steamed to Constantinople, anchored off the city, went ashore, and found the United States Consulate closed, it being after office hours. The vessel being on time charter, Capt. Rodhan was obliged to proceed. Application will be made to the Secretary of the Treasury for relief.

CUSTOM HOUSE ARCHITECT

Secretary Gage Accepts the Plans of Cass Gilbert.

TO ACT UPON THE PETITION

Mr. Gilbert Calls Unsuccessful Competitors' Statements False—His Counsel on Mr. Platt's Memorandum.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The controversy over the selection of an architect for the New York Custom House was finally settled to-day by the approval by the Secretary of the Treasury of the report of the commission appointed to examine the plans of the competitors. The commission recommended the appointment of Mr. Cass Gilbert of New York, and the approval of that report makes Mr. Gilbert the architect of the New York Custom House. Assistant Secretary Taylor, in discussing this matter to-day, said:

"There has been an unusual interest taken in this matter, and the final decision was arrived at only after the most thorough investigation of all the acts of the commission. When it was known that the report was favorable to the selection of Mr. Gilbert prominent public men of New York entered a protest against the approval of the report. Nine of the competing architects filed a protest with the President, asking that the report of the commission be set aside and a new commission appointed, although one of the nine protestants subsequently telegraphed the department that his firm's name appeared upon the protest by mistake."

The report of the commission was made some time ago to Assistant Secretary Taylor, but as Secretary Gage was absent, action was delayed at the request of prominent citizens of New York until his return. In order that all parties might be heard and the fullest discussion had as to the methods and report of the commission, Assistant Secretary Taylor invited all the competitors to present to the Secretary, either verbally or in writing, their opinions as to whether or not the report of the commission should be approved and the reasons for their conclusions. Answers were received from all of the competitors except two. Nine, including Mr. Gilbert, favored approving the report, eight protested against its approval, and one made no recommendation. All of the competitors outside of New York favored approval. In New York one-half of the competitors favored disapproval, and the other half either favored approval or made no recommendations.

Judging from what was said last night by Cass Gilbert, the architect whose plans for the new Custom House at Bowling Green have now been finally selected, there seems a strong probability that the failure of the effort to have the jury's award set aside will not be the end of the matter. Although Mr. Gilbert would not say so in so many words, he intimated that he intends to take action against the architects who signed the petition against the Judges's decision, which was sent to President McKinley.

"You can say for me," said Mr. Gilbert, who was seen just after his arrival from Washington at the Holland House, "that I am naturally very much gratified at the outcome of this matter, and that I shall do my best to make the building in every way a fine thing, and worthy of its place and of its object in the largest sense of the term. The evidence upon this matter was settled upon its merits. Secretary Gage has always fully investigated all questions that came before him for decision. He has certainly done so in this instance, and has given everybody an opportunity to be heard."

Asked what he intended to do with reference to the petition signed by some of the unsuccessful architects, Mr. Gilbert said:

"I have turned that matter over to my attorney, George C. Squires, and if you wish any further information I will refer you to him. All I wish to say now is that the insinuations contained in that petition were absolutely false and unwarranted. I shall certainly do what is necessary to protect my reputation from such grossly unfounded and libelous attacks. Although I, personally, would prefer not to stir up trouble, I cannot let such a matter pass unchallenged."

Mr. Squires was afterward seen. He declined to say what the present plans of his client are with regard to action about the architects' protest to the President, but gave some particulars with regard to the manner in which the agitation against Mr. Gilbert was pressed in Washington.

"I went with Mr. Gilbert to Washington," said Mr. Squires, "on Wednesday, upon the invitation of the Secretary of the Treasury. On our arrival Mr. Gage showed us a sort of brief which had been filed with the department by Senator Platt. It was in the form of a letter to the Senator from Lemuel E. Quigg, and contained the same charges as appear in the petition of the unsuccessful competitors. Mr. Gage also gave me a copy of the architects' protest, and said that he would hear Mr. Gilbert and myself upon the charges on Thursday. I prepared an answer to the charges in the form of a short brief, and on Thursday we again called upon the Secretary, who heard what we had to say, and told us that we should receive his decision to-day.

"Yesterday morning we called upon Mr. Gage again. We found that he had gone to attend a Cabinet council. He had, however, left word that he intended to bring the matter up before the council and would notify the department of the decision arrived at. We called again in about an hour, and Mr. Taylor, the Assistant Secretary, told us that Mr. Gilbert had received the award. Later on a letter was sent to Mr. Gilbert formally appointing him the architect for the Custom House.

"It seems that when Mr. McKinley received the petition from the architects he sent it at once to Secretary Gage. The memorandum filed by Senator Platt was rather more lengthy than the petition, but it contained exactly the same arguments, which resolve themselves into a reflection upon the honesty of the jury."

In spite of the lateness of the hour at which he returned to this city, a number of Mr. Gilbert's friends called upon him last evening to congratulate him upon the outcome of the matter. The plans for the new buildings will not be made public for about three weeks, it being the rule of the Treasury Department not to make architects' designs public until the bids for the construction of the buildings have been advertised for.

The news of the approval by the Secretary of the Treasury of the award of the jury was received by New York architects with general satisfaction. Since the agitation to have the award set aside was begun well-known members of the profession have been noticeably unwilling to say anything for publication in which their names were to be attached, but have given their opinions freely when assured that their names would not be published. One well-known architect said yesterday:

"I do not see that Secretary Gage could have done anything else after the New York and Philadelphia Chapters of the American Institute of Architects had stated their wishes in such an unmistakable way. I think that even those architects who signed the petition to President McKinley that the decision of the jury be set aside realized very soon afterward that they had done a foolish thing. At any rate, though some of them were at the meeting of the New York Chapter on Wednesday evening, there was no real opposition to the resolution, and, as I see by this morning's papers, some of those who were said to have signed the petition now declare that they did so under a misapprehension. Had the jury's verdict been set aside it is difficult to see how any architect could have grumbled in future if the Federal authorities chose to ignore the competitive system altogether. Of course, a good many architects do not believe in that system at all, and the American Institute has officially declared that the direct appointment of architects is to be preferred. You can find that on the circular giving the minimum scale of professional fees that a member of the institute may charge. However, that is not the question, and so far as public buildings are concerned, I personally believe in having competitions."

SCHLEY TRAVELS SOUTH.

Great Crowds Greet the Admiral at All Stations—He Is Cheered as "the Hero of Santiago."

LYNCHBURG, Va., Nov. 3.—A reception committee of promirent citizens, including Mayor Smith and Senator Daniel, welcomed Admiral Schley here on his way to Atlanta. The City Council was present in a body. Senator Daniel introduced the Admiral to a large gathering, and the distinguished sailor was enthusiastically cheered.

The Rear Admiral made a speech of a few words, in which he said he was bound to Lynchburg "by a very sweet tie," alluding to the fact that his daughter-in-law, the wife of Lieut. T. F. Schley, was Miss Langhorne of this city. He was kept busy shaking hands during the few minutes the train stopped here

DANVILLE, Va., Nov. 3.—Rear Admiral Schley was greeted by a crowd of several hundred persons here this afternoon as he passed through going to Atlanta. He was joined here by the Atlanta Committee, composed of Mayor Woodward, W. A. Hemphill, and others. The Admiral spoke briefly from the rear platform of the car.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 3.—A dispatch from Greensborough, N. C. says that Admiral Schley was met there by a big crowd with bands when the train pulled in at 8 o'clock P. M. In response to repeated calls Admiral Schley said that while he was grateful for the honor accorded him, he took it as meant for the men behind the guns. Continuing, he said that if we ever have war with another nation, they will have to have better men and better guns than we or likewise go down before us, and added:

"I do not think you will find better men than ours in the world."

He was wildly cheered.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 3.—The train bearing Admiral Schley arrived at Charlotte at 10:35 o'clock. A crowd of several hundred people greeted him. As the train stopped and he appeared on the platform, some one cried out:

"Hurrah for the hero of Santiago!" Whereupon the crowd cheered lustily and the Admiral made a graceful bow in acknowledgement.

There was almost a stampede of the people to shake hands with him before the train pulled out.

THE "OPEN DOOR" IN CHINA.

Reported in London that This Country Will Insist on Equal Rights with Other Powers.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—A special dispatch from Washington asserts that the American State Department recently asked France, Germany, and Russia to give written assurances regarding the preservation of the "open door" in China, being dissatisfied with mere oral assurances, and rejecting a proposal that the United States should seize a port and establish a sphere of influence in China.

"If these assurances are declined," says the dispatch, "the United States will insist upon China observing the strict letter of the treaty giving the United States equal rights with other powers in China."

The Daily Chronicle, commenting editorially upon "this new departure in American policy, which will be fully approved in England," dilates upon its "immense importance," and suggests that it "may affect the international politics of Europe in a very remarkable degree."

DEVERY RETIREMENT RUMOR.

Nobody Could Account for a Report that He Would Be Deposed.

There was a rumor in the "Tenderloin" last night that Chief Devery had been deposed and that Deputy Chief McLaughlin had been made Chief.

Mayor Van Wyck was asked about it at the Democratic Club. He declined absolutely to discuss that or any other public question. He would not even listen to a question.

Police Commissioner Hess was seen at the Hotel Metropole, and he ridiculed the story. "It's not true," he said. "There are many things in the department that I don't know about, I'll admit, but I'd know if that was true. And I'd tell you, too. It's absurd."

Register Fromme, when seen at the Democratic headquarters of the Nineteenth Assembly District, at Broadway and Sixty-fifth Street, said the rumor was "somebody's pipe dream." He said Chief Devery had done "magnificent work." He could not conceive of such folly as his removal. Other Democratic leaders also ridiculed the rumor.

Chief Devery said that he could not account for the circulation of such a rumor.

POWDER MILLS BLOW UP.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—A telephone message was received here to-day from Hobart, Ind., saying that the Aetna Powder Mills had been blown up. Two men are reported killed.

CIGAR SYNDICATE ABANDONED.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 3.—Information received to-day at Tampa, says a Times-Union and Citizen dispatch, is to the effect that the United States and Havana cigar syndicate has gone to pieces. Nov. 1 was the date set for the close of negotiations, but news comes that the negotiations are off, and that there will be no further effort to effect a combination.

A PENNSYLVANIA MYSTERY.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Nov. 3.—Pikeville, in the southern section of Berks County, Penn., is very much excited over the mysterious depredations of unknown parties, and detectives are investigating. When Charles Lee arose and went into his yard yesterday morning he was surprised to find his corn cultivator missing. Later he found it on the topmost limbs of an apple tree. It was impossible to get it down with the appliances he had at hand, owing to its great weight, and the tree was cut down.

Many doors have been taken from the hinges on barns, fences, stables, &c., and burned.

Each week a paper containing the names of men well known in the vicinity and detailing their alleged infractions of the laws of morality is posted in a conspicuous place. Scores of anonymous letters have been received by the women of the place and the matter has gone beyond practical joking.

T. W. HARVEY A BANKRUPT.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 3.—Turlington W. Harvey of Marietta, who until recently resided at Harvey, Ill., where he was for a number of years at the head of the Harvey Steel Car and Repair Company, filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy in the United States Court to-day.

The petition shows that he owes a judgment of $11,738.31 in favor of Minerva P. Young, entered in the Superior Court at Chicago, Oct. 13, 1897, and the sum of $191,561.74, mostly for money borrowed from Chicago banks.

His total indebtedness is scheduled at $203,300.05. His assets consist of a gold watch valued at $100 and wearing apparel valued at $200.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
Now open. "Hotel Alcazar." Hydro-Therapeutic Baths, Golf Links. St. Augustine, Florida.—Adv.

FURTHER BRITISH REVERSES REPORTED

Mafeking Said to Have Surrendered to Boers.

DURBAN MAY BE ATTACKED

Great Naval Force May Be Sent to the East Coast.

BULLER AT CAPE TOWN

Rumored in London that Gen. White Has Had to Fall Back to Pietermaritzburg, Leaving His Wounded.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Paris and Berlin continue to supply statements of British reverses, the latest being that Mafeking has fallen.

The Paris correspondent of The Daily News asserts that, since the war began, the Boer secret service fund has increased to £10,000 monthly and that pro-Boer journalists are bribed wholesale. None of these rumors is yet confirmed, and little attention is paid to them here.

While there is a habit here to assume that news of Boer victories emanating from the Continent cannot be true, because of the censorship, the fact is forgotten that foreign Governments are fully privileged to send and receive cipher dispatches to and from their representatives in South Africa.

As a matter of fact, the rumors of the capture of the Hussars, the occupation of Dundee and the disaster of Monday came first from Berlin, from which city also came the first news of the Jameson raid. So tidings of any British reverse are as likely to come from there as from anywhere, and that such news is possible is fully recognized, as Gen. White's position is acknowledged to be so precarious that the landing of a big naval brigade to go to his assistance is being advocated.

The Standard publishes a dispatch from Luxembourg, which says:

"Until within a very few days Dr. Leyds has been in telegraphic communication with Pretoria through an indirect diplomatic channel, by means of which he has been able to inform the Transvaal of the supposed British plan to advance through the Orange Free State.

"With a view of anticipating this movement, the Boers will endeavor to capture or isolate Ladysmith and then to press on to Durban, where they would be able to prevent a British debarkation, while the main Boer army would hastily retrace steps to defend the line of the Orange River."

At Plymouth it is said that the Channel squadron will be ordered to the Cape, where a great naval force is to be collected with a view of establishing a cordon from the mouth of the Orange River to Delagoa Bay to prevent the landing of supplies for the enemy, and with a view also, if necessary, of landing guns to assist the British forces.

Rumors of all kinds are springing up here. It is even asserted that Gen. White has been compelled to fall back on Pietermaritzburg, leaving his wounded behind. Probably such rumors have their origin in the recollection of the ominous silence which preceded the evacuation of Dundee. But it is asserted the conditions are altered, and the British guns now seem more than equal to the artillery of the Boers, thus enhancing the difficulty of any assault on the British lines.

A Cape Town dispatch reports a repulse of the Boers by the British yesterday.

While yesterday's rumors of Boer and British victories are taken here to indicate that some serious operations have been carried out, it is generally recognized that most of the news at present is largely surmise and must be accepted with great caution.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 31.—Lieut. Gen. Sir Redvers Buller is still here, and it is not likely that he will leave for a few days.

It is rumored that martial law will shortly be proclaimed here.

Sir Alfred Milner, in his capacity of Vice Admiral of the Cape District, has issued a proclamation establishing a naval prize court during the continuance of the war. This is aimed at foreigners who might try to land supplies for the Boers.

LATE REPORTS FROM THE WEST

ORANGE RIVER, Cape Colony, Nov. 1.—Kimberley is still safe and the wounded are doing well.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—A dispatch from Kimberley, dated Oct. 29, says all the wounded are doing well. Small bodies of Boers, about 400 strong, were then frequently seen. They apparently came from Mafeking for the purpose either of assisting in the attack on Kimberley or to resist the advance of reinforcements. The absence of water outside the place causes the Boers to continually move their camps.

The special correspondent of The Daily Mail at Mafeking, under date of Oct. 22, says:

"Gen. Cronje's bombardment of Mafeking was monotonous. The Boers fired sixty-two shells, but did no harm, the whole town, even the ladies, laughing at the affair. He threatens to bring a forty-pounder from Pretoria.

"Cronje says he is sorry, for the women's sake, that he shelled the town, but that it was not playing the game to send dynamite trucks among his men. Fifteen hundred of his command have since departed to the southward.

"Small parties of our garrison issue forth nightly and harass the Boer outposts. I hear that The Daily Mail's correspondent at Lobatsi is a prisoner in the hands of the Boers."

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 1.—The Cape Times says it has reliable information that there have been no casualties among the British at Mafeking since Oct. 13. After the heavy bombardment Gen. Cronje asked the town to surrender.

Col. Baden-Powell was asleep when the messenger arrived, but, on being wakened, received him hospitably and politely replied: "I will let you know when we have had enough."

TO MOBILIZE THE MILITIA.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—An army order issued this evening instructs the proper authorities to mobilize thirty-five battalions of militia at their respective headquarters on various dates after Nov. 20.

BRITISH LOSSES ON MONDAY.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The list of casualties among the non-commissioned officers and men at Farquhar's Farm shows the Gloucesters lost 30 killed and 53 wounded, the Fusiliers 10 killed and 41 wounded, and the Tenth Mountain Battery 2 wounded before they surrendered. The captured, who are given under the head of missing, are divided as follows: Gloucesters, 19 officers and 330 men; Tenth Mountain Battery, 5 officers and 84 men; Fusiliers, not yet reported.

The detailed revised report of the total casualties among the rank and file is as follows:

Artillery—4 killed; 29 wounded; 85 missing.
Cavalry—2 killed; 9 wounded; none missing.
First King's Rifles—1 killed; 32 wounded; 21 missing.
Second King's Rifles—8 killed; 29 wounded; 10 missing.
Leicester Regiment—2 killed; 18 wounded; 4 missing.
Dublin Fusiliers—None killed; 3 wounded; 10 missing.
Manchester Regiment—None killed; 6 wounded; 1 missing.
Irish Fusiliers—10 killed; 41 wounded; missing unknown.
Gloucester Regiment—30 killed; 53 wounded; 330 missing.
Engineers and Naval Colonial Forces—None killed; 7 wounded; none missing.
Revised total—57 killed; 227 wounded; 473 missing the last mentioned not including the Irish Fusiliers.

A significant fact, indicating the hasty character of Gen. White's retreat upon Ladysmith, is the number of men captured, apart from the members of the Gloucesters and Irish Fusiliers taken prisoners.

BOER LOSSES IN MONDAY'S FIGHT.

Said to be 295 Killed and Wounded—The Work of Lyddite Shells.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Belated dispatches from the British camp at Ladysmith, Natal, regarding Monday's fight, give estimates of the Boer losses, which are now said to be 95 killed and 200 wounded, mostly victims of the artillery shells.

These have wrought such great havoc that it is said Gen. Joubert, the Boer Commander in Chief, has written a letter to Gen. White, the British Commander, protesting against the use of lyddite.

According to all accounts, the presence at Ladysmith of the long-range naval guns and the splendid shooting of the bluejackets have materially improved the position of the British. A temporary armistice was declared Monday evening, to allow of the coll

For the purposes of comparison, we need but recall Germany's preparedness in 1870 and the fact that Count von Moltke, on the first day of the mobilization, was found reading a novel.

"Lord Lansdowne's statement only confirms the opinion of numerous critics, that the British Army is no longer an efficient tool for politics on a vast scale. Perhaps England's experiences in South Africa will suffice to bring home to the national instinct of Britons the necessity for a radical reorganization of the British military system."

BRITISH TO COMPRESS HAY HERE.

Government Allows Handling of Canadian Product in This Country.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Permission has been given to agents of the British Government to compress in New York and Boston a large shipment of Canadian hay for the use of the British Army in South Africa.

It was represented to the Treasury Department that at present there are no suitable presses in the Dominion which are available, and as it is important that the shipments should leave these ports not later than the 15th of the present month, this Government was appealed to to make the concession. This was done as an act of courtesy to the British Government, and is not to be regarded as a precedent.

The British agents stated that while the hay shipments from Canada probably would be very large, they expected to have modern compressers ready for use within a short time in the sections where the hay is raised.

Pretoria Reports to Go to Cape Town.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—It is expected that, in case the Boer Government accedes to the British request that United States Consul Macrum, at Pretoria, forward weekly reports of the condition of the British wounded and captured, these reports will not be sent to Washington, but will be forwarded to the United States Consul at Cape Town, Mr. Stowe, and by him turned over to the British authorities there for transmission to London.

No Sign of Afrikander Disloyalty.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says: "There is not the slightest indication here of Afrikander disloyalty."

More Plague Cases at Burghersdorp.

LORENZO MARQUES, Nov. 2.—Three additional cases of the plague have been reported at Burghersdorp.

Private Cablegrams to Transvaal.

The French Telegraphic Cables Company yesterday announced that no telegrams of a private nature can be exchanged with the Transvaal by the routes via Cape Town or Delagoa Bay, only Consular messages being accepted.

ANTI-ROBERTS RESOLUTION.

Passed by the Woman's Health Protective Association.

The Woman's Health Protective Association of Brooklyn, at its meeting in Memorial Hall, Schermerhorn Street, yesterday afternoon, devoted its attention to the movement in opposition to the seating of Congressman-elect Roberts. A letter from Miss Helen Gould to the association, urging the women of Brooklyn to lend their efforts and influence to the movement against Roberts was read. Its reading was followed by a general discussion of the matter, and strong protests against the seating of Roberts.

A resolution urging Congressmen to vote against the seating of Roberts was adopted.

FOR A CHECK COLLECTION LAW.

Bankers' Committee Named to Draft Bill Regulating Charges.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—President Isaac G. Lombard of the American National Bank to-day announced the committee of bankers which will formulate a National law for uniform check collection charges, in accordance with the action authorized by the Cleveland Conference in September.

The committee consists of F. W. Hayes, President National Bank of Detroit, Chairman; Christian Deveyes, President National Bank of Baltimore; eGorge S. Russell, cashier National Bank of Commerce, Cleveland; L. O. Cox, cashier Union National Bank, Louisville; Gilbert G. Thorne, cashier Northwestern National Bank, Minneapolis, and Isaac G. Lombard, President American National Bank, Chicago.

The committee will meet in Chicago about Nov. 15 to arrange preliminaries.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

The Elevated and Surface Lines Are to be Connected.

In discussing the plans of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company with regard to the improvement of the transportation service in Brooklyn, President Clinton L. Rossiter said yesterday that it was the idea of the company to reach the suburbs of the company by way of the elevated roads. This, he said, would be brought about by connecting the elevated and surface lines at several points by means of inclined structures. One of these inclines is to be built at Third Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street. Electric trains can then be operated through from the bridge to Fort Hamilton.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company yesterday issued excursion tickets from all of the elevated railroad stations to Manhattan and return. These return tickets are intended to do away with the necessity of waiting in line at the ticket booths at the Manhattan end of the bridge.

ARRESTS FOLLOW HOBOKEN FIRE

Old Landmark Once the Casino, Destroyed by Flames.

Fire yesterday afternoon destroyed the two-story frame building at the corner of Second and Grand Streets, one of the old landmarks of Hoboken. It was originally the Hoboken Casino, and in it "Jack" Dempsey, George Le Blanche, "Pete" McCoy, "Jack" Files, "Tom" Barker and the pugilists of a generation ago won fame.

The fire broke out in the mattress factory of Morris and Abraham Meyer, 201 Grand Street. The flames soon spread to Cordt's printing shop, 358 Second Street and adjoining building. All three were destroyed. The tenants were unable to save any of their belongings. The total loss is estimated at $6,000.

The origin of the fire could not be ascertained, but, as some of the tenants declare that the Meyer Brothers were fighting just before the fire started, they were placed under arrest until the matter can be investigated.

Mysterious Murder in Macon, Ga.

MACON, Ga., Nov. 3.—A. A. Powell, a well-known oil merchant of this city, was found early this morning unconscious with his skull crushed to a jelly. He died shortly after he was found without having regained consciousness. He lived by himself in a room over his store, and had been murdered apparently while he slept. The cause of the killing is a mystery. The fact that a considerable amount of money was found in Powell's pocket tends to discredit the theory of robbery.

Navy and the Marconi System.

Lieut. Commander John T. Newton, Lieut. Hill, and Lieut. John B. Blish of the navy, the three officers who had charge of the Marconi wireless telegraphy tests, just finished by the New York and Massachusetts, held a meeting at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday, and decided, it was said, to report favorably to the Navy Department on the adoption of the Marconi system. The report, it is said, will be made to-day.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

2:45 A. M.—114 Rivington Street, Samuel Rosenthal; damage, $500.

10:20 A. M.—1,012 Second Avenue, Maggie Flynn; damage slight.

10:45 A. M.—94 Clinton Street, Croder & Reudel; no damage.

12:10 P. M.—103 Third Avenue, William Richards; damage, $25.

1 P. M.—437 West Thirteenth Street, Henry Mangin; damage slight.

2 P. M.—243 Eldridge Street, Tony Slosa; damage slight.

2:10 P. M.—94 to 98 Mott Street, Manhattan Bedding Company; damage, $150,000.

3 P. M.—220 East Sixty-fifth Street, Mrs. Hale; no damage.

6:10 P. M.—553 Second Avenue, A. H. Kahn; damage slight.

6:15 P. M.—363 Bleecker Street, Mrs. Fischer; damage, $250.

8:10 P. M.—129 East Thirty-fourth Street, Charles H. Russell; damage slight.

8:50 P. M.—199 Greene Street, New England Pants Company; damage, $14,000.

9:30 P. M.—262 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, George Wagner; no damage.

FOR AND AGAINST MAZET

Storm Drives Campaigners Indoors to Hold Their Meetings.

STOREKEEPERS FOR STEWART

Two Hundred and Fifty of Them Sign Resolutions in Opposition to the Present Assemblyman.

Steady rain that drove everybody off the streets compelled the restriction of political oratory within doors in the Nineteenth Assembly District last night. Four indoor rallies were held, one only of which was in the interest of Mr. Mazet.

This one was at White Oak Hall, on Amsterdam Avenue, between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth Streets, and was under the auspices of the West Side Colored Republican Club. Many white enthusiasts were present. Among the speakers were William C. Whiton, the Rev. Dr. Slicer, the Rev. Dr. McDaniels, L. H. Porter, John C. Coleman, Charles F Bostwick, and George W. Baptist. Mr. Mazet himself was present, and in response to cries of "Give us 'Bob'!" briefly addressed the meeting.

"I'm not afraid of the colored voters," he said, "because they have always stood by 'Bob,' and will stand by him in this fight." Continuing, Mr Mazet said that he refused to believe that the colored people were going to sell their votes, as had been alleged, and that they would all be required, because a great many "floaters" had been registered in the district.

Meetings organized by the Tammany District Committee were held at 72 Amsterdam Avenue and 430 Columbus Avenue. They were each addressed by Mitchell Erlanger, Assistant Corporation Counsel Bach, E. V. Webster, J. T. Morgan, Assistant District Attorney J. Lindsay Gordon, Congressman William Astor Chanler, and William Graham.

The most important meeting, however, was the first one of the newly organized Storekeepers' Union of the district. This was at 230 Amsterdam Avenue. It was short and businesslike. Samuel Seligman presided, and B. Traynor acted as secretary. Mr. Aymar, the Citizens' Union and Tammany nominee for Alderman, addressed the meeting, and resolutions read by John P. Kenny were adopted unanimously and signed by 250 storekeepers.

The resolutions were very lengthy. They set forth that, whereas Mr. Mazet had misrepresented the district and city in the last Legislature, and in his "vaulting ambition" for political preferment permitted himself to be used as a tool in the hands of Quigg, and acted on the floor of the Legislature as the agent of a political law firm in New York; had "needlessly and recklessly besmirched the fair name and fame of the city, thereby diverting from it millions of dollars' worth of business," therefore the meeting believed that a party that attempted to foist on the people a man whose every action had been prejudicial to the business interests of the district should be rebuked, and consequently commended Perez M. Stewart to the support of the voters of the district, irrespective of party affiliations of ties.

The final resolution was that an Executive Committee, to consist of 100 storekeepers, representing the butchers, grocers, bakers, cigar dealers, delicatessen dealers, plumbers, dealers in fancy goods, dry goods, toys, newsdealers, fish markets, and all other branches of business represented at the meeting, be appointed by the Chairman for the purpose of organizing in each election district and using all honorable and lawful means to effect the election of Mr. Stewart.

Postal cards were circulated broadcast throughout the district yesterday by the Republicans, so worded as to arouse the intense indignation of anti-Mazet men of every shade of politics. They read:

STEWART'S PLEDGE, 1899.

Perez M. Stewart says, if elected, that he will NOT vote with the Tammany Assemblymen.

STEWART'S PERFORMANCE, 1898.

The official journal of the State Assembly shows that at the extra session of 1898 Assemblyman PEREZ M. STEWART VOTED WITH THE TAMMANY ASSEMBLYMEN ON EVERY MEASURE.

If you do not want a TAMMANY Assemblyman from the Nineteenth District, vote the Republican Anti-Tammany Fusion ticket.

Joseph M. Price, Chairman of the Citizens' Union Committee, declared that this was a gross and outrageous misrepresentation of the facts. "The official journal of the Assembly," he said, "will show that Mr. Stewart had the opportunity during that session to vote only upon three important measures.

"One of these was the bill to provide funds for equipping the State troops for the war with Spain; it was unanimously adopted. Another was to provide for the taking of the soldiers' vote, which also was unanimously adopted. The third was the McCullagh Election bill, which was opposed by Mr. Stewart and the Citizens' Union.

The opposition of the latter took the form of a letter to the four Citizens' Union representatives in the Legislature urging them to do all in their power to defeat the bill. Similar misrepresentations have been made in other statements issued by the Republican Committee.

"In addition to these misstatements we have learned that a number of employes of the Custom House who are drawing their pay from the Government have for the last two weeks been devoting their entire time to election district work under the direction of the Republican leader of the district, who is Collector of the Port of New York. Several of these do not live in the Nineteenth District and have been sent here specially to do this work in the interest of the Republican machine."

Mr. Stewart, when the card was shown to him, reiterated what Mr. Price had said regarding his action in the extra session of 1898. He added: "No matter what has been said, or what may be said, if I am elected, I shall only be answerable to the voters of the district. I am a Citizens' Union man and I stand upon every plank in the Citizens' Union platform."

MAZET OUT OF HIS DISTRICT.

Called on a Seventeenth District Man to Ask His Support.

Assemblyman Mazet unwittingly got beyond the bounds of the Nineteenth Assembly District in the course of his personal canvass for re-election one day last week. The story, which has just leaked out, has furnished considerable fun for the politicians of the Nineteenth and the adjoining Seventeenth Assembly District, and Mr. Mazet has joined in the laugh at his own expense.

Entering the undertaking establishment of Edward Gordon of 27 Columbus Avenue one morning last week, Mr. Mazet introduced himself to the proprietor and asked his support in the coming election. Mr. Gordon, who is a Democrat of many years' standing, replied that he was very sorry he was unable to support either Mr. Mazet or Mr. Stewart in the Nineteenth Assembly District contest.

"And why, may I ask?" queried Mr. Mazet.

"Because this is the Seventeenth District," replied Mr. Gordon.

"The Seventeenth District!" echoed the puzzled Assemblyman.

"Yes, Sir; the map will show it," continued the undertaker.

Then it occurred to Mr. Mazet that the east side of Columbus Avenue between Sixtieth and Sixty-first Streets is cut out of his district by the division line, and he joined Mr. Gordon in the laugh at his mistake.

MR. BIJUR ON MAZET.

Reply to Mr. Schieffelin's Argument in Favor of Stewart.

Mr. Nathan Bijur has sent the following reply to Mr. William J. Schieffelin, who argued in favor of the election of Perez M. Stewart as Assemblyman from the Nineteenth District:

Mr. William J. Schieffelin, Chairman Finance Committee Citizens' Union, 42 East Twenty-third Street, city.

Dear Sir: I have your letter of Oct. 31 in answer to mine of the 26th. The crux of the argument in favor of Mr. Stewart lies in your assertions that Mr. Mazet, being "subservient to Thomas C. Platt, is scarcely an enemy of Tammany," and that "Mr. Stewart stands on the Citizens' Union platform."

As to the first: On the first page of your circular (which you inclose to me) I read that the fusion ticket is "nominated and supported jointly by the four organizations named, representing the great body of citizens who have neither personal nor pecuniary interest in the continued domination by Tammany Hall." Mr. Mazet certainly represents one of those organizations, viz., the Republican. In fact, as its nominee in 1897, he ran more than 600 votes ahead of his ticket, and last year, again, as its nominee, was elected by a majority of over 700. Moreover, if Tammany Hall did not regard him as to-day its most dangerous enemy, it would not concentrate upon him, as it has, its fierce opposition, and if the body of voters throughout the city did not so regard him, public attention would not be fixed, as it is, upon the contest in this district. If, as you imply, the election of Mazet would be the triumph of Tammany, and the election of Stewart its defeat—why has Tammany nominated Mr. Stewart, in spite of his professing your platform, and opposed Mr. Mazet, whom you impliedly call Tammany's friend? Capt. Mahan, in his open letter, published this morning, correctly states the import of the local canvass in these words: "The one supreme conclusion which the general public will form if Mr. Mazet be defeated, will be that it is not safe for a public man to make himself obnoxious to Tammany."

Second: Does Mr. Stewart stand on the Citizens' Union platform?

I quote from the second page of your circular: "The fact that Judge O'Gorman accepts the nomination of Tammany Hall after all that has happened leads necessarily to the conviction that he, if elected, will submit to the directions of his leaders." I do not need to go so far in my conclusions as to Mr. Stewart. He has accepted Tammany's nomination. He appeals by personal solicitation to Tammany voters at Tammany meetings. He cannot, conscientiously, at Tammany meetings read the Citizens' Union platform nor the circular that you have sent me, nor expect thereby to get Tammany votes. He attends those meetings to get Tammany votes. If he gets them, he must know that they come from a different motive than approval of himself or of that platform; that they are given solely "to beat Mazet, Tammany's most dangerous enemy." But this is not all. Mr. Fromme, one of Tammany's leaders, has publicly sought to justify the colonization of this district to overcome the legitimate residents' votes, by the assertion that it was within the letter of the law. That remains to be seen; but surely it is not within the limit of the morals and principles of your platform. From that standpoint Mr. Stewart cannot conscientiously ask nor accept the votes of those "floaters," nor of the man that has injected them into this district, nor can he property accept an election at their hands.

NATHAN BIJUR.

No. 172 West Seventy-fifth Street, New York, Nov. 2, 1899.

ON CAPT. MAHAN'S COMPLAINT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Capt. Mahan's complaint that the other clear-headed men in the Nineteenth District don't see existing political conditions as he does is indeed a surprise! How can a man of his intelligence fail to see that the whole Mazet investigation has been one huge Platt hippodrome, and absolutely unnecessary, in that the Lexow exposures—to say nothing of more ancient history—gave all the evidence the public needed of Tammany's thieving ways.

The result of this exposé was the attempt made by the decent citizens of all political parties to elect a municipal government independent of political machines. Who prevented this and deliberately played into the hands of Richard Croker but the eminent statesman of 49 Broadway, by running his complacent puppet, Gen. Tracy, against Seth Low? The result was what he wanted, and no subsequent farcical investigations presided over by another Platt wheel-horse can blind the people to his treachery to the public weal. Really Capt. Mahan must give people more credit for "see power" than he seems to be willing to do.

BOOMERANG.

New York, Nov. 2, 1899.

A REPUBLICAN AGAINST MAZET.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been so frequently called to an interview with Mr. Quigg reported in your columns last week, in which he calls attention to the association of my name with Mr. Stewart's candidacy in the Nineteenth Assembly District, that it is only just to myself to give the reasons why I shall vote for Mr. Stewart, although he will receive the vote of Tammany Hall. Inasmuch as Mr. Quigg marvels that any self-respecting man should be satisfied to stay in such company, and as the supporters of Mr. Stewart number a good many men of prominence and character in this district, this statement should be made in justice to them as well as to myself.

Let me state, in the first place, why I shall not vote for Mr. Mazet. It has been asserted that Mr. Mazet's defeat will vindicate the reputation of Tammany Hall and voice a public protest against the methods and revelations of the Mazet committee. That is absurd. What has been exposed cannot be covered up. I do not vote against Mr. Mazet because of what his committee did or did not do. Its partisan motive was evident, but even a partisan investigation is better than none.

Do the so-called Independents, principally Republicans, who are championing the cause of Mr. Mazet, understand what his election will stand for? It will stand for the triumph of all those elements in the Republican Party which have laid its organization open to countercharges when the inequities of Tammany Hall have been declared. Do the Independents forget that the men who put Mr. Mazet in nomination are men who stood for the padded enrollments at the primaries a few years ago? That they are the men who connived at the counting out of Mr. Stewart at his former candidacy? Do the Independents recognize that Mr. Mazet, first in his vote for the "starchless" civil service law, and then (when it was discovered that that law worked disaster to Republican office holders) in his vote for the repeal of that law showed that absolute lack of independence of thought, that servile obedience to the dictation of his political masters, which is certainly not the sort of man we want in the Assembly as the representative of the people.

It is argued (the Governor himself has said it) that Mr. Mazet is needed to stand by the Governor. I believe in Gov. Roosevelt, and would do anything in my power to uphold him. But Mr. Roosevelt is not infallible. If he has still the State constabulary measure buzzing in his brain, then I want a man in the Assembly who is independent enough not to stand by him.

It is not necessary to say that I am a Republican. Mr. Quigg has stated that. I abominate Tammany Hall, abhor its methods, and look for nothing in the way of decent government or common morality from that source. But I have confidence in Mr. Stewart and in the affirmations as to his position and principles which he has made personally to me, and publicly on every occasion. His record as to honesty, as well as his past attitude to Tammany Hall, so far as I can learn, are unquestionably satisfactory. It is evident to any fair-minded man that no secret pledge from Mr. Stewart is needed to account for Tammany's activity in his behalf. That Mr. Stewart and the cause of clean municipal government will profit through Tammany's malice toward Mr. Mazet is my sincere hope.

HENRY E. COBB.

New York, Nov. 2, 1899.

CHARGES OF COLONIZATION.

Nineteenth District Landlord Says He Let Rooms for a Dozen Men—West End Republicans Act.

James Quigley, who was arrested several days ago at 182 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street by Deputy Superintendent of Elections Masterson, on the charge of illegal registration, was examined yesterday in the West Side Police Court. Quigley had registered in the Nineteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Assembly District, giving his residence as 208 Amsterdam Avenue. When first arraigned in court Quigley said he had been separated from his wife, and explained his presence in the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street house, where he was found eating dinner with his wife and children, by claiming he went there to see his children.

At yesterday's hearing Clarence Anderson, the landlord of 208 Amsterdam Avenue, was called by the defense to establish Quigley's residence there. Under cross-examination by Julius Mayer, counsel for the prosecution, Anderson said that Quigley was one of a dozen men for whom rooms had been engaged in his house about six weeks ago by a man whose name he did not know. "I got my money, and that's good enough for me," said Anderson. Magistrate Pool held Quigley for trial in $500 bail. No. 208 Amsterdam Avenue is an old tenement fitted up as a lodging house.

The West End Republican Club has taken upon itself the work of prosecuting illegal voters discovered in the Nineteenth Assembly District. A committee of lawyers and business men has been selected to take charge of this work, and it is said that private detectives have been engaged. The committee last night issued a lengthy statement in regard to the alleged wholesale colonization of the district. The committee says it has made a thorough investigation and is convinced that from 350 to 400 names have been registered which are either fictitious or the names of persons who have moved into the district for the purpose of acquiring a voting residence while they really live elsewhere. The statement concludes:

"The conspiracy to carry the Nineteenth Assembly District by fraudulent devices is plainly established by the evidence in the committee's possession, and warning is hereby given to every person in this conspiracy that the committee will prosecute to the full extent of the law, no matter how much time it may take before justice has been done, every person who commits the crime of unlawful voting in the Nineteenth Assembly District."

The statement is signed by J. Edgar Leaycraft, Julius H. Seymour, John Elderkin, J. C. Pumpelly, Frank H. Kohler, S. N. Taintor, and Frank Brainerd.

Accused Voters Not Indicted.

The Grand Jury yesterday considered forty-seven cases of alleged illegal registration from 398 Bowery. The District Attorney presented the evidence and also allowed Superintendent McCullagh's deputy, C. V. C. Van Deusen, to appear before the Grand Jury personally. The Grand Jury did not consider that the evidence presented was strong enough to warrant indictments, and directed the representative of Superintendent McCullagh to take the cases before Magistrate Deuel, in the Centre Street Court. Superintendent McCullagh did not desire to take the cases before a Magistrate, and at 3 o'clock the names of the witnesses sworn before the Grand Jury and the name of the Deputy Superintendent of Elections were called in the Magistrate's court, and, there being no response, the Magistrate indorsed on the books of the District Attorney relative to these cases "no appearance."

Senator Depew on the West Side.

A meeting under the auspices of the Republican Campaign Committee of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District was held last evening in Lyric Hall, Sixth Avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets, and although the storm had an appreciable effect upon the gathering, there was a good attendance of west siders, among whom were a dozen women, attracted by the announcement that Senator Chauncey M. Depew would speak. John R. Van Wormer presided. Senator Depew argued in favor of a non-partisan judiciary, and the election of an Assembly that would sustain the administration of Gov. Roosevelt. William J. O'Brien, the fusion candidate for Sheriff, and Gherardi Davis, the present member of Assembly from the Twenty-seventh District, who has been renominated on the fusion ticket, also spoke.

W. D. Daly for Vice President.

William B. Gourley, Chairman of the New Jersey Democratic Committee, and Congressman William D. Daly spoke at a mass meeting in St. Mary's Hall, Hoboken, last night. In their speeches both men made pleas for harmony in the party. They did not show any signs of recognition of each other, however. Mr. Daly was referred to by many of the speakers as the future Vice President of the United States.

FATALLY SHOT BY A FRIEND.

Deer Hunting Ends in the Death of a Rich Oyster Skipper.

OAKDALE, L. I., Nov. 3.—Peter De Graff, a wealthy oyster skipper of West Sayville, was accidentally and fatally shot here to-day by his friend and companion, William Rudolph. The wounded man was taken to his home, at West Sayville, where Drs. Merritt and Krichbaum attended him. He sank gradually, and died at 1:10 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. De Graff, Mr. Rudolph, and several others started out early this morning to hunt deer. At 10 o'clock a deer was sighted. Mr. De Graff was in advance, and behind him, at a distance of five or six feet, was Mr. Rudolph. The men lay prone, waiting for the deer, and when it came in easy range Mr. De Graff fired, and immediately jumped up to note the effect of his shot. At the same instant Mr. Rudolph fired, as the deer bounded away, and De Graff fell, without a cry, shot in the head.

Mr. De Graff was thirty-six years of age, and leaves a wife and five children. Mrs. De Graff is a sister of Mrs. John Segel, whose husband was accidentally shot and killed last year in a similar manner by his brother while out duck shooting.

LONG ISLAND DEER SHOOTING.

The Second Day's Sport Poor—Complaints of Hunters.

The second day's deer shooting on Long Island did not furnish very good sport. The deer took warning early in the day and sought points where there was no noise, thus getting inside of posted lands, where the hunters may not follow them.

One party of sixty men, seven of them mounted and having fourteen dogs, started out from Patchogue and bagged but four deer. Supervisor Bailey and his party of six brought in six deer to Patchogue last night, the best record of the season. Another party of five which left Patchogue brought in one deer. About twenty deer were killed in the vicinity of Great River and about twenty-five or thirty were shipped from Riverhead last night.

The hunters who were out yesterday and Wednesday complained that many men were using rifles. This is not against the law, but it is exceedingly dangerous owing to the great carrying power of the pieces. The hunters also complain of the presence of boys in the field, and say the youngsters handle their guns carelessly. An effort will be made to have a law passed forbidding the use of rifles, and one forbidding boys shooting.

Cable Dispatches to Colombia.

The French Telegraphic Cable Company yesterday made the following announcement: "The following notice has been received from the South American Telegraph Company: 'The Colombian Government advises that messages for Bogota can be posted from Carthagena at sender's risk.'" The company also announces that telegraphic communication with the interior of Colombia is interrupted, except to Medellin, Santa Domingo, Remedios, Popayan, and Pasto.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—S. Munell, London.

ASTOR—Melville Church, Washington; Carlos R. Santos, Paraguay; Capt. John W. Field, Forty-seventh United States Infantry.

FIFTH AVENUE—A. M. Willcox, London.

GILSEY—Brig. Gen. L. H. Carpenter, United States Army.

GRAND—Major Harry A. Bartlett, United States Marines; Dr. C. M. Vogel, United States Marine Hospital; Dr. A. Hyer, United States Army; Col. F. H. Phipps, United States Army; W. W. Booth, United States Navy.

HOFFMAN—Richard Elkins, West Virginia.

HOLLAND—George Holderson, Liverpool.

MURRAY HILL—Arthur V. White, London.

NETHERLAND—Gilbert Parker, London.

WALDORF—Sir Horace Tozer, London; Richard Zanders, Germany; Horace Porter, Lakewood.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Bancroft, Sheldon & Co., Columbus, Ohio; S. S. Sigler, notions and white goods; 320 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Brody, H., & Sons, Des Moines, Ia.; H. Brody, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. C. Litt, carpets, hoes, warps, &c.; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Campbell & Moulton, Watertown, N. Y.; A. Campbell, dry goods, notions, and furnishing goods; Hotel Normandie.

Coone, J. S., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; J. S. Coons, notions; F. S. Olds, fancy goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery; Hoffman House.

Frear, William, & Co., Troy, N. Y.; D. R. McGonigal, silks and velvets; Sinclair House.

Haines, James B., & Sons, Pittsburg, Penn.; T. C. Hartley, domestics, dress goods, notions, and fancy goods; Hotel Imperial.

Hills, S., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; L. C. Hills, dry goods and notions; Grand Hotel.

King, H., Washington, D. C.; dry goods and notions; Hotel Marlborough.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Miss I. Abrams, laces, veilings, waists, and handkerchiefs; 51 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Miller Brothers & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; E. L. Miller, dry goods and notions; Hotel Imperial.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. J. Barnard, domestics and white goods; 51 Leonard Street.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

THOMASVILLE, Ala., Nov. 3.—Fire was discovered at 11 o'clock last night in the office of N. B. Boyle's general store, and by 1 o'clock every business house in town except H. Morningstar & Co. and J. P. Turner & Sons was burned. Very few goods were saved from any of the buildings, as the fire under impetus of a high northwest wind spread with fearful rapidity. Six hundred bales of cotton in the public warehouse were burned with little insurance on them. The loss approximated $150,000.

TAMMANY'S LEADERS MEET

Mr. Croker Addresses Members of the Executive Committee.

SPEAKS FOR RAPID TRANSIT

Defends Col. Gardiner Against Charges of City Club Men and Predicts a Big Majority.

Richard Croker, at a meeting of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall yesterday afternoon, took occasion to urge the adoption by the voters of the amendment to the Constitution providing for the separation of city and county debts, and also made a reply for the organization to the charges against District Attorney Gardiner.

In reference to the constitutional amendment Mr. Croker said:

"I would like to call the attention of the Executive Committee to the constitutional amendments which will be submitted to the people for their vote on Election Day. Prominent among them is Amendment No. 2, which provides for the increasing of the debt limit of the city to an amount that will enable the city to build the rapid transit tunnel. This is a most important amendment for the City of New York and for this organization. For years there has been much talk about rapid transit, but we have not got it yet. The time has arrived, however, when this organization should come to the rescue of the people and do its best to expedite the construction of the tunnel. I speak to you on this subject so that you may impress upon the people of your respective Assembly districts the necessity of voting for Amendment No. 2, and also putting our organization squarely on record regarding what is unquestionably a vital subject to every resident of Manhattan Island. The amendments are all good ones, and I think it advisable to instruct the people to support them."

Mr. Croker then called attention to the charges made by the individual members of the Municipal Government Committee of the City Club, and said:

"Another subject that I would like to refer to here is the desperate effort by the Republican Party to wrest from this city whatever offices they can get by force or otherwise, being unable as they are to obtain them by an honest election. They have as an ally in their political brigandage a Governor who will not stop at anything to serve the leader of their band.

"During the fifty years that I have been a resident of this city, as long as I can recollect, I can recall no public official that has proved more faithful and efficient in office than has Col. Gardiner, and yet these political brigands, regardless of the fact that our District Attorney was elected by a majority of over 60,000, are trying to nullify the choice of the people. We should and we must stand up and defend and fight for our organization and for those who have been elected through its instrumentality.

"There is a gentleman, a preacher, who recently arrived from Buffalo, who is one of the principal actors in the attempt made to remove Col. Gardiner. It is our duty to stand by our worthy friend, the District Attorney, as long as we are convinced that he is an honest and capable official, and that this movement against him is purely a partisan one and not designed in good faith. He has done his duty as a public official, and I recall none of his predecessors who has devoted more time and attention to his office than Mr. Gardiner has. If he is removed unjustly, and I am informed that they are determined to do so, they will regret it. Their programme is to remove him and replace him with a Republican.

"I hope to see the districts roll up unprecedented Democratic majorities, in proportion to the registration, and really believe from the figures that I have obtained that we will carry the county by from 65,000 to 70,000 majority. Before resuming my seat I would like to read to you a telegram I received regarding the new reformer who has suddenly appeared in our midst, the Rev. Dr. Slicer of Buffalo."

He then read extracts from some of the Buffalo newspapers. One of these was as follows:

"The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer is apparently determined to keep in the public eye. The former Buffalo preacher this time is making himself conspicuous in New York City politics in a 'reform' movement which has for its chief object the removal of Democratic officials and the substitution of Republicans in their places. Dr. Slicer has often been heard in this city on the same topic. It is a well-known fact that Slicer is a Republican and throughout his short career in this city his efforts were entirely directed against the Democratic Party. It might be interesting to New Yorkers, also, to learn that the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, although a sleepless agitator in this city for several years, failed to prove a single instance of corruption or to unearth a single misdeed on the part of Buffalo Democrats. He then went to New York. Despite his absence for the past two years the wheels of the local Government have succeeded in making the usual number of revolutions per minute."

At the close of the meeting each of the leaders was directed to hand in his prediction of the vote in his district. These forecasts were put in sealed envelopes, and the figures were not made public.

Rapid Transit Commission to Voters.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners have issued a public statement, calling the attention of voters to the proposed Constitutional amendment to separate the city and county indebtedness, which was recommended by the Commissioners who framed the Greater New York charter, and has been approved by two Legislatures. The adoption of the amendment will enable the city, the statement issued by the commission says, to undertake and complete without delay the underground rapid transit railroad.

QUIGG'S ELECTION FORECAST.

Republican Chairman Relies on the Labor Vote for the Success of the Fusion Ticket.

Lemuel E. Quigg, President of the Republican County Committee, gave out last night his usual forecast of the result of the election. It is based upon the final reports of the organization leaders in each of the Assembly districts of this county.

After saying that conditions are similar to those of last year, and that the party has, by its nominations and conduct, satisfied those members of the community who usually vote the Republican ticket, he says:

"It is safe to say that 268,000 votes will be cast. Ten thousand will go to the Socialist Party, the Prohibitionists, the column of blank and defective votes, and to the other erratic columns. If, therefore, the voting conditions were precisely those of last year, Tammany would have a vote of 156,000 and we should have a vote of 102,000. But the voting conditions are disturbed by the Independent Labor Party, which has made a splendid campaign in its own way and directly to its own people.

"The conference out of which proceeded our fusion ticket adopted the principal suggestions made in behalf of the Independent Labor Party, and nominated Mr. O'Brien for Sheriff. Throughout the campaign the dignity of his bearing, the sound sense in his speeches, and the earnestness of his supporters have shown the wisdom of his nomination, and I am convinced that a very considerable vote, drawn almost in its entirety from Tammany Hall, will be cast under the Independent Labor emblem. No Republican workingman would need to desert his own party in order to help the Independent Labor candidates, because they are absolutely the same as to the county ticket, and almost always the same in the Assembly districts.

"If the Independent Labor Party is capable of polling 30,000 votes the fusion county ticket has won. Thirty thousand labor votes would not be a remarkable poll. It would be less than 1,000 votes per Assembly district. The leaders of the Independent Labor Party believe that their supporters are capable of polling 50,000 votes at the very least. But if they poll 30,000 they will have polled enough, and the vote will stand: For the fusion ticket, 132,000; for Tammany Hall, 126,000.

"As to the Assembly districts, I believe that we shall carry for the Republican ticket all of the eight districts we now hold—that is, the Fifth, the Eighth, the Nineteenth, the Twenty-first the Twenty-fifth, the Twenty-seventh, the Twenty-ninth, and the Thirty-first. I believe that we shall carry the Twenty-third. I believe that Mr. McManus will be elected in the Fifteenth, and the labor leaders insist that they will carry the Twentieth, the Twenty-fourth, and the Thirtieth."

POLICE AND CAPT. GODDARD.

Officials Say There Was No Politics in the Revocation of His Parade Permit.

President York, Chief of Police Devery, and Commissioner Keating, the Tammany Hall leader in the Twentieth Assembly District, yesterday gave out lengthy statements in support of their action in revoking the parade permit recently issued to Capt. F. Norton Goddard, the Republican leader in the Twentieth District.

Capt. Goddard obtained a permit to parade his forces through the district to-night. After the permit was issued Mr. York says it was discovered that Commissioner Keating had planned an open-air Tammany meeting in Thirty-second Street. "As the police have no power to stop an open-air meeting," said the President of the Police Board, "they had to revoke that part of the parade permit giving the Republican forces permission to parade past an open-air Tammany meeting. It seems to me that a statement of the facts is sufficient to satisfy any person that there is no politics in this matter whatever. The Police Department would certainly be derelict in its duty if it permitted one political party to parade through the open-air meeting of an opposition party.

"When Capt. Goddard left my office he went to the office of the Chief of Police, and I was sent for. The situation was again gone over, and I told the Chief that I was in favor of revoking that part of the permit relating to Thirty-second Street. Capt. Goddard would not select another street, and left the room declaring that the police office was being influenced by politics.

"Many permits are recalled in this way. Last year a Tammany parade was practically stopped in the Sixth Assembly District, so that there would be no interference with a meeting at which Gov. Roosevelt was a speaker."

Chief Devery said that he had used more than ordinary patience with Capt. Goddard and tried to convince him that the police could not stop the open-air meeting, and that they had to stop the parade in the interest of the public peace. "Capt. Goddard," said the Chief, "admitted while he was here that there might be bloodshed if the opposing political parties came together in the street, as they would certainly do if the parade passed the open-air meeting; but he would not consent to any change in the route of his procession."

Highway Commissioner Keating explained in his statement that he called the attention of the police to the fact that he had planned an open-air meeting on the steps of the Tammany headquarters in Thirty-second Street, and that he thought the police should not permit a Republican parade to pass the house while the Tammany meeting was in progress.

"As Capt. Goddard and his followers could parade," said Mr. Keating, "through the whole of the rest of the district as freely and enthusiastically as they wished, it is evident that the general tenor of his complaint is as puerile as it is false. With the election of Mr. Goddard, we Democrats expected to be opposed by an organization led by a man of that fairness, dignity, and culture which is supposed to accompany such wealth as his; but he appears to possess no such attributes of fair and honest public discussion, for he has persistently resorted to personalities that he knew to be false, if he did not know them to be foul.

"Despite the utterances of himself and Mr. Quigg, who is whining from the oblivion to which an adverse Congressional majority consigned him, the Democrats will carry the district by at least 2,000 plurality, and two gentlemen of the district stand ready to wager from $1

JEFFRIES WON THE FIGHT

Decision Awarded on Points in the Twenty-fifth Round.

IMMENSE CROWD AT THE RING

Both Men Severely Punished, and the Event Hung in Doubt Till Near the End.

James J. Jeffries of Los Angeles, Cal., who wrested the heavyweight championship of the world from "Bob" Fitzsimmons of Australia at the Coney Island Athletic Club on June 9, successfully defended his title last night in a twenty-five-round bout for the championship of the world with "Tom" Sharkey of Ireland. The battle was probably the fiercest that the American fight-going public ever witnessed, for it was between men both of whom are of gigantic physique, both game to the core and masters at the game of boxing.

That it went to the limit of twenty-five rounds was evidence of the wonderful condition and vitality of both men, for during the hour and forty minutes blows hard enough to have felled an ox were given frequently. Both men were badly punished—Sharkey showing a cut ear and a badly cut eye, while Jeffries was pounded on the neck with Sharkey's vicious left hand until the flesh there was as raw as a piece of beef.

When the cheers that greeted the announcement that Jeffries had earned the decision of Referee Siler subsided, three enthusiastic cheers were added for the sturdy ex-sailor, who had taken manfully such a terrible beating from an opponent who had height, reach, and weight on his side.

Jeffries's share of the money was 75 per cent. of the purse of $30,000 and 40 per cent. of the amount of the gross gate receipts, after $50,000 had been deducted by the club for expenses.

A conservative estimate of the gate money is $70,000, 40 per cent. of which was divided between the two gladiators in the same proportion that the purse was divided—that is, 75 per cent. to the winner and 25 per cent. to the loser.

Jeffries's share of the purse and gate receipts in all amounts to about $35,000 in round numbers. In addition to this amount, he is reported to have wagered $8,000 on his chances, which will make his winnings for the battle considerably greater.

George Siler's decision was satisfactory to the great majority of the spectators present.

Sharkey did most of the leading during the early part of the contest, but the Californian had the sailor almost out at the finish.

In the last round, after the men had been fighting about two minutes, Jeffries's glove became entangled in the sailor's arm and was pulled off. Sharkey kept away for about twenty seconds and then sailed into his antagonist while the referee was making frantic endeavors to readjust the glove. Jeffries parried his blows, and closed with him, in which position they remained until the gong sounded.

The battle was a notable one, for the reason that for the first time since John L. Sullivan reigned supreme the title was to be contested by two old-time fighters, whose stock in trade is brawn and muscle.

Not that last night's battle was devoid of the element that boxing instructors define as the science of self-defense, but it was essentially a "slugging match," in which each of the principals made strenuous efforts to put his opponent out of the fight.

They entered the ring at 10:15 o'clock, and for more than two hours they banged and battered each other in a fashion that was highly approved by the 10,000 spectators who witnessed the bout. It was a battle of giants, and two more magnificent specimens of physical manhood it would be difficult to find.

The preliminary was announced at 8:42 by "Johnnie" Dunn, the "Beau Brummel," resplendent in dress clothes and a yellow diamond that almost eclipsed the electric lights. The fighters were "Tommy" Moran of Brooklyn and "Kid" Goulet of Rochester. The battle was scheduled to go ten rounds at 128 pounds, with George Siler as referee.

The Brooklyn man appeared at least ten pounds lighter than his opponent, but put up an excellent fight. The fight was sufficiently rapid to whet the appetites of the assembled crowd of sports. The decision was given to Moran.

At 10:15 o'clock took place the principal bout of the evening, the contest between the giant gladiators who were to battle for the championship of America.

Before the men shook hands the usual announcements that applicants for fistic honors desired a challenge the winner of the bout were made. These bids were from Fitzsimmons, through his manager, and from James J. Corbett, the former champion.

Tom Sharkey was the first of the principal pair to enter the ring. He was attired in green trunks, with the Stars and Stripes as a belt, the whole hidden from view for a moment by a shabby brown bath robe. He was seconded by Tom O'Rourke and Jim McGrath.

Jeffries was seconded by Ernest Roeber, "Jack" Jeffries, "Billy" Delaney, "Tommy" Ryan, and "Billy" Brady.

"Johnny" Dunn announced that the official timekeeper of the club was "Billy" Madden, and the officials who held the watches for Jeffries and Sharkey were "Hal" Smith and "Mike" Padden, respectively. The weight of the gladiators was announced as Jeffries 210 pounds, and Sharkey, 185 pounds.

Jeffries looked determined as he advanced to the centre of the ring to shake hands with the sailor. He towered far above his opponent, despite his crouching position. Marquis of Queensberry rules governed the contest.

The fight was a greater betting affair than any heavyweight contest that was ever fought in this country, for almost every man in the clubhouse had a choice and almost every one was willing to back his opinion with his money. Jeffries was the favorite up to the time the men entered the ring, but there was so much Sharkey money in sight that the Jeffries men got a better price than 7 to 10 for their money as the time for the men to enter the ring approached.

Up to last night 7 to 10 on Jeffries was the prevailing price, but before the call of time some of the Sharkey men were accepting eagerly 2 to 1.

Martin Dowling bet $10,000 to $7,000 on Jeffries in sums of $500 and $1,000 at a time, and "Billy" Roche, the manager of George McFadden, took the Sharkey end of it in a bet of $700 to $1,000 with Joe Vendig, the bookmaker. "Charley" Anderson, the colored politician, was a Jeffries man, and took $2,100 from a syndicate of four Sharkey men that played against his $3,000.

"Tom" O'Rourke, through his agents, Eugene Comiskey and "Joe" Messiers, wagered probably $15,000 in all, at odds varying from 3 to 5 to 4 to 5.

There was scarcely a vacant seat in the big clubhouse. Politicians and business men, actors, and professional men were crowded together in the boxes, where the heat from the arc lights over the ring brought the temperature up to Summer figures. James R. Keene, and his son-in-law, J. Taylor, James Taylor, Alexander Taylor, and Foxhall Keene were crowded into one box, and in an adjoining box were Edward Carroll, Commissioner of Highways Keating, Commissioner of Corrections Lantry, and Register Fromme. Police Commissioner Sexton, Chamberlain Patrick Keenan, Assistant District Attorney Daniel O'Reilly, and Senator Timothy D. Sullivan were in another box.

Among the other well-known men who occupied boxes were Michael F. Dwyer, Justice Giegerich, Assemblyman Harburger, Gottfried Walbaum, Assemblyman Timothy P. Sullivan, John L. Sullivan, James J. Corbett, ex-Senator Jacob Worth, ex-Sheriff Buttling of Brooklyn, Sheriff Frank Cramer of Brooklyn, Alderman Fred Fleck, Senator George Plunkitt, Timothy Hurst, George Wheelock, Max Blumenthal, Joseph Ullman, Albert Sanders, Samuel Sanders, Deputy County Clerk George Fahrbach, Chief of Police O'Mara of Pittsburg, Edward Delaney of Salt Lake City, and Frank Hart.

George Slosson, George M. Leventritt, Eugene O'Rourke, Warren Lewis, James Lavelle, Alderman Farley, Marcus Mayer, "Honest John" Kelly, Charles Fleischmann, M. Heenan, David Holland, James Carroll, James Wakeley, F. A. Kingsbury, Patrick Divver, William Paker Calvin, Martin Engel, William Sheehan, Charles Dearen, Jacob Schaefer, Ernest Gebhart of Baltimore, and Arthur Chambers.

Sydney Paget, Dr. George G. Knowlton, Samuel Austin, John Kelly, Herman Grossman, Alderman Roach, Senator Patrick McCarren, Frank Dwyer, John T. Brush, Senator William Reynolds, Carl Von Lenergke, Dr. Conway, Julius Kaufman, Charles Frohman, Frank Sanger, Vernon Barton, John Considine, George Considine.

THE FIGHT BY ROUNDS.

ROUND 1.—Sharkey rushed in swinging his left, which landed on Jeffries's jaw. They broke away and sparred cautiously until Sharkey rushed with a left swing, but Jeffries sent him back with a left jab to the face. In a rush Sharkey forced Jeffries to the ropes without doing any damage, but a moment later he sent his right to Jeffries's cheek, and Jeffries clinched. Sharkey broke ground, but came right back only to get a stiff left hook from Jeffries on the face. They clinched, and were separated by the bell.

ROUND 2.—They met in the centre of the ring, Sharkey doing the rushing. Sharkey rushed, and at close quarters got his left to the face. Jeffries returned the blow, landing his left on the chin, and Sharkey went down in a neutral corner, where he stayed six seconds.

ROUND 3.—Sharkey sent a left swing, which went round the back of Jeffries's head. They clinched, and Sharkey was cautioned for holding. Sharkey rushed, but Jeffries met him with a right jolt on the body. Sharkey's next attempt was more successful, as he landed a left on the ear. Jeffries drove him back with left and right to the body. Sharkey rushed again, but Jeffries stopped him. Sharkey slipped to the floor on his hands. He was up again with another rush, only to be driven back with a right jolt in the body. Sharkey rushed once more, and landed right and left on the face in the breakaway. Jeffries rushed Sharkey to the latter's corner, and Sharkey slipped to the floor. When he got up they clinched, and were hooked together when the bell rang. Siler walked over and cautioned Sharkey for holding during the intermission.

Jeffries stepped in with a right jolt under Sharkey's heart. Jeffries then led a left which fell short, and Sharkey rushed in with a right to the head, but he was driven back. Twice more was Sharkey repulsed with similar blows and the round ended with both men interlocked.

ROUND 4.—Jeffries came out in a crouching attitude with Sharkey standing erect. Sharkey rushed, sending left for the chest, but Jeffries blocked him. Jeffries stepped in with two rights on the body, and was cautioned for using the same blow while holding a moment later. The referee separated them from a hard clinch. Jeffries jabbed his left straight to Sharkey's left eye. Both men were fairly fresh when they returned to their corners.

ROUND 5.—Sharkey was the quicker on his feet, and sent his left to the face, following with two rights to the head at close quarters. Sharkey rushed again, but Jeffries met him with a hard right on the body. Jeffries landed again in the same spot with a powerful right, and Sharkey clinched. After they broke away Sharkey rushed in with a terrific left on the body, but he missed on his next try and got a left in the face. Both men exchanged very hard lefts in the face and cross-countered each other hard over the heart. Sharkey began rushing like a demon and shot his left to the face. Jeffries sent back his right to the body, and the bell found them in close quarters. After the gong sounded he sent his right to the head and was cautioned. After Siler had talked to O'Rourke he decided not to allow it.

ROUND 6.—Sharkey was the quicker. They came to a clinch. Sharkey hooked his left to the neck, and drove his right with fearful force to the body, forcing Jeffries to another clinch. In this clinch both men held with their lefts and delivered two hard right body blows. Sharkey used his left on Jeffries's chest, and the big fellow's frame was jarred from the blow. Both fought fiercely, Sharkey having the better of the in-fighting. Jeffries sent his left to the body, and Sharkey countered with a left on the mouth, cutting Jeffries's sore lip. This was Sharkey's round.

ROUND 7.—Sharkey was first to land with his right on the neck. Jeffries throwing his left to the chest. Jeffries sent right and left to body, and Sharkey sent back a left hook on the neck. After another hard right on the body, Sharkey swung his left to the head and shook Jeffries. Sharkey rushed and swung his left to Jeffries's head. Jeffries clinched hard, and lay over on his man with such force that the referee had to keep Sharkey from falling. This was another round for Sharkey.

ROUND 8.—Jeffries assumed the defensive near his corner, and Tom went to him with a left which went around the neck, but he shot his right hard to Jeffries's ribs. Jeffries returned with a right on the ribs, and they came to a rough mix-up, with honors even. Sharkey landed a straight left on the head and another blow a few seconds later with telling force. Jeffries clinched again and seemed unwilling to break. Jeffries threw his entire weight on Sharkey, and they got into a close wrangle. They mixed up with fearful force, both landing heavily on neck and body. Jeffries seemed tired, but met Sharkey's next rush with right and left jolts to the body. In a clinch Jeffries rushed Sharkey to the ropes and almost threw him over. The bell found them locked on the ropes.

ROUND 9.—Sharkey rushed again, with Jeffries on the defensive, and Jeffries tripped with his left on the ropes, but steadied himself and met Sharkey's rush with a left hook on the ear. Sharkey rushed again, and Jeffries met him with a terrific right drive under the heart. They clinched hard, and the referee forced them apart. Jeffries drove his right to the body, and Sharkey clinched. After the break Sharkey hooked two beautiful lefts to the jaw. Jeffries rushed Sharkey to the ropes, but later came back with a hard right on the body as the bell rang.

ROUND 10.—Sharkey got to close quarters without either landing. After the break Jeffries met him with a left on the face. Sharkey hugged Jeffries around the neck, and the latter shoved Sharkey to the ropes. The referee, after separating them, cautioned Sharkey, who hooked his left to Jeffries's head. Jeffries swung his right to the left eye, which bled profusely and they mixed very roughly till the bell sent them to their corners.

ROUND 11.—Sharkey was the aggressor, but Jeffries met him with a left on the ear. Jeffries then took a turn at rushing and sent his left to the body and his right over to the injured eye. Sharkey then rushed, sending his left to the face, but he was forced back with a hard right under the heart. They came together with Sharkey swinging his left, but Jeffries blocked it cleverly, and then they exchanged rights on the body following with a clinch. Jeffries met him and forced him to the corner, where Sharkey slipped on a wet spot, and Jeffries jolted his left to the chest. Sharkey slipping to the floor on one knee. They were sparring when the bell rang.

ROUND 12.—They came to a clinch, with Jeffries jolting his right to the body. Both missed lefts for the head and clinched again. Jeffries swung his left on the ribs and met Sharkey's next rush with a right under the heart. At a signal from O'Rourke Sharkey rushed in and landed his left and right on Jeffries's head. Jeffries then looked at his seconds, winked knowingly, and, stepping in, ripped left and rights to Sharkey's body. They clinched, and after they broke away Sharkey swung a left which landed full on Jeffries's neck. Every blow in this round seemed heavy enough to fell an ox, but both men went to their corners smiling.

ROUND 13.—As usual, Sharkey was the quicker on his feet. They came to a clinch without landing and broke away, only to spar. Jeffries slid in with a right on the body, and Sharkey came back with a terrific swing on the neck, which staggered the big fellow. Jeffries ducked Tom's left swing for the neck, and the latter turned completely around and landed a backhand blow on Jeffries's ear. It was a pivot blow and Jeffries's seconds yelled foul, but the referee seemed not to hear them, and did not even caution Sharkey for the pivot. To the end of the round Sharkey was the aggressor, with Jeffries blocking.

ROUND 14.—Sharkey opened with a rush and tried a left swing for the head which barely missed Jeffries as the latter sidestepped and Sharkey struck the ropes. Sharkey was again cautioned for holding in a clinch. Jeffries got his left to the body twice. Sharkey forced Jeffries to the ropes, and with a well-directed left jab which landed full on Jeffries's mouth made the Californian grunt audibly. Sharkey outfought his man in this round.

ROUND 15.—Jeffries came up very cautiously, crouching along the ropes. Sharkey swung his left up to the chin, and a moment later sent it home with great force on the body. Jeffries tried a left for the face, but Sharkey got inside the blow and swung his left twice with fearful effect on Jeffries's head and face. But Jeffries, with a good left on the face, almost put Sharkey to the floor. The latter sent back left and right on the face, splitting Jeffries's nose, from which the blood came in streams. The sight of the blood on Jeffries's face seemed to make a demon of Sharkey, who fought fiercely. Jeffries planted well-directed left and right jolts to the sailor's body. It was fierce fighting when the bell rang.

ROUND 16.—They rushed to a clinch twice before doing anything. Jeffries got in a right drive under Sharkey's heart and Sharkey swung two lefts to the head. They came to a clinch. Another clinch followed, and as they broke Sharkey shot a straight left to the damaged nose, which sent Jeffries back to the ropes. Sharkey followed up, but the big fellow clinched, and when they broke away again Sharkey whipped his left twice over to the face, drawing blood from Jeffries's nose and mouth. Jeffries countered with a right swing which left Sharkey's left eye red with blood. They were fighting fiercely at close quarters as the bell rang.

ROUND 17.—Clinch followed clinch without much damage being done until Sharkey forced Jeffries into a neutral corner, where he sent three lefts in quick succession to the boilermaker's head and got nothing in return. Jeffries countered with a right on the body. They exchanged lefts on the head, and they fought at close quarters till the bell rang. Sharkey again sending in one after the gong sounded. Brady called Siler over and complained of Sharkey's tactics, but Siler refused to interfere.

ROUND 18.—Sharkey opened with a left swing for the head, but Jeffries hooked him; then they got to close quarters and clinched. After the breakaway Jeffries landed a right swing on Sharkey's ear, but the sailor was back at him with three left hard jabs to the face. In a clinch Sharkey hung on to Jeffries's neck with his left arm, dragging Jeffries across the ring. They broke clean and Sharkey swung his left with fearful force to the jaw, and Jeffries shook from the top of the head to the soles of his feet. Jeffries was more careful after this and kept on the defensive until the end of the round, which was decidedly Sharkey's on points, barring the hugging.

ROUND 19.—Sharkey rushed, but Jeffries was first to land, sending his right hard under the heart. Sharkey broke away and hooked his left over to Jeffries's ear. They clinched again, and Sharkey brought his left hard across the stomach. Jeffries complained that Sharkey was holding him, but the referee thought differently and told them to go on and fight. Sharkey led left to head. Jeffries ducked and put his left hard in on the body. Sharkey rushed again, sending his left to the head, and in a half clinch sent his free right hand on the body three times. Jeffries clinched, and after they broke Sharkey swung his left to the cheek and crossed his right over on the opposite side. Both these blows jarred Jeffries, but he came back and jabbed his left to the body and shot the same hand straight to Sharkey's face, and the sailor staggered. They were fighting at close range at the sound of the gong.

ROUND 20.—Sharkey forced Jeffries to a neutral corner, but failed to land a left-hand swing which he attempted. They broke from a clinch in the middle of the ring, and Jeffries sent his left straight to the mouth. They exchanged left swings on the ear, and got into another clinch, from which the referee had to separate them. Sharkey sent two straight lefts to Jeffries's nose, bringing the blood in a stream. The pace increased toward the end of the round without any further damage being done.

ROUND 21.—They got to the centre in a clinch and Jeffries shot his right to the body. Sharkey responded with two rights on the body. Jeffries landed another right on the body and jabbed his left in Sharkey's face. Both hooked rights on the body, while they laughed at each other semi-good-naturedly. They came to a clinch and after the break Sharkey swung his left to the neck. Jeffries responded with a straight left on the mouth just before the bell.

ROUND 22.—They moved cautiously, and Jeffries was first to land, sending his right to the body. After a clinch Jeffries sent his left to Sharkey's injured eye, which began to bleed freely. Three times they clinched and broke, and each time Sharkey landed a backhand right on Jeffries face. Jeffries stepped in with a fearful right uppercut under the chin, and repeated it later. As they broke from a clinch Sharkey turned to his manager, O'Rourke, and laughed, while "Tommy" Ryan and other men in Jeffries's corner shouted to him, "Go on! Go on!" Jeffries failed to follow up his advantage. The force of these two blows was visible when the bell rang, and Sharkey wobbled perceptibly as he went back to his corner.

ROUND 23.—They came together with a rush in the centre of the ring and Jeffries shot his right to the chin. They clinched and when they broke away Jeffries smiled and feinted with his left, and they went to a clinch again. Both missed lefts for the body. Jeffries jabbed a straight left to Sharkey's injured eye and they clinched. After the break Jeffries jabbed his left to the sailor's stomach and forced him across the ring, where they came to a clinch. Jeffries jabbed his left to the sailor's face and staggered him. Sharkey clinched, and after the bell rang sent his right over to the head as the referee was forcing them apart.

ROUND 24.—Jeffries was the quicker this time, and met Sharkey's rush. They clinched, and after they broke away Tom sent his right over to the neck. Sharkey tried his left, but fell short, and received a hard smash on the ear from Jeffries, who seemed to be improving steadily, and as Sharkey came in close to him, Jeffries shot his right to his opponent's chin. Sharkey clinched again and after they broke Jeffries reached the sailor with a right swing on the ear. Sharkey clinched frequently. Sharkey rushed back swinging left and right wildly for the head, but failed to land, and Jeffries caught him with a right on the jaw. They were clinched at the bell, with Jeffries decidedly the better man.

ROUND 25.—They shook hands good-naturedly. Jeffries led for the head, but Sharkey ducked. Again Jeffries led. Both swung rights. Sharkey's was blocked, but Jeffries's landed. They clinched. Sharkey swung his right very roughly for the head, but fell short, and Jeffries hooked his left hard to the jaw, staggering the sailor. In a clinch Sharkey slipped to the floor, pulling Jeffries's glove with him as he fell. The referee picked up the glove and tried to adjust it. In the meanwhile Sharkey tried to get at the Californian. Jeffries broke away from the referee as Sharkey led for him with his right and Jeffries sent his right over Sharkey's shoulder. The referee got between them, and as he did so the bell rang, ending the fight. The referee declared Jeffries the winner.

FIGHT NEWS IN THE CITY.

In no recent event have the habitues of the up-town hotels shown so much interest as in the Jeffries-Sharkey fight last night.

There is a ticker in almost every café attached to a hotel, and these were surrounded by dense crowds. At each place some one volunteered to read the "tape," and all listened intently to what he said. At the Gilsey, Grand, Albemarle, and Morton House it was almost impossible to get into the cafés while the fight was in progress.

Corbett's saloon was the headquarters of the Jeffries contingent. It was so densely packed that the waiters could hardly move around with the drinks. A man with a loud voice stood near the ticker and, word by word, called out the result, which was passed out to the crowd that stood far into the street in the rain, waiting eagerly for every syllable.

Over at John L. Sullivan's place the scenes were repeated. One could get neither in nor out. The followers of the sailor were more in evidence here than anywhere else in the Tenderloin, notwithstanding Sullivan's neutral stand on the contest.

At the Democratic Club Mayor Van Wyck and Richard Croker received the fight news over a ticker.

It was decidedly a Jeffries crowd that stood out in the rain in Printing House Square and watched the bulletins. The rain had no terrors for them, and men without umbrellas or overcoats stood and cheered wildly.

The early news made the Jeffries partisans feel pretty glum, and by the time Round 8 had been announced with a dispatch saying, "Sharkey getting the best of it," the crowd prepared for Jeffries's defeat.

"It looks as if Sharkey'll do this feller," remarked a "rank outsider."

This state of affairs continued until the twenty-first round. A bulletin saying, "Sharkey is tiring fast while Jeffries freshens a little," brightened the hopes of the Jeffries enthusiasts, and they set up a howl of delight, which grew with each succeeding round.

At the bulletin announcing "Jeffries wins on points," the crowd gave a short, satisfied cheer and melted away

DECISION PLEASES FITZSIMMONS.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 3.—"Bob" Fitzsimmons was greatly pleased at the fight, declaring that his contract to fight the winner brought him once more the chance to fight Jeffries, who wrested the championship from him.

"I can't understand, though," said Fitzsimmons, "why Jeffries did not knock him out. It really looks to me as if he should have done so, and I am awfully sorry he did not. I haven't anything particular against Sharkey, if he did help to rob me of the decision in San Francisco; but if Jeffries had knocked him out it would have been a clean-cut affair, with no doubt of any kind about it.

"As long as I am going to fight Jeffries for the championship, I wish just on that account that he had knocked Sharkey out. That would make my title to the championship so much the clearer when I beat Jeffries, as you may be sure I am going to do."

Fitzsimmons declared his intention of fighting the winner, saying that both Sharkey and Jeffries had agreed to give him a match. "I'll beat Jeffries, sure," was his last remark.

Rejoicing at Jeffries's Home.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 3.—A vociferous demonstration greeted the news of Jeffries's victory in this, his home town. Jeffries's family lives in the suburbs of the city, but arrangements to get the news to the home of the champion were made early, and there was great rejoicing there.

Floor Collapses at Wilmington.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 3.—While 200 men were listening to reports of the Jeffries-Sharkey fight on the second floor of the Great Western Hotel, the floor suddenly collapsed, and they were precipitated in a heap to the first floor. A dozen were more or less hurt, none seriously.

No. 320 Broadway,
New York City, November 2, 1899.

TO VOTERS:

The Rapid Transit Board urges upon you the importance of voting next Tuesday in favor of the proposed amendment No. Two, being an amendment to Section Ten of Article Eight of the State Constitution.

This amendment was recommended by the Commissioners who framed the Greater New York Charter, and has been adopted by two Legislatures. It provides that the debts of the counties now included in this city shall not be reckoned as a part of the City debt for the purpose of ascertaining borrowing capacity—thus doing justice to this municipality by putting it on the same footing with all others within the State.

The adoption of the amendment will enable the City to undertake and complete without delay public improvements now most urgently needed—among them the rapid transit railroad to be built and owned by the Municipality.

In our opinion it is a prime duty of every citizen on election day to be at the pains to vote "Yes" upon the proposed amendment. A vote against the amendment is a vote to defer or defeat Rapid Transit.

ALEXANDER E. ORR, President.
JOHN H. STARIN,
WOODBURY LANGDON,
GEORGE L. RIVES,
CHARLES STEWART SMITH,
MORRIS K. JESUP,
ROBT. A. VAN WYCK,
Mayor, ex officio;
BIRD S. COLER,
Comptroller, ex officio;
Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners.

ONLY ONE 5¢ CIGAR
CREMO

COLUMBIA LEAGUE BOWLING.

The Village, Puritan, and Enterprise Clubs Each Win Once.

The Village, Enterprise, and Puritan Clubs each won a game in the Columbia League Tournament last night. The Puritans made the best showing of the night in the second game against the Enterprise team. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Village—R. Coleman, 172; J. Powers, 132; Schenck, 155; Faulk, 145; G. Coleman, 209. Total, 813.

Puritan—Buckingham, 144; Miller, 127; Deegan, 148; Kraft, 149; Jones, 143. Total, 711.

SECOND GAME.

Puritan—Buckingham, 167; Miller, 186; Deegan, 171; Kraft, 165; Jones, 177. Total, 866.

Enterprise—Koeper, 158; Mueller, 192; Meyer, 138; Schlembohm, 170; Kolb, 167. Total, 825.

THIRD GAME.

Enterprise—Koeper, 196; Mueller, 183; Meyer, 167; Schlembohm, 193; Kolb, 117. Total, 826.

Village—R. Coleman, 159; Powers, 116; Schenck, 180; Faulk, 180; G. Coleman, 156. Total, 791.

HARLEM LEAGUE BOWLERS.

The Premiers Win Twice, and the Audubons Get a Game.

In the Harlem League last night at the Palace Alleys the Premier "five" won two games, defeating the Centrals and Audubons. The Audubons won from the Centrals in the second game, the latter missing a number of easy spares. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Premier.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.	Central.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.
L. Moses	3	3	2	171	Ward	1	5	4	138
E. Moses	2	5	3	157	Purvis	4	4	2	183
Moritz	4	4	2	178	Kuehn	2	4	4	146
Ullmann	3	5	2	198	Seher	3	5	2	180
Davison	1	7	2	164	Schilling	4	5	1	185
Total	13	26	11	863	Total	14	23	13	830

SECOND GAME.

Audubon.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.	Central.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.
Maher	2	5	3	155	Ward	2	6	2	163
McGuire	1	6	3	159	Purvis	2	5	3	160
J. Brandt	4	3	3	167	Kuehn	4	1	5	146
Taylor	3	4	3	171	Seher	5	4	1	194
Springer	3	5	2	175	Schilling	3	3	4	148
Total	13	23	14	827	Total	16	19	15	811

THIRD GAME.

Premier.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.	Audubon.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.
L. Moses	3	5	2	168	Maher	2	4	4	156
E. Moses	1	8	1	176	McGuire	4	3	3	172
Moritz	3	6	1	100	J. Brandt	3	5	2	172
Ullmann	6	4	0	226	Taylor	2	6	2	182
Davison	3	4	3	163	Springer	2	6	2	171
Total	16	27	7	923	Total	13	24	13	853

ROSEDALE CLUB BOWLING.

The Rosedale Club's first team rolled the better score thus far in the Arcade headpin tournament at the Arcade Alleys last night. Score:

Rosedale No. 1—G. Silvers, 105; Kessler, 81; Bellman, 70; Frercks, 98; Lehrbach, 102. Total, 456.

Rosedale No. 2—C. Sievers, 94; Tadman, 89; Scott, 82; H. Mesloch, 80; Herman Mesloch, 47. Total, 392.

NATIONAL LEAGUE BOWLING.

The bowling in the National League tournament at Starr's alleys last night was of an ordinary kind, the highest score made being 854 by the Rosevilles. Each of the competing teams won and lost a game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Roseville—Pierson, 181; Badger, 157; Wood, 184; Van Ness, 165; Meyer, 167. Total, 854.

Golden Rod—Dormagan, 166; Meyer, 142; Finner, 155; Eckstein, 177; Ecks, 169. Total, 809.

SECOND GAME.

Golden Rod.—Dormagen, 145; Meyer, 159; Fenner, 180; Eckstein, 163; Ecks, 190. Total—837.

Empire—Gibson, 147; Stoff, 131; Wyman, 119; Diederick, 181; Helles, 172. Total—750.

THIRD GAME.

Empire—Gibson, 134; Stoff, 190; Wyman, 167; Diederick, 168; Helles, 177. Total, 836.

Roseville—Pierson, 139; Badger, 138; Wood, 168; Van Ness, 145; Meyer, 176. Total, 816.

ROYAL ARCANUM BOWLERS.

The first team of Our Council outplayed the De Vinne and Colonial Councils in the Royal Arcanum League at the Tennis Club Alleys last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

De Vinne.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.	Our No. 1.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.
Hull	2	6	2	167	Clinch	1	7	2	165
Owen	2	2	6	135	Schroeder	4	2	4	167
Wand	1	2	7	100	Cantrell	1	2	7	178
Hoar	1	5	4	140	Ritter	3	3	4	139
Detlef	4	4	2	177	Wilckins	3	6	1	181
Total	10	19	21	719	Total	12	25	13	830

FRAMES.

De Vinne	73	132	189	283	362	409	492	565	651	719
Our No. 1	81	127	252	333	405	477	573	661	745	830

SECOND GAME.

Colonial.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.	De Vinne.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.
Davis	2	3	5	137	Hull	4	4	2	174
Welch	1	3	6	124	Owen	1	2	7	99
Reichhard	3	4	3	174	Strack	3	2	5	141
Wanderer	2	4	4	147	Hoar	4	1	5	160
Haus	1	6	3	156	Detlef	4	2	4	160
Total	9	21	21	738	Total	16	10	24	747

FRAMES.

Colonial	69	130	204	266	331	418	514	593	666	738
De Vinne	52	125	223	307	372	461	537	611	675	747

THIRD GAME.

Colonial.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.	Our No. 1.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.
Davis	3	3	4	153	Clinch	2	4	4	149
Welch	1	3	6	119	Schroeder	2	6	2	165
Reichhard	0	4	6	125	Cantrell	2	3	5	150
Wanderer	3	2	5	137	Ritter	1	7	2	163
Haus	4	5	1	192	Wilckens	3	4	3	175
Total	11	17	22	726	Total	10	24	16	802

FRAMES.

Our No. 1	76	141	224	295	359	439	514	599	704	802
Colonial	94	185	260	335	398	492	537	611	673	726

DE FOREST COUNCIL WINS TWICE.

The De Forest Council team won two games in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament, at Trainor's Alleys, last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

De Forest Council—Cadieu, 201; Arcs, 160; Kruse, 165; Walters, 178; Maass, 158. Total, 862.

Oxford Council—Cannon, 124; Rinalg, 123; Phillipsos, 141; Thompson, 109; Conroy, 149. Total, 646.

SECOND GAME.

Brooklyn Council—Clarke, 154; Cook, 169; Ventzer, 146; Tabor, 153; Holloran, 144. Total, 766.

Oxford Council—Cannon, 90; Grinagle, 125; Phillipsos, 148; Thompson, 109; Conroy, 160. Total, 632.

THIRD GAME.

Brooklyn Council—Clarke, 160; Cook, 157; Ventzer, 168; Tabor, 167; Halloran, 156. Total, 808.

De Forest Council—Cadieu, 141; Arcs, 157; Kruse, 103; Walters, 197; Maass, 162. Total, 820.

ARLINGTON BOWLING TOURNAMENT.

Welcomes Win Easily and Stragglers Outroll Black Bass Five.

The work of the teams in the Arlington National Tournament last night was not of a high order. The Welcome Club's five did the best bowling, and easily won two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Straggler—Greif, 144; Browne, 160; Gaynor, 144; Le Touzel, 150; Hosinger, 160. Total, 764.

Welcome—Bernet, 158; Wenderoth, 162; Mathies, 156; Schmidt, 187; Schulz, 221. Total, 884.

SECOND GAME.

Black Bass—Sieling, 123; Bassler, 137; Wiedeman, 84; Schulze, 167, Maier, 177. Total, 690.

Straggler—Greif, 145; Browne, 150; Gaynor, 141; Le Touzel, 126; Hosinger, 161. Total, 763.

THIRD GAME.

Welcome—Bernet, 160; Wenderoth, 163; Mathies, 147; Schmidt, 171; Schulz, 177. Total, 818.

Black Bass—Sieling, 124; Bassler, 129; Wiedeman, 144; Schulze, 164; Maier, 170. Total, 731.

Tournament Games To-day.

Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association—Dodge & Olcott, Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company, Parke, Davis & Co., Seabury & Johnson, R. W. Robinson & Son, General Chemical Company, at Reid's alleys.

Bank Clerks' League—Mount Morris, Chemical, Broadway Bank of Brooklyn.

Kidney Complaints.

Their Causes, Symptoms and Cure.

The kidneys are for removing certain poisonous materials from the blood. If they become inflamed, congested or otherwise weakened in their action the poison remains in the blood and the whole system becomes filled with it. Uric acid it is called. You are then on the right road to rheumatism, gout and Bright's disease.

CAUSES: Overwork, exposure to cold, alcoholic excesses, poor digestion or local injuries.

SYMPTOMS: Too frequent urinal flow; dull, heavy pain over the kidneys; sediment in the urine, sallow complexion, loss of appetite, decrease of weight, puffy condition under the eyes and in the ankles. If all or most of these symptoms are present Bright's disease is near.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

("THE 'SALT' OF SALTS")

helps the stomach and bowels do their work, the stomach and bowels help the kidneys, renewed energy is given to all the vital organs, the accumulated poison is driven from the system a HEALTH takes the place of disease.

But there is a better way than *curing* kidney complaints—there is *prevention*.

Abbey's Salt if taken regularly (a teaspoonful in a glass of water night and morning) will keep the whole system in such good condition that attacks of disease are easily withstood.

"Abbey's Effervescent Salt is especially useful in urinary troubles and as an antilithic in uric diathesis. It is particularly effective in the treatment of renal calculi, or kidney troubles generally. As an antacid it corrects the ac

The Wanamaker Store.

The Christmas Toy Store is Ready

WE envy our toy chief who, away off in the Thuringia Forest, helps prepare New York's Christmas. Back with all his discoveries and conjurings, he starts business this morning.

Too early? Not a bit of it—every one of us was hurried last year; you've always been hurried. Let us get right to work with the gift things.

Our helpfulness extends from the early readiness with the goods, to very complete and commodious arrangements for timing deliveries to your exact order—to-day, or any day before Christmas.

And what a lot of pleasure you and we shall get out of this two months of Christmas.

The children (and every mentally healthy man and woman is a child again at holiday times)—we children might just as well begin the enjoyment to-day.

Forty thousand doll folks have arrived—not half the multitude, but all the types. Mostly from Germany—cousins german with all creation. The fine big dolls we dress ourselves—with Wanamaker stylishness. There are dolls that will not break; some that won't sleep and hundreds that will. There is every doll convenience from the babe's first bottle to Milady's hand mirror and puff box.

Peace, peace—there is no peace. All is a-bristle with the accoutrements of war. The tocsin can sound in about two minutes—and probably will sound often. But who cares? Christmas for big folks and little!

All sorts of forts are here, ready-made—trust the youngsters to find strategic points. Drums are 25c to $2.75—uniforms are 25c to $5, but we musn't worry you with prices to-day.

The biggest horse-and-carriage outfit is $20—the heir or heiress may do imaginary driving. Teams, carts—mimic work things for the great good world of make-believe.

Musical toys—kittens and funny people work and play to slow music. This kitten runs a sewing-machine—maybe the lost mittens are to be replaced.

But there are scores of things that "go," from the bear that turns somersaults to the great mill outfit that runs either by steam or electricity—and run they shall, some one day, some another; and the Phonograph and Gramophone will entertain and the Criterion will play—and it shall be one long bright Christmas till Santa Claus has come and gone.

And it all starts to-day—well on to half a New York block of it—the Wanamaker Toy Store in the Basement.

Trimmed Hats at $5 and $10

We have put a style and excellence into $5 and $10 hats that is new—and decidedly interesting. It isn't a reaching after something, but a decided accomplishment. The materials are intrinsically good—we believe it best to always be sure of that. The mere selling of a something is out of our line—you who buy must be satisfied. You shall be.

No matter what the need—for a street hat or evening hat; for black or colors—the hats are ready. Choose.

A word of the **Evening Hats** at $10—Of spangled jet, with bows, short plumes, buckle or ornament; maybe a bunch of tulle. Or, with scarf or stitched taffeta handkerchief for band; maybe an Alsatian bow.

Second Floor, Tenth street.

Clothing---Men's and Boys'

Busy yesterday in the rain; almost as busy as on Thursday with its bright crispness. And no wonder—we were never surer of the stocks: and nothing is taken for granted here. How sure may you be?—that the suit or overcoat (man's or boy's) is of pure wool stuff; seams silk sewed (cotton will look grayish or brownish in a little while, and isn't ten cents cheaper); you may be sure, too, that the garment is made tailor-fashion, not sewed up like a bag (we know much clothing that is). Difference? Tailored garments hold their shape; sewed-up ones look almost as well in the store, but soon look old.

Our guarantee lasts till you find out—no matter how long it takes. One man found after two months that trousers actually shrunk, from a drenching. It was an inexplainable shortcoming—and, of course, we took the loss. When accidents stop happening it will be easy to keep store.

Men's Cheviot Suits. $8.50, $10 and $15.
Men's fine-ish Worsted Suits, $20 to $30.
Boys' Sailor Suits, two pairs trousers, for ages 3 to 12, $4.

Boys' Corduroy Knee Trousers (3 to 16 years) 75c.; some of cheviot, 65c.
Boys' Overcoats, frieze, good colorings, 4 to 16 years, $5; some at $4.50.

First Floor, Fourth Avenue.

Table Decorations It seems as though half the mission of this store was to make beauty more plentiful—good taste the easiest thing to display. Table decorations may be no part of the meal, but how they help! So does dainty linen—but we'll tell you of that some other time.

We send a man to Europe for decorative things—find that it pays—pays you, because we not only find many new things but are enabled to sell them at prices that seem low by comparison. They are low.

Chop and ham frills, lace mats that make a variation from the linen doylies.
Ice Cases—lilies, bells, hearts, chrysanthemums, orchids, roses and sun-flowers.
Bon-bon holders that look for all the world like apples, 20c and 40c; or grapes, 50c; or potatoes, 25c; or pears, 15c and 25c; or onions at 15c.

We have seen our special novelties bought from us at retail and put in other store windows—at very different prices. But that is a detail. Maybe it is worth while to have them, even at high prices.

There are many more elaborate pieces than we've told of.

Conserved Fruit

The French fruit crop is half a failure, and to-day the wholesale rate on conserved fruit is just above our retail price. But never mind—the Five-Pound Boxes filled with

apricots pears limes
figs prunes cherries

are $1.50

This candy store is decidedly interesting. Basement.

Clocks Many new and very elegant pieces have been coming in. The assortment surely contains the one that will catch your fancy. Novelties in plenty. Fine, dainty clocks for the desk and large elaborate affairs for mantels. Reasonably priced throughout.

American make, gilt and jeweled, $2.75 and upward.
Large face, jeweled, at $3.25.
Crystal desk clocks at $4.75; set with brilliant stones at $5.75.
French traveling clocks in leather case, $5.75; with gilt dial, $7.
Imported crystal clocks, set with stones, $10 to $20.
Gilt clock sets, 3 pieces, enameled and jeweled, $10.50. Some at $17.50 and up to $100. Basement.

Women's Tailored Suits If you had been as particular as we are, the ready-made dress business would never have lived. But the relief it brought—the economy that even the best of the poorest gave—justified your patience. And season after season we have lifted the standard of excellence higher.

Is this condemning our own goods of past years? Yes, indeed, and yet they were very much above the best average to be found anywhere.

We serve you still better this season—for we have raised women's commercial tailoring almost to the good plane we have reached with men's.

Count goods and the "findings" and equal workmanship—you save a third; maybe a half. This for the suits at full prices.

Once in a while bargains like these—

A group of quite new $15 suits at $10 (thirty of the suits full silk lined).
A group at $13.50, made up of suits from lots up to $20.
Some at $17.50 from the regular lines at $24 to $30.

And finer suits; the richest was $95—quite a group at $50.

Second Floor, Broadway

Shoes: Some Little Above Half Price

You know we have one line of

Men's Shoes at $3.50

that we guarantee to wear for a year without break of upper, or rip. A new pair for a pair that fails—not simply an apology.

We have one line of **Women's Shoes** at $3.50 that won't rip at all. We guarantee this. They have turned soles, but quite heavy, with a delightfully-pleasant felt inner-sole.

And to-day—in the Fifth Floor Bargain Store—

Women's $3 Shoes at $1.90. Black goat-skin, stout soles, late shape—wish we had more—only 590 pairs.
Women's $2 Shoes at $1.40. Some welted, others very flexibly sewed.
$1.50 felt Romeos, fur trimmed, at $1.
Men's $3 and $4 Shoes at $2.30—672 pairs, Boys' Calfskin Shoes, heels, 12 to 5½, at $1.
Women's Overgaiters at 25c. instead of 50c.
Bath Slippers for men and women, 40c.

Men's Shirts in the Bargain Store

Four thousand—new—good styles (percale and madras) good colorings—all with cuffs (some sewed fast); every little kind of comfort; well laundered—$1.50 and $2.00 shirts at 75c.

Why? How? Dear me, must we explain this "bargain store" every day? You buy as safely there as in the regular men's section.

Other things there to-day—

Dress Stuffs

At this selling there are certain fabrics—seasonable kinds, wanted just now—offered at only a fifth of their value. In the large assortment there's not a quality not actually worth at least twice its present price. Covert cloths, cheviots, crepons, poplins, whipcords, sail cloths, and so on, that regularly sell at $1 to $2.50 a yard. Displayed here for your choosing at 50c a yard.

Silks

A gathering of various excellent taffetas, in new attractive patterns—choice at 50c a yard. The values are 75c and 85c—about an equal quantity of each.
Another group comprises corded taffetas in beautiful colorings, at 45c a yard—regularly 75c. Some black surahs at 40c, that were 65c; and some black taffetas 40c, that would be priced very low at 50c.

Silk Waists

Rich, crisp taffetas in the newest shades—violet, bluet, pale blue, red, old rose, tan and black. All in latest, most attractive style. Corded front and back and tops of sleeves; stitched flare cuffs and high detachable collar. Good value at $6; price $4.75 each.

Sterling Silver Articles

Of every-day use and some for personal adornment. And besides, they're priced very low. To learn value add a quarter to a third to all the prices that follow:
Manicure and embroidery scissors, 40c each; nail polishers, 50c each; folding hook and file for pocket, 25c; desk set, seal, paper cutter and eraser, 40c set; manicure set, 3 pieces on card, hook, file and cuticle knife, 40c set; match boxes, 50c each; cut silver bangle bracelets with cut silver heart pendant, 50c complete.

Women's Stockings

Three good offerings: Fast black cotton stockings, medium weight, fine gauge and elastic, 8 to 9½, at 3 pairs for 50c—value 25c a pair. Stockings of fine gauge fast black cotton, lavender split feet, at 25c—should be 38c. And medium weight fast black cashmere stockings, with merino heels and toes, elastic tops, at 35c, or 3 pairs for $1—good value at 50c a pair.

Sofa Pillows

A lot of beautiful embroidered pillows—used as models for our stamped and tinted pillow-tops. Some are finished with ribbon ruffle, others with silk cord. They are a bit soiled,—nothing very serious,—and that makes these new prices: $5 to $7, instead of $7.50 to $15.

Fancy Linens

Fine linen and Renaissance lace pieces absolutely without fault, but in the way of incoming goods. Tray covers, table squares and scarfs, at $2.75 each—values up to $5. Some also at $1.50 each, that were $2 and $2.25. And some tray covers at $1.25, that were fairly priced at $1.50 and $1.75.

Gold Plated Jewelry

All these at much less than their regular prices: Scarf Pins, set with white and colored stones, 5c and 10c each; Cameo and Miniature Hat Pins, 20c each; Amethyst Miniature and Enameled Brooches, 20c each.

Hat-pins and Buckles

Very pretty pins at 15c—many of which are regularly 35c; the lowest priced 25c. Some 35c and 45c kinds at 25c. Buckles of gilt and steel at 25c each—should be 35c to 50c.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

HARVARD IN GOOD TRIM

Physically Fit to Meet the Quakers on Franklin Field.

TEAM'S ADMIRERS OFFER ODDS

Find Few Takers at 10 to 7—Coaches Confident of Winning, but Not Without Hard Playing.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—The eleven stalwart sons of Harvard who will do battle with the brawny Quakers of the University of Pennsylvania on the Franklin Field gridiron to-morrow afternoon have been tucked away in their beds by their careful trainer, "Jack" McMasters. Pleasant dreams were wished them by the advance guard of undergraduates who came on with the team to-day, while hundreds of no less enthusiastic followers of the crimson are now on their way to Philadelphia to cheer their team on to victory, or, if need be, cheer them after defeat.

It was a lively crowd of men who gathered around the piano at the Aldine Hotel after dinner to-night to sing old college and football songs, led by Evert J. Wendell of New York, who never fails to be on hand with a Harvard team on the eve of a big contest. About the piano, too, were numerous old football veterans and coaches, Lewis, the famous colored centre; Bob Wrenn, Bernie Trafford, Bob Stevenson, Billy Garrison, and Ben Dibblee.

A reception was given by the Harvard Club of Philadelphia, at the University Club, to all Harvard men in town. The team did not go, but many of the undergraduates and coaches were present.

As the rain poured down heavily all afternoon, only a few minutes of practice was taken. The line-up was the same as in practice yesterday.

There is little more to be said about the chances of the team. Hitchcock, Dibblee, and all the other coaches expressed their entire satisfaction with the condition of the team and the showing it is expected to make against the Quakers. All look for a victory, but one to be gained only by hard, careful football from start to finish.

As to the physical condition of the men, Jack Masters stated to-night that there was not a doubtful man on the team. Every man is in the pink of condition, and prepared to go through the hardest play. The defense is depended upon to withstand the famous guard's back formation of the Pennsylvania eleven. The line from Campbell, at right end, to Hallowell at left end, is a unit in its strength. Burnett, at centre, is playing the game of his life. He has learned how to take care of his men, breaks through quickly, and his goals from place kicks are expected to figure in to-morrow's score.

Boal and Burden are thoroughly reliable men. They are veterans, but play with the dash and vigor of new players. Boal has now entirely recovered, it is believed, from the injury to his leg, but should he be hurt again and forced to leave the game, Harvard will have an excellent substitute in A. R. Sargent. Donald at left tackle and Lawrence at right tackle are men looked upon by Coach Dibblee as well able to take care of their positions. The cut over Donald's eye gives him no pain now. Lawrence is not due to have an off day to-morrow, and then, too, he is not as erratic as he was in the middle of the season. Hallowell and Campbell are speedy ends who tackle surely, and are down on kicks as quick as a flash.

Behind the line Daly's generalship will be an important factor in Harvard's favor. His runs from kick-off catches will be watched for with interest.

After weeks of doubt it has finally been decided that Sawin and Kendall will play the half-back positions. Sawin is needed on account of his splendid punting and clever end running. He is also a good line bucker. Kendall is thought to be smoother than Warren as a line bucker, and so he has been given the place over Warren. Reid's long experience counted much in his favor in the competition with Ellis for full back, so Reid will play in the back field. There is no doubt, however, that Warren will go into the game before it is over in Kendall's place, and Ellis will surely be given a chance at full back. Both these men are equals of the men who have made the positions over them, so that there is no fear of lacking good substitutes.

Parker and Gierasch will be prepared to take Sawin's place at left half back, and Fricke is in shape to play quarter if Daly is injured. Harvard has never had such a formidable array of backs.

Harvard money at 10 to 7 to-night finds few takers, and most of the Cambridge money placed has been laid at odds of 2 to 1.

The teams will probably line up as follows:

Pennsylvania.	Positions.	Harvard.
Potter	Left end	Campbell
Snover	Left tackle	Donald
Hare, (Captain)	Left guard	Boal
Overfield	Centre	Burnett
Teas	Right guard	Burden, (Captain)
Wallace	Right tackle	Lawrence
Coombs	Right end	Hallowell
Outland	Quarter back	Daly
Kennedy	Left half back	Sawin
McCracken	Right half back	Kendall
Barnard	Full back	Reid

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 3.—With the departure of the second team this afternoon, and a gleeful, uistered body of student football enthusiasts, the last contingent to witness the big contest to-morrow afternoon on the Franklin grid iron has left. A few stragglers with an equal amount of zest and pent-up noise, which they are carefully saving to bellow forth to-morrow, but with less spare time on their hands, will follow to-night on the Federal express.

The beaming faces all around seemed indicative of high spirits and confidence. In fact, thorough satisfaction at the condition of the 'Varsity and its strong work run with even tenor throughout the body of undergraduates, and considerable money has been sent down with those who left to-day to meet any bets the Quaker sympathizers may feel inclined to make.

The consensus of opinion in Cambridge is that though the game will be hard fought on both sides, the victory will go to Harvard.

How the Pennsylvania-Harvard freshmen game here will turn out is an enigma, as the respective merits of the two youthful teams here are a matter of conjecture.

QUAKERS ARE NOT CONFIDENT.

Think They Could Win with More Time for Preparation.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 3.—Rain spoiled the practice of the University of Pennsylvania football team in their second day at Atlantic City in preparation for the Harvard game. Last night the wind shifted and the promise of a clear cold day for the game vanished. The sea air is doing them so much good that when Coach Woodruff took them up to the baseball park this morning for signal practice the men were as lively and high spirited as if the weather were the most pleasant.

The practice was very similar to that of yesterday, with the same team lined up for the 'Varsity which has been practically decided on as the team for the game. The work consisted chiefly of signal practice, with just enough running down under kicks to give the men a taste of violent exercise.

There seems but little chance that any other than the following men will be started in the game: Potter, left end; Snover, left tackle; Hare, (Captain,) left guard; Overfield, centre; Teas, right guard; Wallace, right tackle; Coombs, right end; Outland, quarter back; Kennedy, left half; Barnard, full back; McCracken, right half. These men are now ready for the game and feel fairly confident of winning, although there is plenty of 2 and even some 3 to 1 money offered on the result. For a week they have been playing first-class football, beginning about three days after the team was finally chosen.

This time is scarcely enough in which to develop a winning team, and the men have not as complete a confidence in themselves and in each other as should be the case. Given two more weeks at preparation, and the chances of defeating Harvard would be very good, but as it is, the team has only a fighting chance.

The question of their fighting to win is the one which is bothering the coaches the most at the present time. Had the men known their ability and had they had confidence enough they would have defeated Chicago, but they did not, and the game was all but lost. To-morrow things will be different. The team are not only much better physically, but also possesses a confidence born of their playing in the Windy City, which was by far their best work this year. Since then the playing has improved to a marked degree, the last real practice game on Wednesday being the fastest and fiercest of the year.

The rest at the seashore has done the players no end of good, and when they leave their special car to-morrow in Philadelphia, although they will not be in the best possible physical condition, still it is such an improvement over the past month that, unless the weather affects them, they should play a much faster game than they have yet done this year.

The rain of to-day softened Franklin Field considerably, and, although it is not muddy, it will be very soft, preventing much end playing. Harvard has been depending considerably on her ends and end runs, as Pennsylvania's ends are known to be weak. If Barnard can punt successfully, this will leave Coombs at end on kicks, and will give a speedy man who can get down the field under kicks. During the period before Wilson Potter was placed at end there was practically no one to play, but he has developed into one of the best men on the field in following the ball.

Altogether, the team is not a remarkably strong aggregation, compared with past Pennsylvania 'Varsities, and its strength lies chiefly in ability to play together and to utilize the wet field to prevent any strong offensive work by Harvard. Pennsylvania will, until the outcome of the game is sure, play on the defensive.

Looking at each point of the game, there does not seem to be much chance for Pennsylvania, but the fact must be taken into consideration that the game is on the Quakers' own grounds and that Harvard is very likely to be overconfident.

"Mercantile Magnets"

are what we call our special fabrics. Why? Just simply this—they are the very choicest qualities from the style centres "London-Paris" in single suitings (no duplicates) and in the original designs that appeal to your fancy.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.
Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

ITHACANS ON A SLIPPERY FIELD.

Push Scrubs Fifteen Yards in the Mud—To Retain Old Line-Up.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Football practice was continued this afternoon in a pouring rain. The incessant drizzle of the past few days has put Percy Field in such slippery and soft condition as to make it almost impossible to gauge the merits and mistakes of the teams with any degree of accuracy or to tell what would happen in any given play were the field dry. It is quite possible, however, that this wet weather practice may be of the greatest value to Cornell, should a muddy field confront her on election day.

'Varsity lined up in usual form against the scrubs and proceeded to slide them across the field. The big team was in need of harder work than that, so Manager Porter, in charge of the second team, was directed to strengthen the back of his line enough to make some sort of a stand against the team. He put in three extra backs. The 'Varsity rolled on toward the goal as if no change had been made. Porter added two more men to his congregation, and, with sixteen men in his line, he thought he certainly could hold any eleven, particularly on a wet day. Coach Haughton administered a few warning words to his sturdy backs and told them to go through again, no matter what oppposed them. They started fast in spite of the mud; Warner and Caldwell, the big guards, plowed an opening for them, and through they went. Sixteen men tried desperately to stop the rush, but the big line dropped a little lower and pushed the whole mass fifteen yards through the mud before it stopped. Two touch-downs were made when the ball was given to the second team. At first their superior number forced the 'Varsity to slide two or three yards each play. After getting accustomed to the slippery work, however, they held solid, and the combined efforts of eight backs could not carry the ball an inch after it struck the 'Varsity's big centre trio. The second team was dismissed, and 'Varsity proceeded to push the freshmen over the gridiron, making two touch-downs in 5 minutes.

The regular men were all in the line to-day for a time, although Short gave most of the signals at quarter back for George Young. Only an accident in practice between now and Tuesday will cause any change in the line-up against Columbia from that of the Princeton game. The team will be taken to New York on Sunday, and it will indulge in light practice on Monday.

PRINCETON'S WORK IN THE RAIN.

Hard Fifteen-Minute Half Played Against the College.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 3.—A very hard, cold rain fell incessantly here all day, but the coaches brought the team out of the cage, where they had been having preliminary practice, and put them through a hard fifteen-minute half. Unless Brown had the benefit of this rainy day's practice, Princeton is likely to give her a drubbing to-morrow, for the field is sure to be soft and wet and the ball soaked.

The interference formed well, and Wheeler, upon whom that duty devolved, hit the ends hard, successfully putting them out of play. The college eleven succeeded in holding the 'Varsity for downs only twice. Little running with the ball was attempted, both teams confining themselves to massing around the runner and having a tug of war. Booth again demonstrated his ability as an aggressive centre by going through the line and mixing up in the college formation.

The defense was somewhat off color. At least the college eleven made some good gains, Palmer's end being skirted at one time for fifteen yards, and even the big men in the lines were not always proof against the attack. After the rest of the men had been called into the fieldhouse Wheeler and Mattis, with Burke and Duncan, were sent out to practice kicking and receiving punts with the slippery ball. Wheeler showed well, sending the oval his usual distance.

Levick and S. McClave were substituted at half backs, and will probably be used in one half to-morrow.

YALE TO PLAY A LIGHT GAME.

To Save the Men as Much as Possible at West Point To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 3.—The practice of the 'Varsity eleven to-day was short and light. It consisted mainly in rehearsing the signals and going through the formations to be tried against West Point to-morrow and was entirely secret. Yale has two men on the crippled list, Thomas, at end, and Stillman, the left tackle. Thomas's eye is in such shape that his physicians say that it will not be safe for him to play any more this season. This will deprive Yale of a valuable man. Gould filled his position in practice to-day, but there is some talk of putting Sharpe, who is practically out of the race for half back, in the position. Stillman has a badly wrenched neck, and will not be able to fill his position in the West Point game to-morrow. Either Capt. Allen of the Yale crew or Francis will take his place. They were both in the position at practice yesterday. There is a popular good feeling toward Gould, who was the star end on last year's freshman eleven, and has played in nearly every game this season with the 'Varsity. Gould's work has greatly pleased the coaches.

The old centre, the Rev. Mr. Cutten, was out as a coacher to-day. There is little likelihood now that Cutten will replace Cunha at centre. The former says that he is too busy to play regularly. He has twenty-five hours a week in college recitations, besides attending to his duties as pastor of a Baptist church in this city. He will continue to coach Cunha, and is considered a valuable man in this line, because of his inclination to get right into the game. The other coachers on the gridiron to-day were J. O. Rodgers, O. T. Murphy, T. M. Bass, W. T. Bull, H. C. Cross, F. A. Hinkey, W. Camp, and W. C. Rhodes. None of the coaches participated in the practice games as they did yesterday.

Barring Thomas and Stillman, the Yale team is in excellent physical condition, and it is predicted that it will find the cadets so. After the defeat of last Saturday by Columbia, there was some apprehension over the contest to-morrow, but this has entirely subsided. It is understood that it will be Yale's policy not to run up a high score, but to protect the men from injuries as far as possible by being moderately aggressive. But few of the Yale coaches will go to West Point. Most of them will attend the Harvard-University of Pennsylvania game. Capt. McBride left New Haven for West Point at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

A big crowd of students cheered the team as it left the campus on special cars for the station. Thirty-five men went with the team, fifteen of them were those who will probably play in the game, and are going directly to West Point. The remainder of the squad will stop over in New York to-night and leave for West Point in the morning. Their quarters in New York will be at the Murray Hill Hotel. Yale will probably line up as follows in the game to-morrow:

Ends—Gould and Winter; tackles—Hale and Allen, or Francis; guards—Olcott and Brown; centre—Cunha; quarter back—Finck; half backs—Richards, Dupee, or Chadwick, and full back—McBride.

Trains for the Yale-Cadet Game.

For the accommodation of persons wishing to attend the football game to-day between the West Point cadets and Yale the West Shore Railroad will run two special trains from this city to West Point. Boats connecting with the first train will leave the foot of Franklin Street at 11:15 o'clock this morning, and the foot of West Forty-second Street at 11:35 o'clock. For the second train boats will leave the foot of Franklin Street at 12:45 o'clock, and the foot of West Forty-second Street at 1 o'clock. Round trip tickets will be sold at $1.25; they will be good returning on a special train and on all regular trains. There will be no charge for admission to the football field.

COLUMBIA TEAM'S PRACTICE.

Men Will Go to See the West Point-Yale Game.

The work of the Columbia University football squad in practice yesterday was as good as at any time this season, despite the fact that it was raining and the grounds opposite the library were very muddy. The men were only out about forty-five minutes, but in that time Coach Sanford did not allow them an idle minute. When the men first took the field, Sanford had Weeks at work catching punts at which he showed up remarkably well despite the slippery ball.

"Tom" Williams, formerly of California, was played at centre, with Wright, the regular centre, at right guard. Williams showed up a little raw, but this was expected.

Neither Wilson nor Smyth was out yesterday. Wolfe played quarter back in Wilson's absence, and Owens, whose work as a tackle is improving every day, played at left tackle, Smyth's position. Miller also laid off yesterday, Wright having his place at guard. Slocovitch was also absent, Gilchrist playing his end.

The game against the "scrubs" was fast and rough. The latter had as many as seventeen men at times, including Jones and Norman, 'Varsity men.

The game in which the second team was scheduled to meet the Orange Athletics at Orange Oval this afternoon has been declared off.

Coach Sanford will have the squad out for about an hour's practice this morning. The entire squad will then go to West Point to see the game between the Cadets and Yale this afternoon. Columbia is scheduled to play at West Point next Saturday. The men will get their final tuning up for the Cornell game at Manhattan Field on Monday.

WESTCHESTER GOLF TOURNEY.

High Scores Lacking and the Rain Is Held Accountable.

At the Westchester Golf Club yesterday, in the mixed foursomes, four couples went around in the rain. The greens were not in the best condition for low scoring.

Those who turned in scores for the match in the rain were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Adams, Dyker Meadow, total—107; Mrs. F. B. Wesson and C. W. Barnes, St. Andrew's, total—109; Mrs. N. P. Rogers, Jr., and M. M. Singer, Lawrence Harbor, total—113.

Mrs. Thomas H. Thacher and F. B. Wesson also went around, finishing in 126, 14, 112. The committee announced that the mixed foursome will be continued next Friday and Saturday.

The semi-final rounds for the two silver cups were played in the morning. For the Bronx Trophy Sidney Maddock and George M. Bowley had the match of the day, the former winning by 2 holes. The scores were:

Maddock	4	7	5	5	4	5	4	5	4—43
Bowley	5	6	5	4	4	4	6	3	4—43—86
Maddock	4	5	5	5	5	4	3	5	3—41
Bowley	6	6	5	5	5	4	4	4	4—43—84

Maddock will met George Fox Tiffany of the home club in the final round to-day, and the competitors for the Governor's Cup will be A. Z. Huntington of Scranton and J. G. Bates of Columbia College.

Philadelphia Women Victorious.

Rain had no terrors for the rival feminine golfers of Philadelphia and Morristown yesterday, when they met on the Ardsley Club links, for their "rubber" team match. Last year the Philadelphia women won one match and the Morris County women captured the second contest. It was mutually agreed to play the third and deciding match on a neutral course, and Ardsley was chosen. The result gave Philadelphia the victory by 6 holes, scoring 13 holes to 7 for Morris County. The new Morris County champion, Miss Cornelia G. Willis, was defeated by the Philadelphia champion, Miss Elsie Cassatt, by 2 holes.

The players and scores were:

PHILADELPHIA.	Holes.	MORRIS COUNTY.	Holes.
Miss F. C. Griscom	2	Miss Jane Swords	0
Miss Elsie Cassatt	2	Miss C. G. Willis	0
Mrs. Caleb F. Fox	0	Miss Maude Wetmore	3
Miss Edith Burk	9	Miss Kip	0
Mrs. F. M. Barlow	0	Miss Elsa Hurlbut	1
Miss K. K. Cassatt	0	Mrs. William Shippen	3
Total	13	Total	7

Miss Ruth Underhill, the new champion of the United States, was on the links and played a match with the Ardsley champion, Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane. At the twelfth hole Miss Underhill was one up, and the game then had to stop on account of the rain.

YACHT ASSOCIATION MEETS.

Racing Rules Amended, Executive Committee Opposed to Time Allowances.

A general meeting of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound was held last evening at the Manhattan Hotel. Charles T. Pierce, Chairman of the Executive Committee, presided, and delegates were present from the Riverside Yacht Club, Indian Harbor Yacht Club, Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, Hempstead Harbor Club, Huntington Yacht Club, Sachem's Head Yacht Club, Sea Cliff Yacht Club, Norwalk Yacht Club, American Yacht Club, New Rochelle Yacht Club, Bridgeport Yacht Club, Knickerbocker Yacht Club, and Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club.

The Executive Committee presented a report in which it recommended that "in all regular races in regular classes time allowance be abolished. At present there is no time allowance for new yachts. We have been gradually working toward the abolition of time allowance for several years, and the committee believes that nothing will be gained by waiting longer. As a matter of fact shown by the records, the races won on time allowance are very few as compared to the whole number of races sailed."

Rule 2, relating to the measurement of yachts of the 36-foot class and all larger classes, was amended by striking out classes 1, 3, 4, 6, and 8, and amending Clause 7 so as to read: "Yachts of all classes shall be rated for classification and time allowance by racing measurement, which shall be determined by adding to the load water line the square root of the sail area and dividing the sum by two."

Clause 9 was amended so as to read: "If a yacht, after having been officially measured, be increased in any dimensions that is a factor in determining her racing measurement, the yacht must be remeasured before starting in a race."

CAPT. BROOKS REINSTATED.

Idlewild's Master Charged with Violating Yacht Race Rules to Get License Back.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Supervisor General Dumont of the steamboat inspection service has received from Inspector Starbuck at New York the latter's decision in the case of R. B. Brooks of the steamer Idlewild, one of the steamers charged by Capt. Evans with having violated the rules of the recent yacht race. The local Inspectors revoked Capt. Brooks's license as master and pilot of steam vessels. Inspector Starbuck reverses the decision of the local Inspectors, and says that after carefully examining the testimony in the case he is satisfied the local Inspectors misunderstood the rules governing the races.

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PROGRAM.

1. MENDELSSOHN, Midsummer Night's Dream.—Overture. Æolian Orchestrelle.
2. MOSZKOWSKI. Bolero, Op. 12, No. 5 Pianola.
3. POPPER . . . . . Polonaise
MR. KRONOLD.
4. READ . . . . Offertoire in A Flat Æolian Pipe Organ.
5. (a) SIEVEKING . . Valse Lente
(b) LACK . . . . . Cabaletta Pianola.
6. (a) HENRIQUES . . . Romanze
(b) DAVIDOFF . . At the Fountain
MR. KRONOLD.
7. SOUSA . . . Hands Across the Sea Pianola.

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OPPOSE NATIONAL COLLEGE

Educational Association Committeemen Report Adversely.

OUTLINE ALTERNATIVE PLAN

New Suggestion Contemplates Giving to Advanced Students the Benefit of National Institutions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The proposition for a National university at Washington under Government auspices was negatived to-day by the committee of the National Educational Association, which has been in session here the past two days. The committee has a suggestion contemplating a plan in which the persons who have had exceptional educational opportunities may secure the advantages afforded by the institutions at Washington. The following is the declaration of the committee on the subject:

It has been and is one of the recognized functions of the Federal Government to encourage and aid, but not to control the educational instrumentalities of the country; that no one of the bills heretofore brought before Congress to provide for the incorporation of a National university at Washington commends itself to the judgment of this committee as a practical measure. That the Government is called upon to maintain at the capital a university in the ordinary sense of that term; that a sub-committee be requested to prepare for later consideration by the full committee a detailed plan by which the students who have taken a baccalaureate degree, or have had an equivalent training, may have full and systematic advantage of the opportunities for advanced instruction and research which are now or may be afforded by the Government; such plan to include the co-operation with the Smithsonian Institution of the universities willing to accept a share of the responsibility incident thereto; it is understood that the financial administration of this plan should be such that whether or not governmental aid be given there shall be no discouragement of private gifts or bequests; it is understood that the scope of this plan should be indicated by the governmental collections and establishments which are now available or as they may hereafter be increased and developed by the Government for its own purposes.

The sub-committee which is to formulate this plan consists of Messrs. Harper, Curry, and Butler. There will be a meeting of the committee with the department superintendents of the National Educational Association in Chicago the last week in February at which the plan will be discussed, and later in Washington the full committee will gather to draft a final report to be submitted to the convention of the National association.

The following resolution was referred to a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Wilson, Schurman, and Canfield for investigation and report:

That the Government, through the State Department, might wisely maintain in Washington a school for consuls analogous to West Point and Annapolis, and, like those schools, leading to a life career in the Government service.

IS NEBRASKA REPUBLICAN?

Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn Says Entire Ticket Will Win—Expects Majority of 7,000.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 3.—Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn, who has been stumping the State for ten days in the interest of Republican success, made the following statement to-day:

"I would not be surprised if the Republicans carried the State by 7,000 majority. I never felt more confident than now. The entire Republican ticket will be elected without any question. I have taken particular pains to look into conditions in every town I have visited, and so far I have been able to see only gains for the Republicans."

Ex-Congressman Johnson A. McShane, Democrat, regarding the election, says:

"I should say it is a close fight. If the Fusionists can muster anything like the strength they showed at the last election, they will win, but conditions have changed greatly. The State is exceedingly prosperous, and that is unquestionably a strong argument in favor of the Republicans."

Chairman Edmisten of the Populist State Central Committee has issued an "appeal to voters" in which the following statements are made:

"The Republican papers have been printing startling announcements to the effect that the Fusionists are devising some desperate scheme to count in the Fusion nominees, no matter what the vote may show. It is the devilfish trick of blackening the water that it may thereby escape unseen. Within the last two weeks we have been in receipt of information from perfectly reliable sources, and it has been reported in the daily papers that one Edward Rosewater has received two large sums of money, aggregating over $100,000, from the Republican National Committee, fat fried from the trusts by Mark Hanna, to be used by the Republican machine in Nebraska to corrupt and debase the voters. Naturally this plan will fail, for true friends of reform are not purchasable, but the great hue and cry is ample evidence that the Republican machine is seeking to do what it falsely charges against the reform forces.

"Overconfidence last year cost the reform forces the election of a United States Senator, and nearly lost us the election of the State ticket. The great reduction in our majority then was almost wholly due to Populist and Democratic stay-at-homes, for the Republicans made but trifling gains over their vote of the year previous. No true friend of reform will permit this to happen again. Do not allow smooth-talking Republicans to soothe you to sleep by saying that the Fusion forces are 'sure to win.' Fusion will win if every friend of reform does his duty, but a large stay-at-home vote may mean victory for the party of militarism, imperialism, trusts, and gold standard.

"A full vote of the reform forces means victory for them; a light vote may mean defeat. This the Republicans know full well, and their committee and ring newspapers seek to stir up a cloud of dust about unearthing some deep-laid plan of the Fusionists to commit fraud and under cover of that cloud themselves perpetrate the very crimes they are crying so loudly against."

The Republican State Central Committee has offered $1,000 reward for information showing an attempt to interfere with the ballot or change the actual returns. This action has been followed by the Democratic and Populistic Central Committees.

Several small bets were made in Lincoln to-day. There were many who were money, but an instance is reported where a gambler bet odds of 10 to 7 on Holcomb.

OPPOSITION TO GOEBEL GROWS.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 3.—Because of the decision of the local Election Commission to refuse to allow Inspectors for the bolting Democrats at the polls the Brown men will institute mandamus proceedings in the courts, though they can expect little assistance from this source, as the complexion of the judiciary in this city is decidedly Democratic. Some of the Brown men threaten to force their way into the booths with revolvers and shotguns, but the cool-headed leaders are advising them not to resort to such tactics, as it would result in throwing out the entire precincts, provision for which is made in the Goebel election bill.

The effect of the decision has been to solidify the opposition against the entire Goebel ticket. It is more than probable that the County Commissions all over the State, acting under instructions from Mr. Goebel, will prevent Brown Inspectors from overseeing the count. The same decision also holds good against the Populists, Prohibitionists, and Socialist-Labor Party, all of which are opposed to the Goebel ticket.

United States Marshal James, when asked what part he would take in the election, said to-day: "I will not act under the instructions of Judge Evans, as has been printed, but will, if instructed by the District Attorney, do all in my power as an officer of the law, to see that the election on next Tuesday is conducted legitimately. I will act under Section 788 of the United States statutes, which reads as follows: 'The Marshals and their deputies shall have in each State the same powers in executing the laws of the United States as Sheriffs and their deputies.'"

Gen. Taylor, the Republican candidate for Governor, spoke to-night in Louisville, for the first time since the opening of the campaign, to a large crowd. In an interview this afternoon he said that, despite all attempts at fraud, he was confident of carrying the State by at least 20,000 majority. The Goebel people give estimates on their majority ranging from 700 to 40,000. The battle will be fought down to the last ditch; and it is a curious fact that, with everything against them, the Republican-Brown leaders seem to have more confidence than the Goebel men.

Gov. McMillin of Tennessee spoke in behalf of the Goebel ticket to-night. The Goebel people are claiming Louisville by 2,000 majority. The Republicans claim the city by from 12,000 to 15,000 majority.

MASON PREDICTS DEFEAT.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—A good many persons, Democrats as well as Republicans, believe that the present is the last term which William E. Mason will serve in the Senate. The Republican machine, which has always resented his election, is delighted at his anti-imperialistic attitude, and will use it as the lever to pry him out of his place. On the other hand, Mr. Mason appears to be serene. He does not say that he is seeking indorsement to retain his seat in the Senate, and no one but himself knows whether he is serious in threatening to resign. He denies, however, the story that he is to be retained by a large corporation.

Mr. Mason openly predicts Republican defeat in Nebraska and Kentucky, and says that if the party wins in Ohio it will be a close shave. He likewise looks for lowered pluralities in Iowa. If his prediction comes true, then, he says, he will be vindicated by the people. But there is no doubt that Republican knives are sharpening for Mr. Mason.

REPUBLICANS CLAIM OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 3.—Chairman Dick of the Republican State Committee to-night gave out the following statement forecasting the result in Ohio:

"The result is fully satisfactory from a Republican standpoint. The largest vote ever polled in a State campaign will be cast, approximating 950,000. Conceding Mr. Jones from 75,000 to 100,000 votes, Judge Nash's plurality will not be less than 50,000 in the State. The Legislature will be Republican in both branches."

Chairman Seward of the Democratic Committee has so far declined to make any statement.

INDEPENDENT FIGURES ON OHIO.

BARBERTON, Ohio, Nov. 3.—Mayor Jones to-day gave his final statement of the campaign as follows:

"July 29 I issued a letter announcing if the voters of the State would sign a petition asking me to make the race, I would do so if the call was sufficient. The answers came from all directions, and by August the number of names amounted to 40,000. I therefore issued a letter of acceptance on a platform declaring for equal opportunity. Since that time our literature has been in demand. In fact, the demand has been so great we could not supply it. As a result we have been winning every day. Neither the Republican nor Democratic Party has gained 500 converts during the campaign.

"The committee at the headquarters, from reports received from cities and the country, place the vote as follows: Non-partisan, 335,000; Republican, 300,000; Democratic, 265,000. The five most populous cities promise us 111,000. The mining districts, particularly Tuscaramas, appear to be very strong for us, followed in order by Muskingum, Hocking, and Scioto. The labor vote is solid. The contest is the most uncertain in the history of the State."

POLICE CHIEF IS SUSPENDED.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 3.—William S. Bull, Superintendent of Police, was suspended from duty this afternoon by the Police Board. The Commissioners say the charges against him will be made to-morrow.

TRIAL TRIP FOR THE KENTUCKY.

NEWPORT NEWS, Nov. 3.—The official trial trip of the first-class battleship Kentucky will take place off the Massachusetts coast on Nov. 23. This date has been decided upon by the builders and the Navy Department will be so notified.

DISBELIEVE POLLY McGRAIL.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 3.—The police of this city place little credence in the stories of assault narrated from time to time by Polly McGrail, the woman who has attained notoriety by working in the Hand Silk Mills during the strike of the operatives there. She claims to have been sandbagged one evening recently, but the police have been able to find nothing to confirm the statement. She showed no sign of an injury at the time.

The police think the woman is becoming hysterical owing to the strain upon her nerves, and imagines things to be worse than they are. She is unpopular with the silk workers, but in no other case have they resorted to violence. The plan of campaign is to follow the workers to and from the mill, and thus call attention to them. The serenading plan has been dropped, having been found illegal.

BROOKLYN TEACHERS PAID.

The Brooklyn schoolteachers received their salaries for September yesterday afternoon. The salaries were provided for under the new payrolls made out on the basis of the schedule in force in June last. A condition to the effect that the teachers did not demand whatever rights may be theirs under the provisions of the Ahearn law in signing for the salaries paid to them was attached to the receipts to which they affixed their signatures.

The settlement of the dispute over the basis upon which the Brooklyn teachers should be paid will occupy some time, because of the many questions upon which Corporation Counsel Whalen must pass.

FALLS DEAD IN A HOTEL.

Harry David Kendall, manager of the New York branch of the dye firm of Arthur Merritt & Co. of Boston, dropped dead in the corridor of the Hotel Cadillac, Broadway and Forty-third Street, at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Dr. George W. Holmes, the hotel physician, pronounced heart disease the cause of death. Dr. Weston, from the Coroner's office, later gave permission for the removal of the body.

Mr. Kendall was thirty-eight years of age, and had been apparently in the most robust health. His remains will be taken to Boston, where he had many friends and belonged to several prominent clubs. His father was the late John Kendall, proprietor of the Kendall Print Works, Lowell, Mass. Mr. Kendall took charge of the New York branch of Merritt & Co. a year ago, and lived at Montclair with his wife, mother, and little son.

New Shot Put Record at Harvard.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 3.—H. F. Cochems, Harvard's strongest student, to-day made a new college record for the shot put, casting the sixteen-pound iron ball forty-two feet one-half inch. Cochems is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and is now a student of the Harvard Law School. The record was made on Holmes Field. The previous best record was forty feet ten and one-half inches, made by S. H. Evans of the Harvard Law School in 1892.

Says Bell Telephone Is Unaffected.

A prominent official of the People's Telephone Company said last night that the Bell interests are able to prevent the National Telephone Company from entering this city, despite the decision of Corporation Counsel Whalen approving the use of the subways. The possibility of a co-operative agreement between the National Telephone Company and the People's Telephone Company depended to a great extent, he said, upon the chance of their obtaining an unhampered right to share the subways with the Bell Telephone Company.

B. B. Burnett Found Dead.

The body of B. B. Burnett, who was interested in putting up metal ceilings, was found yesterday afternoon in the bed in his room, in the North River Hotel, 107 Barclay Street. He was about fifty years old, and came from Marlborough, Mass. He had lived at the place named for about two years. Among his few effects were an envelope addressed to his mother, Mrs. J. B. Burnett, 36 Bolton Street, Marlborough, Mass., and a few dollars in money. The body was removed to the Morgue, after much delay. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause of death.

O'Brien and Clarke Case Again.

In the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, Justice Dickey granted a motion to change to New York County the venue of the trial of the action brought by Irving T. Bush, taxpayer, to restrain the Controller from paying the judgment of $700,000 confessed by the Corporation Counsel in favor of Contractors O'Brien and Clarke. The judgment was for extra work performed on the Croton Aqueduct.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Methodist Feeling Aroused Over the Epworth League's Affairs.

THE SECRETARY UNDER FIRE

His Acceptance of Payment for Editing a Song Book to be Passed Upon by the Board of Control.

Methodist feeling throughout the country is intensely alive over the Epworth League's affairs. A special meeting of the Board of Control of that body has been called in Cincinnati for Nov. 22. This is most unusual, because, under the law, the board may have a stipulated number of meetings only during the quadrennium between General Conferences. It has already had its full number during the present term, and only a grave emergency justifies what is perhaps a technical infraction of the law. It was explained by a member of it yesterday that the technicality was only apparent, since at its last meeting an adjournment only was taken, fearing the very emergency that has now arisen.

This emergency is the case of the General Secretary, the Rev. Dr. Schell. It will be remembered that he accepted payment for editing a song book, when he was already under salary to do the editorial work of the league publications. He accepted the payment from the publisher of the Epworth League book, and entered into a further agreement on other publications. At its meeting in Indianapolis he made a full statement of what he had been doing, and offered to return the money he had so far received. The Board of Control passed a resolution to the effect that its General Secretary had been guilty of actions which the board did not approve, considering them grave indiscretions. The board took no action upon moral grounds, partly because it could not see that he had really been guilty of a moral wrong the whole circumstances being involved in many details, but chiefly because the Annual Conference, to which the General Secretary belongs, and not the Board of Control, is the proper body to act in regard to an alleged immoral act. Ministers only may try a minister, and the Board of Control has laymen upon it, and was constituted for quite a different purpose.

It has been the idea of members of the Board of Control to permit the General Secretary to serve out his term of office, expiring next Summer, and then not re-elect him. Pressure against such a course is general, and the President of the board, Bishop W. X. Ninde, has yielded to it and called the emergency session.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for Nov. 12.

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SUBJECT—Building the walls of Jerusalem.—Neh., iv., 7-18.

GOLDEN TEXT—Watch and pray.—Matt., xxvi., 41.

The building of the Temple in Jerusalem and the building of the walls around it were both beset with difficulties and dangers. These, in both cases, came from within as well as from without. The progress of the work of Nehemiah was, therefore, very much the same as that of Zerubbabel. But Nehemiah himself was a very different man from Zerubbabel. His work also was performed in a very different way, but the difference arose as much from the differences in the character of the work as in the character of the men. Both were earnest, consecrated men, and both labored with a full trust in God. But the work of the one represented personal work—that of the other, work for other persons, and it is always vastly easier to meet difficulties energetically and to accomplish much speedily for others than for one's self.

Nehemiah was endued—as every man is—with special abilities which fitted him for the work to which he was called. These abilities he consecrated fully to that work. He is the St. Paul of the Old Testament. Spiritually, his work was the same—for the building of "walls" around the city was, in type, the proclaiming of the Gospel of Christ to all the world. Hence both were "in labors more abundant" than all others (Second Corinthians, xi., 23)—in activity, more energetic and self-denying—in dangers, more fearless—in planning, more wise—and in success, more humble and thankful. Both were evidently constrained by a mighty impulse. (Second Corinthians, v., 14.) Nehemiah, therefore, as well as St. Paul, is a model for all who labor to build up the Kingdom of God in the world—to put around men the walls of "salvation," and to open to them the gates of "praise." (Isaiah, lx., 18.)

When the prayer of Nehemiah was granted by Artaxerxes Lengimanus, with wise forethought he made preparation for his work. He procured letters of authority which "the governors beyond the river" (ii., 7) would be bound to respect. He also secured the right to cut in "the King's forest" (ii., 8) such timber as he might need. Then he set out on his long journey. How many accompanied him, we are not told, but probably they were very few. But "the King sent Captains of the army, and horsemen" (ii., 9) with him, and, unlike Ezra, he accepted the escort. In due time, without recorded adventure, he reached Jerusalem. His arrival at once awakened the attention of the neighboring petty Governors, especially that of Sanballat, the Horonite, a descendant of Moab, and Tobiah, a descendant of Ammon. From the days of Lot the Moabites and the Ammonites had been, and still were, the enemies of all righteousness. (Gen. xix., 36-38.) Not unnaturally "it grieved them exceedingly that there was a man come to seek the welfare of the children of Israel." (ii., 10.) Such men are always "grieved" when anything is undertaken for the spiritual benefit of their fellowmen.

Within "three days" Nehemiah and his companions had recovered from the fatigues of their journey, and were probably comfortably housed. Although silent concerning his mission, he had not been unobservant. He saw enough to convince him that it was necessary to see to it and to be personally familiar with everything relating to the work before him. So, with a "few men" to aid him, he made a night inspection of the ruins. The next day, apparently, he called together the leading men of the place and told them just what he had seen—made plain to them the danger they were in—and the reproach under which they lay. He then showed to them the letters he had brought from Artaxerxes, and made known the purpose of his coming. At once their interest was awakened and their zeal quickened. With one voice they said: "Let us rise up and build. So they strengthened their hands for this good work," (ii., 18.)

THE BUILDING OF THE WALLS.

The news of this determination soon reached "Sanballat, the Horonite," "Tobiah, the Ammonite," and "Geshem, the Arabian." The idea of building up the walls by these poverty-stricken Jews, when for nearly one hundred and fifty years they had been undisturbed, was too great an absurdity to be worthy of anything but ridicule, (ii., 19.) This experience has often been repeated.

Laughter and scorn, however, never weigh much with such men as Nehemiah. He quietly answered, "The God of Heaven He will prosper us; therefore we, His servants, will arise and build; but ye have no portion, nor right, nor memorial in Jerusalem." (ii., 20.)

Having secured the voluntary and enthusiastic co-operation of the rulers and the people, Nehemiah laid out the work systematically. This his night inspection and thorough knowledge enabled him to do. Every one entered into it with zeal, apparently, except the leaders of the Tekoites, "their nobles put not their necks to the work of the Lord." (iii., 5.) There are always in every good work some such "Tekoites." The mass of the people, however, from Tekoa did not follow the example of their "nobles." (iii., 27.)

Every class and condition, from every place, had something to do. Besides the people of Jerusalem, many from Jericho, (iii., 2,) from Gibeon and Mizpah, (iii., 7,) from Zanoah, (iii., 13,) and Beth-haccerem, (iii. 14,) and other neighboring towns, offered their services and were set to work Priests and rulers, goldsmiths, apothecaries, and merchants, people without their rulers and rulers with their daughters work side by side. Each one had his or her appointed place, and as a rule it was "over against his house," or, if he had no house, "over against his chamber" or lodgings. So each one doing his or her individual work, and all working earnestly together, "for the people had a mind to work," (vi., 6,) "the wall was finished in the twenty and fifth day of the month Elul, in fifty and two days." (vi., 15.) It was about the middle of our September.

But it was not finished simply by united and diligent working. If that is all that such work requires, it would never lack enthusiastic workers or a speedy accomplishment. But there is also required always vigilant watching, possibly hard fighting, great self-denial, and many discouragements, as well as hard work. It is these which turn many away.

When the building of the walls went on in spite of the ridicule and scorn with which its beginning had been met, ridicule and scorn were turned into indignation and wrath, (iv., 1.) Like Demetrius, the silversmith of Ephesus, (Acts, xix., 24-41,) Sanballat stirred up "his brethren and the army of Samaria" to oppose it. With contempt, not unmixed with surprise, they asked each other: "What do these feeble Jews? Will they fortify themselves? Will they sacrifice? Will they make an end in a day? Will they revive the stones out of the heaps of the rubbish which are burned? What do these feeble Jews?" (iv., 2.)

Tobiah the Ammonite, however, recognized that the work of "these feeble Jews" seemed to be succeeding. But, to his mind, there was nothing in it; it could easily be overthrown and brought to nought. Why, said he, "Even that which they build, if a fox go up, he shall even break down their stone wall," (iv., 3.) It was not the last time that such work has appeared to be "foolishness" in the sight of men, (First Corinthians, i., 21,) and Tobiah the Ammonite was not the last infidel who has thought that he could overthrow God and His work without difficulty.

Nehemiah did not attempt to meet the "great swelling words" (Second Peter, ii., 18) of the adversaries with argument, for no argument ever convinces such men, but committing himself and his cause to God in prayer, he went on quietly and earnestly with his work.

THE CONSPIRACY.

So "the breaches began to be stopped." (iv., 7.) Then indignation and wrath on the part of the adversaries took the active form of organized effort. Sanballat and Tobiah were joined by "the Arabians," "the Ammonites," and "the Ashdodites," and they "conspired, all of them together, to come and to fight against Jerusalem, and to hinder" the work on the walls, (iv., 8.) At the same time the men of Judah, in whose territory was the Holy City itself, became discouraged. They said, "The strength of the bearers of burdens is decayed, and there is much rubbish, so that we are not able to build the wall." (iv., 10.). Many of the Jews also in the neighboring towns became frightened. "Ten times"—that is, many times—they urged their fellow townsmen, saying, "from all places ye must return to us." (iv., 12, margin,) fearing that the adversaries would "be upon" them. Such timid men, weak in faith, have always been on hand at every effort to spread abroad the Gospel. They always "dwell by" the adversaries.

But Nehemiah was neither frightened nor discouraged. He simply became more prayerful, more watchful, and more active. He organized his working forces into companies and commanded them to put on their "whole armor." "In the lower places behind the wall, and in the higher places," he "set the people after their families, with their swords, their spears, and their bows," (iv., 13.) During the emergency, while half of them worked on the wall, the other half kept watch against surprise. At his side stood the trumpeter to sound the alarm and gather all together if any weak part was suddenly attacked. With these practical arrangements he also inspired them with confidence by his earnest exhortation, "Be ye not afraid of them. Remember the Lord, which is great and terrible, and fight for your brethren, your sons, and your daughters, your wives and your houses. Our God shall fight for us," (iv., 14, 20.)

No one was allowed to leave the city day or night, to cease watching or working, or even to put off his clothes, except for washing, as long as the emergency lasted, (iv., 22, 23.) So all of these difficulties were overcome. God brought all the counsel of their enemies to naught, and they went on with their work, (iv., 15.)

But now a new danger stared Nehemiah in the face. It came from the people themselves. Their work became greatly retarded by the covetousness of some, and by the poverty of others. With this difficulty such work in every age has had to contend. Many complained that they were too poor to do anything, for their lands were heavily mortgaged on account of a recent drought, and to pay "the king's tribute." (v., 4.) If they left them to work on the walls, they would have no corn for their wives and children. The holders of these mortgages, moreover, were their own brethren. The foreclosure of many of them had already brought some of their sons and daughters into bondage.

COMPLETION OF THE WORK.

As soon as he heard of this condition of affairs, Nehemiah was filled with righteous indignation. Calling together the bondholders, he laid their conduct before them in a clear light. They had generously responded to his call to redeem their brethren who had become bondmen to the heathen, and now they were bringing them into bondage to themselves. "It is not good that ye do," he said. "Ought ye not to walk in the fear of our God because of the reproach of the heathen, our enemies?" (v., 9.) The appeal was met in a right spirit. The mortgages were cancelled—the people were relieved—and the work progressed. "And all the congregation said Amen, and praised the Lord." (v., 13.) As for Nehemiah himself, he not only gave up all the emoluments of his office as a contribution to the work, (v., 14-15), but he generously opened his house, and at his own expense he cared every day for "an hundred and fifty of the Jews and rulers, besides those that came from among the heathen." (v., 17.)

All this time the work continued, and the walls grew higher and stronger. Then the adversaries took a new, but not uncommon, measure. They would hold a friendly conference with him. So they said: "Come, let us meet together in some one of the villages in the Plain of Ono," (vi., 2,) or, "The valley of craftsmen," (xi., 35) the valley of cunning workers." This invitation was repeated "four times," (vi., 4.) It has been often repeated since then, but "the Plain of Ono" has always proved a dangerous place for the children of God. Nehemiah detected this at once, and without the least parley or hesitation he simply replied every time the invitation came: "I am doing a great work, so that I cannot come down. Why should the work cease, whilst I leave it and come down to you?" (vi., 3.) Would that every worker would give as promptly and decidedly the same answer.

Then the enemies tried another line of attack. They sent letters to him, saying, "It is reported among the heathen, and Geshmu saith it" (if "Geshmu saith it," as a matter of course, it must be true) "that thou and the Jews think to rebel, for which cause thou buildest the wall that thou mayest be their King according to these words. And thou hast also appointed prophets to preach of thee at Jerusalem, saying There is a King in Judah. And now shall it be repeated to the King according to these words. Come now, therefore, and let us take counsel together." (vi., 6, 7.)

Deeply conscious of his own singleness of purpose, and confident as to his standing with his King, Nehemiah made short work of these charges. There are no such things done," he simply said, "as thou sayest, but thou feignest them out of thine own heart." (vi., 8.) Then he went on with his work.

But his enemies were not yet stilled. If they could not stop his work in any other way, they could kill him, or at least make him believe that they would. So they bribed Shemaiah, probably a priest, and Noadiah, a prophetess, to take to him a message as from God Himself, warning him to flee into the Temple and hide, "for," they said, "they will come to slay thee—yea, in the night will they come to slay thee." (vi., 10.)

Nehemiah, however, was too well satisfied that his work was of God and for God to be influenced by any such personal considerations. With indignation and in a tone which could not be misunderstood he replied to the suggestion, "Should such a man as I flee? And who is there—that being as I am—would go into the Temple to save his life? I will not go in." (vi., 11.)

So the work continued and was speedily finished. Then, says Nehemiah, "when all our enemies heard thereof and all the heathen that were about us saw these things, they were much cast down in their own eyes; for they perceived that the work was wrought of our God." (vi., 16.) This is the blessed result assured to all those who watch and pray and work as did Nehemiah.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

How does the work of Nehemiah compare with that of Zerubbabel?

What is said of Nehemiah as contrasted with St. Paul?

What preparation did Nehemiah make for his work, and how was he received in Jerusalem?

What did he do, and how was interest in his work awakened?

How did the adversaries look upon the determination to rebuild the walls, and how was Nehemiah affected?

How was the work systematized and prosecuted, and what was required besides united and diligent working?

How did Sanballat and Tobiah look upon the progress of the work, and what is said of it?

What conspiracy was formed, and what is said of the men of Judah?

How was Nehemiah affected, and what did he do?

What new danger now stared him in the face, and how did he meet it?

What did the adversaries propose, and how did Nehemiah answer the proposal?

What charge did they bring against him, and what was his reply?

How did his enemies then act, and what effect did it have upon him?

What was the result when his work was finished, and what is said of it?

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN PASTOR.

At the meeting of the Brick Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, to be held next Wednesday night, there will be presented a unanimous request to the congregation that it join the Session in extending a call to the Rev. Dr. Maltbie D. Babcock to become pastor, in succession to the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke. So far as can be ascertained, the Brick Church congregation is unanimously in favor of the decision of the Session. Dr. Babcock is at present pastor of Brown Memorial Presbyterian Church, Baltimore.

The Rev. Dr. Babcock will conduct the retreat of Presbyterian ministers to be held for three days, beginning on Monday next, at Riverdale. Following the retreat will come special meetings held each night in west side churches. The meetings begin in November and continue until the middle of December. At a meeting to be held in the Fourth Avenue Church on Monday a schedule of meetings for down-town east side Presbyterian churches will be made.

A Rival to "Church Defence."

"Church Defence" is to have a rival. The monthly organ, owned and edited by the High Church party among Episcopalians, and with which is conspicuously identified the Rev. Dr. F. M. Clendenin and Bishop Seymour of Springfield, does not suit the middle-grade Church conservatives. The proposed new publication will be the organ of the American Church Bible Institute. This institute has just been organized. The membership is made up of conservative Episcopal ministers and laymen, who believe that some things are settled and ought not to be torn up by higher criticism, and at the same time discountenance recent High Church methods of defense.

Unable to Agree on a Pastor.

Conditions in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church have reached such a stage that a prominent member of it said yesterday: "The old Pulpit Committee has got to be discharged and a new one chosen by the congregation before a call can be extended to anybody to succeed the late Rev. Dr. Hall." Inquiry shows that a majority of the old Pulpit Committee, which has labored for many months, is discouraged and, it is believed, would not be averse to resigning. The opposition, although in a small minority, seems determined, it is said, to block any progress the majority attempts to make.

The Rev. Dr. Prendergast's Successor.

Rumors concerning different men as being likely to succeed the late Rev. Dr. P. F. Prendergast as rector of the Roman Catholic Church of the Epiphany, in Second Avenue, are declared to be without foundation. A competitive examination is to be held next Tuesday, and the appointment is little likely, it is said, to be made outside of those who take the examinations.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4TH AV. and 20th St.—Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. The pastor, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, will preach at 11 A. M. Communion at close of morning service. The public cordially invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach in the morning.

A REOPENING.—Hedding Methodist Episcopal Church, 17th St. Between 1st and 2d Avs.—Reopening services, Nov. 5: 10 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., preaching by Joseph Pullman, D. D.; 2:30 P. M., Sunday school reunion, addresses, Messrs. William Baldwin and Richard B. Kelly; 3:30, conference on the work, John Beattie, Peter A. Welch, J. S. Huyler, A. B. Sanford, D. D., and Rev. E. C. Richardson will speak; 7, Epworth League meeting, led by Rev. J. H. Fairchild, pastor; 8, preaching by G. H. Gregory, D. D. A cordial welcome at all these services.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL WELCOME!—THE WASHINGTON SQUARE Methodist Episcopal Church, Fourth St., near Square, Rev. Dr. John J. Reed, Pastor.—Communion 10:30. Pastor's topic, 7:45: "The Origin and Meaning of a Good Name."

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11. Subject, "Ingersoll on the Goodness of God and His Providence."—Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

AT METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7TH AV. AND 14th St.—Dr. Cadman, pastor, will preach morning and evening. Large choir will sing morning. Meetings every night.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MAD. AV. & 38TH ST., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The pastor will preach.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNity, Central Park West and 76th St., Charles H. Eaton, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M., memorial sermon, "I Am With You Alway"; 7:45 P. M., the first of five vesper services illustrating national church music. English church music Nov. 5; subject, "England and the Religious Life."

AT 18TH ST. AND 5TH AV.—Methodist Episcopal Church.—Dr. Darwood will preach at 10:30 and lecture at 7:30. Subject, "A Modern Bible Critic Held Under the Searchlight."

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St., Rev. Howard L. Jones, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BROADWAY, 68TH St.—Dr. Madison C. Peters preaches, 11, "The Bright Side of a Minister's Life." Tenth anniversary sermon. 3:30, annual sermon to the Ninth Regiment. 8, "The Man Who Dares!" Wednesday evening, Nov. 8, T. De Witt Talmage on "The Bright Side of Things."

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street,
Henry Van Dyke, Pastor.
Services Sunday, November 5th.
Dr. van Dyke will preach at 11 A. M.
Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at close of service.
Rev. James M. Farr, D. D., will preach at 4:30 P.M.
Sunday school 9:45 A. M.
Young Men's Bible Class 10 A. M.
Congregational meeting in the chapel Wednesday, November 8th, at 8 o'clock P. M.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH,
Corner Broadway and 56th St.
Regular services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. Chas. E. Jefferson, D. D., will preach morning and evening; at 4 P. M., Song Service, Celia Bradford Tric will assist; at 5 P. M., Bible Class conducted by Wm. H. Thomson, M. D.; prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 21ST ST., Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 8 and 10 A. M. morning prayer, sermon, and holy communion, 11 A. M.; evening prayer, 5 P. M.; choral service and sermon, 8 P. M. The rector will preach morning and evening.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av., Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor, will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and at 8 P. M. Sabbath school at 3 P. M. Christian Endeavor Monday at 8; devotional meeting Wednesday at 8.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, FIFTH AVENUE and Tenth Street, Rev. Lester Bradner, Jr., officiating.—Morning service, 11 A. M.; children's service, 3 P. M.; musical service, 8 P. M. Anthem: "Ave Maria," Arcadelt. Offertory: "God is Our Hope and Strength," Villiers-Stanford. Sittings in this church are free.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—Masses for communion, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn mass and sermon, 10:45. Solemn vespers, 4.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, 35TH ST. AND Lexington Av., Rev. Joseph Hutcheson, D. D., Rector.—Sunday school, 9:30 A. M. Morning prayer, with sermon, 11 A. M. Evening service, 8 P. M. Holy communion, first Sunday, 11 A. M.; third, 8 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE,
81st St., Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.
Dr. Crowe preaches 11 A. M.
"Why People Do Not Go to Church."
Lecture on Shakespeare at 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, FIFTH Avenue, above 45th Street.—Nov. 5: 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Morning Prayer, sermon by Dr. Morgan, rector; 4 P. M., Evening Prayer, sermon by Rev. John Williams.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH ST., Corner Park Av.—Services 11 A. M., Rev. Robert Collyer will preach. Subject, "The Psalm of the Fading Leaf." Sunday school, 10 o'clock in Chapel. Entrance Park Av. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, EAST 35th St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. JULIAN K SMYTH, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M.; subject of pastor's sermon, "Unconscious Power"; Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.; evening services, Chapel of Divine Providence, 356 West 44th St., 7:45 P. M.

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A NATIONAL OBLIGATION.

The preliminary report of the Philippine Commission is so convincing as to the rightfulness and justice of our policy in the new possessions that some wonder will be expressed that the Administration did not authorize or permit an earlier presentation of the facts. We are bound to say that for those Americans who have studied the situation in the East with minds honestly open to the truth this report will be found to contain few facts not hitherto known. But it cannot be doubted that some part of the American public has been misled by reckless and perverse misrepresentations, while in minds less easily deceived doubt and misgivings have been implanted by the ill-judged fervor of the anti-imperialist assailants of the Administration who, fitting a few phrases about the consent of the governed and so forth to false pictures of existing conditions in the Philippines, have caught the public eye and ear by their deceptive and uninformed criticisms. The great value of the commission's report is that it for the first time presents the facts as a connected whole and in their logical relation to each other. Such an exposition of Philippine conditions and of the fruits of the President's policy thus far would have been highly useful for correction and right guidance at an earlier day, even if it had been necessary to give it piecemeal.

The public will be thankful, however, particularly that great majority part of the American public which has trusted the President and has not been blind to National duty and obligation, that we have at last an authoritative exposition of the facts in respect to the Philippines, a clear explanation of what we are attempting to do and a justification of our policy that will leave no candid mind unconvinced of the sincerity of our procedures and the honorable unselfishness of our intent.

It seems to us that this report establishes beyond successful dispute these three propositions, the denial of which constitutes nine-tenths of the anti-imperialist case: First, that after DEWEY had destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay there has never been a moment when we could have withdrawn from the Philippines; second, that the war now going on was forced upon us by AGUINALDO and his men nothwithstanding our forbearing and earnest wish to avoid it; and, third, that the Filipinos are incapable of self-government at present, insomuch that an attempt on our part to set them up as an independent people, which the anti-imperialists demand that we shall do, would result in immediate anarchy and subsequent subjugation by other powers.

At the time when DEWEY sent MONTOJO's ships to the bottom the insurgents were fighting with no thought of independence, but only to secure reforms and Parliamentary representation. It was only when the American troops arrived, and the fall of Manila was imminent, that the idea of independence found lodgment in the restless and ambitious mind of AGUINALDO. If DEWEY had sailed away, as those who are utterly heedless of National honor and obligation have insisted that he should have done, the Spanish Governor General in Manila, plainly incapable of sustaining himself without the fleet, would have been forced to pass the government of the city and the islands over to the lawless and savage hands of the first insurgent horde that broke through his defenses; and it is to be remembered that the insurgents were not organized for governing. They had then no ambitions beyond looting. A fine bill of damages would have accrued against us had we left the lives and property of foreigners in Manila to the mercies of the Tagals. And a course so irresponsible and cowardly would have earned us the just contempt of the civilized world.

Admiral DEWEY himself, who has been much quoted by anti-imperialists, declares that "there has never been a moment since the first gun was fired that the United States could have withdrawn from the islands, and the reasons set forth in the report as to why permanent American control is essential are, to my mind, immovable. There is no other alternative."

Gen. OTIS long ago prepared an official report which showed that the war was made inevitable by the open hostility and unbearable insolence of the men commanded by AGUINALDO. But that part of the report which is devoted to a restatement of the history of the beginning of the war will repay the perusal of anti-imperialists and those who have fallen victims to their perversions of history. The careful investigations of the Commissioners expose the flimsiness of the pretense that the Tagal insurgents represent the aspirations of the people of the islands or have their confidence. There is no such thing as public opinion, in our sense of the word, in the Philippines, but such evidences of opinion as the Commissioners could reach were certainly not favorable to the rule of AGUINALDO and his tribesmen. To talk about "consent of the governed" in connection with the Tagal resistance to our policy is to talk nonsense.

The evidence which the commission submits as to the incapacity of the Filipinos in their present stage of development for the task of governing themselves is merely supplementary to other evidence, sufficiently convincing, that we have already received about them. Certainly nobody who wishes them well will any longer argue that it is our duty to "scuttle out" of the islands and leave these helpless folk to their fate. The most interesting part of the commission's report, indeed, and the part that contains the most facts hitherto unstated, is that which recounts the efforts they have made to begin the training of the Filipinos in the work of civil government. There is a policy, already established and bearing fruit, which even the most rabid assailants of the President cannot attack with any hope of carrying with them more than a bigoted fraction of the American public.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT FOR NEW YORK CITY.

Are the Republicans about to "knife" the constitutional amendment permitting the City of New York to borrow much-needed money for public works?

It looks a little like it. In that case the voters of the city should see to it that all possible support is given to the measure. It is a perfectly safe and proper one. When the various counties that now make up the city were consolidated their debts were assumed by the city and their power to borrow ceased. The debt thus assumed made the total debt of the city more than 10 per cent. of its assessed valuation, and the Charter Commission recommended that the Constitution be amended to provide that the assumed debt should not be counted in fixing the debt limit of the city. This recommendation was adopted by two successive Legislatures by the votes of both parties. The amendment must now be accepted by the majority of the voters voting on it at the ensuing election. As the consolidation was fully approved by the Republican Party at the time, and the act passed by a Republican Legislature, and as the Republicans have since then voted twice in approval of this amendment, it is not easy to see what reason can be given for defeating the amendment.

We are convinced advocates of the principle of the debt limit. It is a wholesome check on all sorts of public extravagance, and especially it serves to restrain the zeal of those who would embark cities on all kinds of experiments in what is called, very aptly, in England, "municipal trading." But this is an exceptional case. The needs of the city are great and its resources are ample to supply them if the resources can be used. The amendment makes no addition to the permanent debt limit of the city. It only suspends it until the debts of the component counties shall be discharged, as they unquestionably will be as soon as they fall due. Every creditor of the city present or future will get every dollar owing to him, and the ability of the city to pay, already sufficient, will be increased.

THE BRITISH AT LADYSMITH.

The most curious aspect of the British situation in South Africa is the amount of credible news that leaks out, past a British censorship and over cables of which every one is in British possession. The explanation probably is, in part, that suggested by the London dispatches, that foreign Governments retain their privilege of sending cipher messages, and that under cover of this privilege they send war news which "transpires." In part it is probable that cipher messages may be sent by ingenious correspondents which do not appear to be in cipher at all, but which bear a concealed meaning very different from the meaning which appears upon the surface.

However that may be, it is certain that much attention is paid in London to reports which theoretically should not have been forwarded at all. Theoretically, we should be getting no news about the war excepting British official reports and such details as have passed the British official censorship. It is mere justice to repeat that the censorship seems to have been employed exclusively for the legitimate purpose of hindering the transmission of news available to the enemy and not at all for the purpose of putting a false coloring upon the news which has been allowed to be sent.

What is entirely evident is that, even after the experience of 1881, the British have been committing the mistake of despising the enemy. They have made war before they were ready to make war, and the result is that the whole force under the command of Gen. WHITE is in a precarious situation. It does not fully appear that it is isolated, but its communications are plainly very precarious, and it is liable to be thrown entirely upon its own resources. There is no British force now available to the southward which seems at all capable of relieving it. That is to say, the British commander has to rely for his subsistence as well as for his safety, upon the force and the resources which he has under his own command. This is an extremely serious situation, and it is no wonder that the attitude of the British public should be of intense anxiety. This may be relieved at once, or the suspense may last for many days. Whatever the issue, it must now be seen that the action of the Boers in declaring war was simply a proper military precaution, and that it is mere silliness to pretend that it put upon them any additional responsibility. To do the British public justice, no Englishman in a responsible position pretends to blame the Boers for making use of this means of self-defense. But it seems likely that the showing of the British unpreparedness may react upon the popularity of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, which was at its height just after the delivery of the Boer ultimatum.

MR. LOW ON POLITICAL EXPENSES.

Mr. Low the other evening, at a fusion meeting, broached the idea of requiring a public statement of all political expenditures and of the sources from which they are derived, though he said that he had no clear opinion as to how it would work.

How it would work would of course depend on public sentiment, which, in its turn, would depend somewhat on the way in which the law was at first enforced. There is no room for doubt as to the justice and propriety of such a law. The principle that underlies it is a perfectly sound one. Expenditures for political purposes are essentially of a public nature and they ought to be made absolutely public. They are made avowedly to influence elections or the nominations preceding elections. In part with present conditions they are necessary. A much larger part of them is neither necessary nor honest. To some extent they are corrupt and corrupting. Though direct bribery is not so common as it was formerly under the old ballot law, it still exists. Apart from direct bribery, a good deal of money is spent in what amounts to bribery, in the hire of men for needless work or in the payment of large sums for services worth very little. There is in every community, and especially in every large city a class of men that makes a living, or more, out of politics, and they as a rule do no public service. They live to a considerable extent from the contributions for political purposes, and they are a nuisance and a danger. If the law required that all expenses of this sort should be published in detail, and it was fairly enforced, they would gradually be reduced.

It is quite as important, however, to know where the money comes from as it is to know where it goes to. Perhaps it is more so. It will doubtless be found more difficult to discover. It is a matter of common belief that Tammany gets a great deal of money from the office holders and a good deal more from the sale of what may be called political indulgences. It is equally a matter of common belief that the Republican boss gets a good deal of money from corporations for "protection" or for favor in the Legislature. Clearly all these sources of income would be greatly diminished if not entirely cut off if it were possible to secure a full public statement of the various contributions in detail. That would not be easy. Any attempt to secure it would be resisted by the politicians of both parties and by a large number of the contributors. The Legislature would act only under the pressure of a strong public sentiment, and though there are few who deny the evil, there cannot be said to be an effective demand for the reform. If there were such a demand the politicians would do all in their power to cheat those who made it. They would unite as they did in the case of the secret ballot, and bedevil the statute that was finally passed. One of the chief objects of the secret ballot was to secure greater ease in independent voting. The politicians have contrived to make independent nominations and voting rather more difficult than they were under the old law.

Must we then despair, and give up all effort to carry out the reform that Mr. Low suggests? By no means. It will come when public sentiment is educated to it by experience and by agitation and discussion. In the latter what is needed more than anything else is a strong, persistent, and able leader. President Low himself would do a great deal if he made up his mind that it was his duty, and we confess that it is not easy to think of one more important. He could in no other way help so directly and so efficiently to break up the "governmental syndicate" that he denounces so eloquently and so justly.

ART IN THE MUNICIPAL BRIDGES.

Our neighbor The Sun has been doing a public service of considerable magnitude in calling attention to a huge omission on the part of the municipal administration. That omission is the omission of any precaution to find out how the new bridges will look.

Several new bridges are part of the "policy" of the present administration. The point our esteemed contemporary very properly makes is that we have no guarantee that these structures will be anything short of eyesores. Bridges across one or the other of our bordering rivers are sure to be among the most conspicuous and characterizing of our public monuments. At present we have in New York one bridge, the Washington, which is worthy of its conspicuousness and of which we are all proud. It is really a work of art as well as of utility. Our most conspicuous bridge, the one which has alone thus far been thrown across the East River, is very impressive in its metal work, in the actual span of suspension, but the design of the towers is so crude as to disgrace a tyro in architecture. The later design for a newer bridge is more discreditable still, or was in the first published representation. And there is now understood to be under construction a plan for carrying the Riverside Drive across the Manhattan Valley, for which nobody whose opinion is worth taking upon its aesthetic aspects has a good word to say, which all such persons who have expressed their opinions seem to have agreed would be, if carried out according to the original scheme, an architectural discredit to the city. It is true that the discredit will not attach primarily to the administration under which it is to be executed. The Manhattan Valley Viaduct was one of the blunders of the Strong administration, and aesthetically one of the worst of them.

But it is not true, as our esteemed contemporary seems to assume, that the eminence of a designer of bridges, merely as an engineer, affords any guarantee whatever that he will not produce eyesores. If he happens to have some training outside of his specialty of scientific construction, he may produce works which can be contemplated by aesthetically instructed beholders without pain. Otherwise probably not. And there are engineers, of great eminence on the purely scientific side, who are without any perceptions whatever on the purely aesthetic side, who are in fact Vandals and rather proud than otherwise of the title. It is possible to name half a dozen eminent engineers whose bridges would be safe and strong and cheap, and who yet are not fit to build bridges that are fit to be seen.

But the municipal administration has all this in its own hands. The charter, in providing an Art Commission, has, in its wisdom, provided also a sufficient safeguard against intolerably ugly bridges, such as it is the glory and delight of some of the most eminent engineers, when unrestrained, to rear. The charter provides that no "work of art" shall become the property of the city until its artistic merits shall have been passed upon by the Art Commission, and goes on to define a work of art. The definition does not include bridges, but it is subsequently provided that, "when so requested by the Mayor or the Municipal Assembly," the same commission shall have and exercise the same veto power upon bad bridges that it is empowered to exercise, for the protection of the public, upon bad paintings, stained glass, statues, sculptures, monuments, fountains, arches, "or other structures of a permanent character intended for ornament or commemoration." All that is necessary in order to compel a Vandal to take counsel of somebody who is not a Vandal about the design of his bridge is to refer the design of it to the Art Commission. If the Mayor does not choose to do this, he transfers from the Vandal engineer to himself and "the organization" the responsibility for the unsightliness of any unsightly bridges which the Bridge Commission may authorize Vandal engineers to rear.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Even in well-doing, it is wise to show a reasonable moderation and to pay at least a little attention to the laws of proportion. In the minds of a few critics of current events there is now an impression that our treatment of Sir THOMAS LIPTON has been faulty in both these respects and that it illustrates all too clearly the American tendency to "run things into the ground." No paper is more ready than this one to admit the admirable qualities of the visitor whose recent departure we are all regretting, and none has been more cordial in recognizing or warmer in praising him as the courteous and energetic patron of a noble sport; certainly none is less disposed to withhold from him a particle of his honestly earned fame or to carp sourly at the dear public's effusive enthusiasm. But—was it quite judicious to act as though a British yachtsman who kept his temper and played fair was a being even more surprising than delightful, and was it quite necessary to direct absolutely all the demonstrations of popular favor toward the man who tried and failed? One might almost imagine, from what has happened of late, that Americans regretted the success of the cup's defender, so carefully has he been spared the trouble of responding to anybody's thanks and so obviously has he been relegated to a position it were exaggeration to call second. There is something wrong, something absurd, in all this. It is fine to bear defeat patiently and good-naturedly, but not finer than to be a modest and considerate victor. Since when, and why, have we become so indifferent to success, so enamored of failure? Sir THOMAS is all right, but no vice is baser than ingratitude, and it is nothing else to forget or ignore the man who has thrice prevented the "lifting" of the cup. Some of his peculiarities may be a bit chilling to the emotions, but he knows his business and is as competent to carry, as he is ready to assume, the heaviest of responsibilities. So, Hurrah for the victor! The vanquished has been cheered enough.

—As a grave warning against the perils that encompass him who displays as well as possesses wit, The New Orleans Times-Democrat quotes "an old merchant" of its own city as telling what a single really good joke, uttered by his own lawyer, once cost. It seems that the merchant was a party to a suit before a Judge of known irascibility, and whose prejudices it was most desirable not to offend. "My attorney," said the narrator, "was a really brilliant man, but he had acquired a fatal reputation for wit, and felt bound to live up to it, in or out of occasion. While he was making his speech, the Judge interrupted to correct a reference to the evidence. 'It seems to the Court,' he said, very testily, 'that you have quoted that statement exactly upside down.' 'It will seem all right, then, when your Honor is reversed,' replied the lawyer, and everybody laughed except myself and the Judge. My smart advocate couldn't resist a chance to show off, although he knew he was in the wrong, and as the old man had been recently reversed several times, it was naturally a sore subject. Anyhow, I lost the case, and I'm satisfied the remark cost me $4,000 cash."

—Thanks to some wholly unnecessary and, if it must be said, rather stupid obscurity in the wording of the treaty under which Spain ceded the Philippines to the United States, there is just the shadow of a foundation for the Count D'ALMENAS's assertion that three of the islands were not included in the transfer, still belong to Spain, and can be made the basis of negotiations with the rebels—or others. Article III. of the treaty begins: "Spain cedes to the United States the archipelago known as the Philippine Islands." This shows plainly enough that Spain intended to give and we to take the entire group—a group concerning the position and extent of which there is nowhere any doubt or dispute. But the Commissioners were not content to let well enough alone, and in the effort to be very definite they fell into an error, of no practical importance, indeed, and yet a possible opening for a lot of futile quibbling. To the words quoted above they added: "including the islands lying within the following line," and the northern boundary they described as "a line running from west to east along or near the twentieth parallel of latitude and through the middle of the navigable channel of Bashi." Now, the channel of Bashi is the natural division between the islets to the south of Formosa and those to the north of Luzon, and is undoubtedly the limit of our possessions in that direction, but the centre of it is somewhere between the twenty-first and twenty-second parallels and not "along or near" the twentieth. Of the islands mentioned by Count D'ALMENAS in the speech which is said to have caused a sensation in the Spanish Senate, Calayan is south of the twentieth parallel and the two Batans are north of it, but all of them, together with the rest of the Bashi and Babuyan groups, are south of the Bashi Channel. Under Spain they formed a provincial Government of the second class and supported a $4,000 Governor and half a dozen minor officials. The claim that they still belong to Spain might be set up by a "politicastro," but the fundamental principles of legal interpretation make its maintenance impossible.

THE RAMAPO INJUNCTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have several times noticed in articles in your paper relating to the Ramapo matter that it was thought likely I would dissolve the injunction. This has doubtless occurred through oversight in the hurry of preparing articles for the press. I granted the original injunction, with an order to show cause why it should not be made permanent, returnable in another part of the court, where the motion to continue it was heard by another Judge. Since that time I have had nothing whatever to do with the matter, nor have I expressed any opinion in regard to the subject. If you will kindly correct this mistake I will be much obliged.

H. W. BOOKSTAVER.

Supreme Court, Judges' Chambers, New York, Nov. 3, 1899.

MR. GODKIN'S RETIREMENT.

From The Evening Post, Nov. 3.

In response to numerous inquiries, we regret to announce that Mr. E. L. Godkin has severed his active connection with The Evening Post. It was his intention to do so in any case on the 1st of January next, but the step has been hastened by impaired health. He will continue to be an occasional editorial contributor.

Edwin Lawrence Godkin has been a newspaper writer almost from the time of his graduation at Queen's College, Belfast, in 1851. A native of Moyne, County Wicklow, Ireland, his early education was at a grammar school near Wakefield, England. His early newspaper work marked him as a writer of force, vigor, good judgment, and excellent descriptive powers. So he was sent by The London Daily News, on which he was employed, as one of its correspondents to the scenes of the Crimean war. At its conclusion he came to this country, making a horseback tour through the Southern States, which he described for the same newspaper. Coming to this city, he studied law in the office of David Dudley Field, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. After a short term of practice he returned to Europe, owing to ill-health. That restored, he came back to this city again, acting as correspondent of The London Daily News. For a short time he was an editorial writer on THE NEW YORK TIMES, but in 1865 established a weekly paper, The Nation, which he edited until it was united with The Evening Post. Since then he has been editor of the joint publication. Mayor Strong in 1895 appointed him a member of the Civil Service Commission, on which he served until Mayor Van Wyck's election. He recently purchased property in New Haven, Conn., in which city it has been reported he will hereafter spend much of his time. Mr. Godkin is a well-known clubman, being a member of the Century, Knickerbocker, Reform, and other social organizations, as well as taking an active interest in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Museum of Natural History, the Scientific Alliance, and the American Geographical Society, in all of which he holds membership.

NUGGETS.

A Fraction.

"What is a fraction?"
"A part of anything, Sor."
"Give an example."
"The sivinteenth of June."—Melbourne Times.

To be Dreaded.

She—I trust, Jack, our marriage will not be against your father's will.
Jack—I'm sure, I hope not; it would be mighty hard for us if he should change it.—Brooklyn Life.

Could Identify.

The Court—Is this the man you arrested, officer?
The Officer—Let me feel av his head, Sor. I know the shpot whir me billy hit.—Philadelphia North American.

Our Language.

Tommy—Pop, a playwright is a man who writes plays, isn't he?
Tommy's Father—Yes, my son.
Tommy—Then is a wheelwright a man who writes bicycle news?—Philadelphia Record.

Prepared.

Mrs. Stubb—John, what in the world are you doing with those boxing gloves in one hand and the remnants of dinner in the other?
Mr. Stubb—Maria, there is a tramp down stairs who says he is looking for scraps. I want to be certain which kind he means.—Chicago News.

THE EIGHT OF ELANDSLAAGTE.

DURBAN, Natal, Oct. 27.—The Natal Mercury relates an incident of the battle at Elandslaagte. The fire of the British guns was getting too hot for the Boers. Eight Boers suddenly ran forward out of cover, and coolly opened fire on the Imperial Light Horse, evidently for the purpose of drawing the British fire while their companions changed their position. Seven of the eight men were instantly killed.—Press dispatch.

Thunder of hoofs and a bugle's cry,
And down thro' the veldt came the British horse—
Down with a rush on the burgher ranks
With a whirlwind's sudden force.

Maxim and shrapnel had done their work—
Only the charge was needed now—
Only the Light Horse sweep and dash
To clear the kopje's brow.

Shouting of men and neighing of steeds,
Beating of hoofs like an angry sea,
And on, in one long wave of red,
Came England's cavalry!

An instant yet and the knoll is theirs—
An instant yet and the little band
Will be swept and whirl'd by the red simoom
Like a breath of desert sand—

When, sudden, stepped from the shelter-rocks
Eight burghers—eight in their hero might—
And there they stood, as a single man,
To meet the awful fight.

Down came the thundering mass of horse—
But see! where the eight are standing there,
Eight rifles gleam, eight rifles flash
Red death upon the air!

Ah, little thought they—eight mortal men—
To stay that onward surging tide—
Only, for one brief moment's space,
To turn its rage aside,

To turn its rage while their comrades slipt
(Through fate of numbers, tho' not of will,)
Back to the laager, stanch and grim,
Where Joubert held the hill.

A mighty crash from the charging troop—
For the burgher eight a sheet of flame—
And, where they stood, but one was left—
Sole hostage unto Fame!

Yet now you know—yea, all men know
That—live or die—the great Veldt breeds,
As did the Switzer crags of old,
Old Freedom's Winkelrieds:

Undaunted sons who scoff at fate,
Rough children of the Afric rand—
Yet firm as are the eternal hills
For God and native land!

JOHN JEROME ROONEY.

TROUBLE BREWS IN NICARAGUA.

Present Conditions May Lead to Another Revolution.

BLUEFIELDS, Nicaragua, Oct. 29, via New Orleans, Nov. 3.—The residents of Bluefields are again having some trouble with the administration, and hereafter will be taxed from another quarter. Some ten days ago it was announced that after Nov. 1 an export duty of 2 cents a bunch would be placed upon bananas. This export is the life of the coast. The Americans have built up the industry and are building up the country by their presence. The duty proposed affects only the Americans.

Were it not for the disorganized condition of the people of the coast, another revolution would be likely. This state of affairs, however, cannot occur without some outside assistance. It is this assistance that the people are expecting. Costa Rica is filled with fugitive Nicaraguans, and a revolution is not unlikely. This impression is strengthened by the open ill-feeling between leading members of the local administration. If a revolution is started, it will be helped, and doubtless headed by men who are now exiles.

DROWNING OF ENGINEER WHITE

Canal Commission Has No Knowledge of the Reported Accident.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—At the headquarters of the Isthmian Canal Commission nothing has been heard of the reported drowning of Engineer White and other members of an engineering party at Machuca Falls, Nicaragua, and Admiral Walker to-day requested the State Department to cable the United States Consul at Managua for information.

The commission has been besieged for information by relatives and friends of members of the several engineering parties sent to the isthmus by the commission.

GERMAN BISHOP DIES.

Paul Leopold Haffner, Prelate and Writer, Expires.

BERLIN, Nov. 3.—The Right Rev. Dr. Haffner, Bishop of Mayence, is dead.

Paul Leopold Haffner was born in Wurtemberg Jan. 21, 1829, and in 1852 was ordained a priest. In 1855 he became Professor of Philosophy in the Catholic Seminary at Mayence. He was made Bishop in 1886. Bishop Haffner was the author of several philosophical and apologetic works, the principal one being Grundlinun der Philosophe, published in 1881-3.

Gale Sweeps the British Coast.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—A heavy gale that swept the southwestern part of the British coast to-day did widespread damage. Although no serious wrecks, accompanied with loss of life are thus far reported, the telegraph lines suffered badly, the wires being down everywhere during the greater part of the day. To this is due the heavy delay in the transatlantic cable service. The work of repairing the line, however, is now proceeding rapidly and regular communication is being restored.

Fatal Ferry Accident at Antwerp.

ANTWERP, Nov. 3.—The landing stage of the Waesland Railroad ferryboat, on the left bank of the Scheldt, broke in two this morning on the arrival of the first train, which was crowded. Many persons fell into the water and fifteen or twenty of them were drowned. Ten of the bodies have already been recovered.

Andrade Goes to Puerto Rico.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., Nov. 3.—Gen. Ignacio Andrade, the recently deposed President of Venezuela, who made his escape from Caracas Oct. 20, arrived here last night. He will proceed for San Juan de Puerto Rico to-day.

JUSTICE IN NEW DEPENDENCIES.

Military Officers Point Out Difficulties in Cuba and Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The difficulties attending the administration of justice in Cuba and Puerto Rico are pointedly brought out in reports to the Judge Advocate General of the Army, Gen. Lieber, whose annual report was made public to-day. Major Dudley, at Havana, states in the course of a report:

"The present situation here has no exact precedent, in that, during a time of peace, we are in temporary military occupation of a friendly territory, not our own land, pledged to discharge the obligations that may, under international law, result from the fact of such occupation, for the protection of life and property and to withdraw from the islands so soon as a stable Government of its own shall be established.

"The opposition to a complete change of the spirit, methods, and technicalities of the Spanish law, as now maintained in the system of 'incommunicado,' for example, is especially surprising. But though slow in coming, the assertion of such personal rights and liberties as are already enjoyed by Americans under American law will come sooner or later, as being essential to a free, self-governing people, such as the Cubans desire to be."

Major Dunn, Judge Advocate of the Department of Santiago and Puerto Principe, makes similar observations and says:

"The supreme law on the Island of Cuba is that of the supreme power, the United States, and will be so long as an American remains here under existing circumstances, be that for one month or forever."

Major Sharpe, Acting Judge Advocate of Puerto Rico, reviews the manifold difficulties in dealing with brigandage, the complex customs relating to marriage and divorce, the crowding of jails with men, women, and children, who literally rot while justice proceeds at snail's pace. He says every substantial reform is eagerly received by the people, the opposition coming from the small conservative element. He deprecates the premature withdrawal of this Government and the establishment of a territorial form of Government, as some of the Puerto Rican newspapers demand, and says it would be the most unfortunate measure that could possibly befall the island. He adds:

"Continued military control, for a reasonable time, aided by wise advisory councils, cannot fail to secure gradual but steady and ultimate assimilation by the people of our best American thought and methods of administration."

ROADHOUSE AT SAN JUAN.

An American Company Will Build One on the Battlefield.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 3.—An American company has leased the San Juan battlefield and will build an attractive roadhouse on the site of the destroyed fort, introducing other features to make the locality an attractive resort.

The owners had intended to fill in the trenches, but the promoters of the new enterprise will leave these intact.

Havana Police Honor Capt. Pitcher.

HAVANA, Nov. 3.—The Police Department paraded to-day, the band serenading Capt. William L. Pitcher, President of the Havana Police Court, in honor of his promotion. The Mayor, Señor Perfecto Lacoste, presented him with a handsome sword; and speeches were made in which Capt. Pitcher was warmly thanked for all he had done for the department.

Civil Government for Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The subject of a civil government for Cuba received attention to-day in the Cabinet. The necessity for a change from the present military system, it is said, becomes more and more apparent, and the President is waiting only until an entirely suitable person can be found before taking action in that direction.

Admiral Farquhar at the Navy Yard.

The New York, flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron, with Rear Admiral Farquhar, Rear Admiral Sampson's successor in command, on board, arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday. The cruiser will lie up at the yard for some time, undergoing repairs and alterations. She will then go South for the Winter cruise of the squadron. Yesterday was the first time that Rear Admiral Farquhar's flag has appeared at the Brooklyn yard. The ship was received with a salute of thirteen guns, and another salute was fired when Rear Admiral Farquhar and Capt. Chadwick went ashore to call upon Rear Admiral Philip.

ALASKA BOUNDARY CLAIMS

Ex-Secretary Foster Defends the American Contentions.

REVIEWS ENTIRE CONTROVERSY

British Proposals for Arbitration by Venezuelan Method Rejected Because of Dissimilarity of the Two.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State, and a member of the Joint High Canadian Commission, delivered a lecture to-night before the National Geographic Society upon the subject of the Alaskan boundary. He opened his lecture with an exhaustive historical review of the controversy, with the special purpose of showing that the principal object of the Russian treaty of 1821 was on the part of Russia to exclude Great Britain, and especially the Hudson Bay Company traders, from the sea, and from competition with Russians for the trade of the Indians living on the coast of Alaska. On the other hand, the British Government was not solicitous then about the inland trade, but was concerned altogether to obtain the abandonment by Russia of the claim to jurisdiction over the high seas for a distance of 100 miles from the coast. Therefore, it was the purpose that Russia should have by the treaty a continuous strip of territory on the mainland around the heads of all of the inlets and sounds.

The purpose of the territory would have been defeated if the line were to be broken in any part of its course by crossing inlets or arms of the sea, as is now proposed. Indeed, Great Britain, Mr. Foster said, was prepared, if Russia had insisted further, in order to retain her hold on the high seas, to accept from Russia a line distant from the ocean 100 miles, and to accept the one hundred and thirty-fifth degree of longitude as the north and south line, which would have thrown all of the Yukon gold fields into the United States territory, and have given us a strip three times as wide as we now contend for.

Mr. Foster then stated the contentions of the two Governments which must be considered in the attempt to fix upon a permanent boundary line. At the southern end, the United States held that the line starting from the extremity of Prince of Wales Island should enter the Portland Canal and pass upward to the fifty-sixth degree. Great Britain wanted the line, instead, to follow the tortuous and narrow Pearse Sound, which would throw Wales, Pearse, and a few small islands into British territory. North of the fifty-sixth degree, the United States claims, in the absence of a defined mountain chain, within ten leagues of the coast, except at White and Chilkoot Passes, that the line shall follow the sinuosities of the coast at a distance in the interior of ten leagues, except at these two points. The British claim that from the fifty-sixth degree the line runs directly to the coast, follows the mountains nearest the outer shore line, and crosses not less than ten or twelve arms of the sea or inlets, thus breaking the strip of land into as many different sections and transferring all of the water of the bays and inlets into British possession.

To support the American contention, Mr. Foster cited the treaty article granting the free use of these inland waters to the citizens of either the United States or Russia, for a term of ten years—a clear concession of the right of Russia to jurisdiction there.

Reference was also made to the lease by the Hudson Bay Company of some of the territory now claimed by Great Britain as tending to show a recognition by the British of Russian rights. Moreover, the British authorities or subjects had never occupied any of the territory in dispute except under the lease, nor exercised sovereignty, while there was a long list of the acts of sovereignty exercised by the United States and Russia. The British Government, for the first time in an official manner, set up its claim to a line near the seaward mountains and the waters of the inlets, after the meeting of the Joint High Commission at Quebec in August of last year. Mr. Foster closed his lecture by a summary of the protocols of the high commission showing that the final split came on this point, the British having proposed that the United States should permit Canada to have Pyramid Harbor and a strip connecting it with the interior Canadian territory, in return accepting the United States contention in the main as to the remainder of the boundary, or, this failing, then arbitration on the whole boundary question, according to the Venezuelan method, the British excepting to any arbitrator from the Western Hemisphere. Both of these propositions had been rejected by the Americans on the ground that there was no analogy between this and the Venezuelan boundary controversy, but, instead, the Americans offered to arbitrate the matter on the basis of the treaty negotiated by Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote in 1897, as representing the highest development of the settlement of disputes by the principle of international arbitration, requiring, as it did, the assent of five out of the six Judges to make the verdict conclusive. Mr. Foster said that the proposition had also been rejected by the British Commissioners, and that was the cause of the adjournment of the commission.

MRS. JACKSON NOT PENNILESS.

Widow of the Famous "Stonewall" Explains Her True Condition.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 3.—A rumor having been published that Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, widow of the distinguished Confederate General, is absolutely penniless, in want, and hopelessly ill and blind, Mrs. Jackson said to-day that these statements are very much exaggerated. It is true that she is not in affluent circumstances, but she has a competency and has always been above want. Her health is somewhat improved, and she is not blind, though still suffering from a painful disease, facial neuralgia.

Appeals have been made all over the South for her relief. Mrs. Jackson is anxious that the true state of the case should be known, as she is unwilling to accept any donations except those offered as testimonials of love and admiration for her husband.

HOUSE OF REFUGE RESIGNATION.

Newton Schermerhorn Retires on Account, It Is Said, of Overwork.

HUDSON, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Newton Schermerhorn, Steward of the House of Refuge for Women, at a salary of $1,800 per year, handed in his resignation to the Board of Managers to-day. The resignation was accepted.

Mr. Schermerhorn has held the office two years and three months. Overwork and extra duties imposed by the State Controller and the State Board of Charities are given as the cause for the resignation.

His successor will be taken from the civil service eligible list.

Woman's Suffragists Elect Officers.

DUNKIRK, Nov. 3.—The Woman's Suffrage Convention to-day elected the following officers: President—Miss Mariana W. Chapman of Brooklyn; Vice President—Mrs. Ella Hawley Crossette of Warsaw; Recording Secretary—Mrs. Mary Thayer Sanford of Rochester; Corresponding Secretary—Miss Isabel Howland of Sherwood; Treasurer—Mrs. Priscilla Dudley Hackstaff of Brooklyn; Auditors—Mrs. Eliza Wright of Auburn and Miss Annie Miller of Geneva.

Confederate Veterans Aid G. A. R. Post

KINGSTON, R. I., Nov. 3.—Sedgwick Post, G. A. R., has received a check from Robert E. Lee Camp, Confederate Veterans, of Richmond, Va., to assist the post in reducing the debt on its encampment hall. The check was sent in recognition of the services performed by the post, which acted as escort when the body of Miss Winnie Davis, the "Daughter of the Confederacy," left this State for the South, one year ago.

Herr von Mumm Says Farewell.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Secretary Hay to-day accompanied the German Minister, Herr von Mumm, to the White House, where the Minister exchanged farewells with the President. He is leaving for his new post at Luxembourg in advance of the arrival here of the German Ambassador, Herr von Holleben.

FILIPINOS LOSE CAVALRY

Major Bell Chases Rebels from Porac to the Mountains.

INSURGENTS' AMBUSH FAILS

Batson's Scouts Charge Them and Kill Seven — Lieut. Boutelle Killed— Guns and Projectiles Taken.

MANILA, Nov. 3.—The insurgents attempted to ambush Capt. Batson's scouts between Santiago and Saragossa, but Capt. Batson charged them and drove them from their position, killing and wounding several. One American officer was killed and a private was wounded.

Major Bell's regiment yesterday advanced from Guagua on Florida Blanco, which was found to be deserted. Bishop's battalion is stationed there. Major Bell also made another descent upon Porac, pursuing the Filipinos thence into the mountains, and capturing their horses and baggage. The American loss was one killed and two wounded.

Major Bell reports that he entirely destroyed the insurgent cavalry that was operating in that section.

Gen. Young's troops are beginning to live on the country, trying buffalo meat and rice, partly in lieu of army rations.

The captures at the Talouera Arsenal include thirteen small brass howitzers and 800 one-pound projectiles.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The War Department has received the following cablegram:

Manila, Nov. 3.

On 1st inst. Lieut. Slavens and eighteen men reconnoitred MacArthur's front; struck forty or more intrenched insurgents. Immediately attacked and dispersed them, killing three and wounding a number. No casualties. Yesterday Lawton's advance at Aliaga struck enemy both west and south of city. Batson's Macabebe scouts reconnoitring south struck insurgents in ambush. Lieut. Boutelle killed, one scout wounded. Batson routed enemy; left seven dead in thickets.

Yesterday Bell, Thirty-sixth Volunteers, with regiment and troop Fourth Cavalry, cleared country of all armed insurgents from Florida Blanco to considerable distance beyond Porac, pursuing them into mountains, capturing nine of their cavalry horses, several guns, considerable property, killing, wounding, and capturing a number of enemy. Insurgent cavalry of that section practically destroyed. Bell's casualties, one man killed and two wounded. OTIS.

Second Lieut. Henry M. Boutelle was a son of Capt. Frazier A. Boutelle, United States Army, retired, and a nephew of Representative Boutelle of Maine. He was appointed Second Lieutenant of the Third Artillery July 9, 1898, from civil life, and the next month accompanied his regiment to the Philippines.

COMMENT ON PHILIPPINE REPORT.

British Press a Unit in Favor of the Present Policy.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The Times, in an editorial on the report of the Philippine Commission, says:

"In proportion as America assumes proprietorship beyond the original limits of her territory, it will become increasingly necessary that there should be complete unity in the attitude of the Nation toward its acquisitions, and this necessity will manifestly tend toward an increase of the National or republican spirit in other directions.

"Nothing is more likely to put a stop to the desultory guerrilla fighting than a positive declaration on the part of the United States of their intention to carry the task they have commenced to a definite and satisfactory conclusion."

Comparing America's position in the Philippines with that of Great Britain in South Africa, The Times says:

"Every year must increase America's points of contact with other nations and her share in the control of the destinies of the world. In the fulfillment of her appointed mission she can rely in the fullest measure upon British sympathy."

The Standard says: "Public opinion throughout the United States may be trusted to indorse the President's approval of the commission's report. No statesmen of any repute will, we imagine, be found ready to stand forward as the advocates of retirement."

Proceeding to comment upon the importance of the annexation in its bearing upon Eastern politics, The Standard says:

"Hereafter, in the various complications and competitions which the growing weakness of China must create, Washington will speak with a no less powerful voice than St. Petersburg."

The Daily News, which characterizes the report as "sheer common sense," says:

"It is not quite in line with the Declaration of Independence, but experience has shown that the main doctrines of that famous instrument presuppose a long apprenticeship to freedom."

SPOONER WOULD HOLD PHILIPPINES.

Wisconsin Senator Denies that He Will Oppose the Administration.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 3.—United States Senator Spooner, in an interview today, said:

"There has been talk of my opposition to the Administration, especially as regards its Philippine policy. It is all bosh. I shall stand by McKinley and the National Administration through thick and thin. I shall consent to nothing less than a vigorous prosecution of the war against the insurgents until order is restored, the insurrection quelled, and the flag honored and respected as it is at home.

"We must keep the Philippines. Then let Congress decide what must eventually be done with the islands. That is an after consideration. Put down the rebellion and establish the authority of the United States. This is the first consideration. There has been too much talk about what we are to do with the Philippines. First, crush the last spark of rebellion. This is where I stand on the colonial policy of the Administration."

Philippine Souvenirs by Mail.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—At to-day's Cabinet meeting the particular question discussed was the right under the law of soldiers in the Philippines to send souvenirs of little value through the mails to this country. The law prevents such a course, but in view of the approaching holidays and the consequent desire of soldiers to send home mementos it is probable Secretary Gage will issue an order to meet the situation.

Domestic Rate on Philippine Letters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The Postmaster General has issued an order forbidding Postmasters in the United States to collect postage due in excess of the domestic rate on any letters sent by soldiers, sailors, marines, or other persons in the United States service in Guam and the Philippine Islands. The order is given immediate effect, and Postmasters are directed to disregard all ratings of postage due in excess of the domestic rate made prior to this date.

The Hooker Will Be Raised Soon.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The Quartermaster General to-day received a cable dispatch announcing that the transport Hooker, which went aground on Corregidor Island, Manila Bay, probably would be raised by the contractor within the next few days. The damage to the ship will be greater than at first expected.

Juvenile Asylum Reception.

The semi-annual reception of the New York Juvenile Asylum was held yesterday afternoon at the institution, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. The President, M. Williams, made an address, after which the children gave a musical and literary entertainment. The guests then viewed an exhibition of the children's work in sewing, cooking, and other branches. The exercises concluded with a supper.

Old Man Dies in Ferry House.

An old man, whom the police believe to have been James Van Houghton, died suddenly shortly before 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the waiting room of the Erie ferry at the foot of Chambers Street. From his effects it was thought he was seventy-nine years old and had lived at Central Valley, N. Y. It was afterward stated that the name of the deceased was R. T. Hazell, but the police claimed that their interpretation of the name was correct.

MRS. HAZEN IN TOWN.

The Bride-Elect of Admiral Dewey Buying Her Trousseau—The Admiral Expected.

The fiancée of the man who now holds the foremost place in the hearts of his countrymen is in the city buying her trousseau. She is Mildred B. Hazen, widow of Gen. William B. Hazen, and is soon to wed Admiral George Dewey.

Accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Washington McLean, and her sister, Mrs. Nicoll Ludlow, Mrs. Hazen arrived in town early yesterday, and they have a suite of six rooms at the Hotel Cambridge.

Mrs. Hazen cordially greeted representatives of the press in the reception room of the hotel yesterday. She was dressed in black and wore few jewels. She is a pronounced blonde, with laughing blue eyes, dark eyebrows and lashes, and an abundance of glossy hair, which has just a tint of auburn. Her figure is trim and shapely. Her manner is charming.

"Really, I have little or nothing to say," she remarked with a pleasant smile, "but I don't mind admitting that I am here to do some shopping. I am in the hands of the dressmaker and the milliner, but, frankly, I don't think the pubic are interested in that. So don't say anything about it."

"But, Mrs. Hazen," suggested one of the reporters, "about every man, woman, and child in the country is deeply interested in anything that concerns you."

"Oh, no," replied Mrs. Hazen, "you are flattering me. It is Admiral Dewey in whom the people are interested."

And she shook her head and smiled graciously.

"Despite the bad weather," remarked Mrs. Hazen, "I have been out quite a good deal to-day, and I must say to you I am extremely grateful for the marked kindness of the gentlemen of the press."

It is understood that Admiral Dewey will arrive here this afternoon, and will remain here until Mrs. Hazen completes her purchases incident to the wedding.

The date of the marriage has not been made public, but it is understood it will be a very quiet affair, and that it will take place in the Empire drawing room of the McLean residence, in Washington.

Dewey's Sword Now at His Home.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The sword presented to Admiral Dewey by Congress was removed to-day from the office of the Secretary of the Navy, where it has been on public exhibition for the last few weeks, to the residence of the Admiral. The transfer was made at the personal request of Admiral Dewey.

HAMLIN GARLAND TO MARRY.

Engagement of the Writer to Miss Zuleine Taft Announced.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Hamlin Garland, widely known as a writer of stories of Western life, is to marry Miss Zuleine Taft, daughter of Prof. Don Carlos Taft and sister of Lorado Taft, the sculptor. The wedding will take place Nov. 23 at Hanover, Kan., the home of Prof. Taft.

CONFESSES CRIME IN CHURCH.

Incendiary Admits Having Burned His Factory and Refunds Insurance.

YORK, Penn., Nov. 3.—Adam Keener of this city, during the progress of a revival meeting last night, created a scene by publicly confessing to having set fire to his factory on two different occasions. To-day he refunded to a local insurance agent $705.11, the amount paid him in settlement of the losses. After the restitution the insurance company agreed not to have Keener arrested.

ANGRY HUSBAND BLINDS RIVAL.

Throws Vitriol on a Philadelphian Who Wrote to His Wife.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—Because he believed Edward H. Platt of this city was paying too much attention to Mrs. Worst, Jay H. Worst of Berwyn, Penn., threw vitriol in Platt's face last night, and it is believed the latter will lose the sight of both eyes. During the celebration of the peace jubilee here Platt made the acquaintance of Worst's wife, and when she returned to Berwyn he sent her letters couched in endearing terms. A few days ago Worst found some of these letters, and Mrs. Worst admitted that she had received many of a similar character. Whether the woman replied in the same strain has not been explained.

Worst brought his wife to this city last night and induced her to accompany him to Platt's boarding house. Platt was summoned to the door, and without giving him time to explain Worst threw the vitriol over him, and was arrested. The physicians fear they cannot save Platt's sight.

NEW THEATRE FOR CHICAGO.

Hayman and Davis Will Control It—Vaudeville in the Columbia.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—The rumors about the change in the Columbia Theatre are at last settled. The theatre will not be turned into an office building. Kohl & Castle, proprietors of the vaudeville circuit, are to take the house and use it for vaudeville under the old name. Al Hayman and Will J. Davis, the present proprietors, are to have a new house.

The prospective builders of the theatre today closed a ninety-nine-year lease of a plot of ground fronting 72 feet on Jackson Boulevard, between Wabash and Michigan Avenues, and 152 feet deep. Possession of the ground will be given early in December, and the theatre will be opened Oct. 1, 1900.

The building will be devoted entirely to theatrical purposes, and by the terms of the lease the lessors bind themselves to erect a structure costing not less than $150,000. It will probably cost nearer $250,000. The seating capacity will be a little over 1,500.

Miss Hall in "The Girl from Maxim's."

The published statement that Miss Josephine Hall would probably leave "The Girl from Maxim's" company to appear in another production is positively denied by Miss Hall and Charles Frohman. Miss Hall is still appearing in "The Girl from Maxim's," and will continue in it throughout its tour, which extends through all the principal cities.

ITALIAN BARK COLOMBO LOST.

Founders Soon After Her Crew of Eleven Men Were Taken Off.

NEWPORT NEWS Va., Nov. 3.—The British steamer Pondo, Capt. Brewis, from Pensacola to Antwerp, arrived here this morning, having on board eleven of the crew of the Italian bark Colombo, including Capt. Salvadore di Scamba and Mate Angelo Antonio Capadanna, picked up 300 miles south of Hatteras. The Colombo went down soon after the crew were taken off. She was seventy-seven days out from Catania for Savannah when she encountered the hurricane on Oct. 31, and was then only eighty miles from her destination.

For four days prior to the rescue, on Nov. 1, according to the Captain, the men had nothing cooked to eat. The ship encountered the heaviest part of the gale, and when the Pondo sighted her she was in a sinking condition.

LUMBER STEAMER ASHORE.

The Catherine Whiting, Bound for This Port, Lost Near Frying Pan Shoals.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 3.—The steamer Catherine Whiting, 890 tons, Capt. F. C. Miller, from Satilla River, Ga., to New York, laden with 350,000 feet of lumber, belonging to the Hilton Dodge Lumber Company, went ashore Monday afternoon twenty miles south of Frying Pan Shoals.

She was valued at $20,000, and is a total loss. The Captain and crew of eight men were all saved and brought to the shore.

LIGHTSHIP NO. 56 MISSING.

Sailed from New Bedford Monday and Has Not Been Seen Since.

BOSTON, Nov. 3.—Relief Lightship No. 56, which was dispatched from New Bedford Monday with coal and liberty crew for South Shoal Lightship No. 66, has not been heard from since she sailed. From the report of the Captain of the steamer Maryland, at Philadelphia from London, who stated that he passed within two miles of where the lightship should be moored and found her missing it is believed here that she has been blown from her station and the probability is that the No. 56 is cruising around awaiting her return.

MURDERER DOGGED HARDY

Slain Within an Hour After He Left Friends' Home.

MET DEATH ON SHORE ROAD

Wallet and the Hat Worn by Art Student When He Disappeared Found by a Carpenter.

From discoveries made yesterday by the Brooklyn Police it now appears certain that Frederick Hardy, the young art student who came here from Mount Pleasant, Tenn., during the latter part of September, and who disappeared from his boarding house, on the Shore Road, near Ninety-fifth Street, Fort Hamilton, on the night of Oct. 22, was followed and murdered within an hour after he left the house of E. C. Moxham, in Ninety-sixth Street, Fort Hamilton, after spending the evening in social enjoyment. From yesterday's developments in the mysterious case it is practically certain that the young man was killed on the lonely Shore Road skirting the Narrows, between Ninety-ninth and Ninety-seventh Streets, almost directly opposite the residence of Albert Johnson, the street railway magnate.

At a break in the railing that separates the street from a sharp declivity leading to the Narrows at this point, there had already been found a number of visiting cards bearing the names of the young man and some of his friends and relatives scattered about. Yesterday the police were put in possession of evidence that showed almost conclusively that this was the exact spot where the young art student met his death.

At the point mentioned there is, as stated, a break in the railing lining the shore side of the shore road where it was intended to swing a gate, but where no gate was ever swung. It was here that Miss Annie George, the daughter of the late Henry George, who lives almost directly across the street, found on Wednesday the cards that dropped from young Hardy's pocket. This evidence hardly satisfied the police, as it was thought that wherever the murder occurred the murderer or murderers might keep these cards and scatter them about the locality as a blind.

These doubts were laid at rest yesterday when Joseph M. Springer, a carpeter who had been employed on the boathouse of Albert Johnson, a few hundred yards below this point, delivered to the police the hat and wallet belonging to young Harly on the night when he disappeared. These articles were found by Springer on the day following the night when young Hardy left the Moxhams' residence and was last seen by his friends.

The hat was found just within the railing off the street. The railing itself had been pushed over, giving every evidence of a struggle. At the foot of a ten-foot stairway leading down the declivity toward the shore from the street was found the wallet. In it were two railroad passes bearing the name of Frederick Hardy and two photographs, one of the young man's mother and one of his aunt, who lives in Brooklyn. Both hat and wallet were taken by the detectives to the residence of Mr. Moxham, on Ninety-sixth Street, and identified by the family and by T. Coleman Ward, Hardy's chum, as the property of the missing student.

The police were at first of the opinion that the hat was rather an old one to belong to young Hardy, and besides it bore the name of New York makers. As Hardy had only been here about three weeks when he disappeared, it was thought scarcely likely that he would have bought a hat in New York. Nevertheless, every member of the Moxham family agreed that the hat was exactly similar in shape and color to the one worn by young Hardy on the night of his disappearance. The articles were yesterday taken from the Eighty-sixth Street Station to Police Headquarters.

The finding of the hat and wallet on the day following the night of young Hardy's disappearance would seem to prove conclusively that he met his death between 11:15 o'clock on the night of Sunday, Oct. 22, and early on the following morning. From the condition of the body when found, the police have concluded beyond doubt that he was murdered, and there is scarcely less doubt that he was waylaid and killed at the point where his effects were found.

The theory that the body was taken in a rowboat stolen from one of the piers in the vicinity where the murder was committed, rowed across to the New Jersey shore, and dumped, and the boat returned to the Long Island shore has been set aside.

All boatmen agree that it would be practically an impossibility for a boat to be rowed or even sailed the thirteen miles to Keyport and return from Fort Hamilton between the hours of 12 midnight and daylight. Even if the murderer should succeed in taking the body across to Keyport, it is argued that he would scarcely decide upon bringing the boat back to Fort Hamilton, even if he should desire to do so in order to cover up his tracks.

This conclusion would mitigate the value of the fact that a boat had been taken on the night of the murder from the boathouse of Capt. Hegeman, at the foot of Fourth Avenue near the scene of the crime, and returned to its moorings. Fort Hamilton boatmen agree that the action of the tide within the time elapsing between the night of young Hardy's disappearance and the finding of the body could easily have floated the corpse across the bay had it been weighted and thrown into the water at Fort Hamilton. The police have, therefore, concluded that no boat was used in disposing of the body after the murder.

Young Robert Hegeman, a son of Capt. Hegeman, the boatkeeper, yesterday made a statement concerning the case. Young Hegeman returned from the West on Oct. 18 and obtained a position in a saloon next the first of Fourth Avenue on Oct. 20. Yesterday he stated that at midnight on Oct. 22, the night when young Hardy disappeared, the student was at his father's boathouse. After making this statement he said that he had promised the detectives not to give any further information. Later he denied that he was at the boathouse, and said he knew nothing about the case.

Capt. Hegeman yesterday adhered to his statement that he was short one stone boat anchor similar to the one found tied about the body of young Hardy. The police believe that the student, after being killed at the edge of the Shore Road, was dragged down to the lake water, when the murderer or murderers ran down to Capt. Hegeman's boathouse, 200 yards away, and stole a stone boat anchor, with which the body was weighted and then thrown into the sea.

The only definite theory now of Hardy's friends regarding his movements is that on the night when Hardy left the Moxhams' residence he cut across lots to the village to get a package of cigarettes and some chewing gum, and then walked down Fourth Avenue to the Shore Road, which he took to get to his rooms in Ninety-fifth Street. Joseph Bullock, the owner of the confectioner's shop which the young student usually patronized, stated yesterday, however, that he was almost positive that Hardy did not call at his shop on the Sunday evening when he disappeared.

An incident was reported from Keyport, N. J., which may or may not throw more light on the mystery of the murder. While fishing in the Raritan Bay on Oct. 24, two days after the disappearance of young Hardy, a Keyport cysterman discovered a boat floating with the tide. The spot where it was picked up was not far from the spot where Hardy's body was first seen floating in the water.

The find was towed to Keyport and nothing said about it until yesterday, when it occurred to the finder that the boat might have been one used by Hardy's murderer. The painter in the bow of the boat is almost entirely cut away, the rope being the same size as the one tied about the stone anchor attached to Hardy's corpse. In the boat is a stone anchor very similar to the one used to sink the body. There are evidences of a struggle having taken place on board.

A police boat was ordered to Keyport yesterday to tow the boat to New York, but the storm interfered, and it will be brought to the city to-day.

Thus the case stands. Five detectives were at work on it yesterday, one from the Fort Hamilton Avenue Station and four from Brooklyn Headquarters.

KILLS HIS BROTHER.

John Wilson Shoots at Another Man, His Brother Falls Dead.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 3.—John Wilson shot and killed his brother, William Wilson, at Oatsville, in Pike County, last night. Wilson quarreled in a church with Joseph Wiggs. He was asked to come outside, and began shooting at Wiggs.

After he fired three shots, his brother, who was standing near Wiggs, fell over dead, having been shot in the heart. Wilson has not been arrested. He is a son of one of the wealthiest citizens in Pike County, and was recently married.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There is always a lull in gayeties during the fortnight preceding the Horse Show. This year, with the exception of a few weddings, there have been no gatherings of society except at Tuxedo, and it is particularly dull in town and country. The social atmosphere which used to invest the annual sale of Horse Show seats and boxes has entirely departed, and there was only a corporal's guard of well-known men and women at the sale on Thursday afternoon. The Meadow Brook Hunt will enjoy a breakfast to be given by Mr. Bourke Cockran at his country place, at Sands Point, L. I., to-day, which will be followed by a meet and a lively run with the hounds, and in town there will be parties to the play and little dinners at the restaurants.

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This is the restless season of the year, and people are jumping around from this or that country house, at the Virginia Hot Springs one week, Tuxedo another, in town for a day, and flitting wherever friends and pleasure are to be found all the time.

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It is not safe to predict social failure for this year's Horse Show, which will open on Nov. 13, because the management is offering arena boxes for sale after the annual auction and has reserved so many, and because so many new names from out of town and of those not previously numbered with the socially elect appear in the list of purchasers of seats and boxes. Many fashionables who will attend the show will go there only occasionally, and so have not purchased seats or boxes for the entire week, while others have secured their places through agents or friends. Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, her sister, Mrs. Sydney J. Smith, and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Suffern Tailer, will all have front boxes this year, while Mrs. F. H. Benedict and Mrs. J. H. Alexandre will be in the first row. The J. U. Stevens who purchased Box 63 is Mr. J. Stevens Ulman, J. H. Alexandre, Augustus Heckscher, Trenor L. Park, George Crocker, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Col. Lawrence Kip, Frederic Bronson, H. W. Cary, J. Lee Tailer, W. R. Stewart, J. W. Miller, and G. P. Morosini, all as usual have boxes. A newcomer in the box list is G. L. Boissevain, as are also Jules S. Bache and Henry Seligman. Philadelphia will be well represented, as was said yesterday in this column by the Newport contingent headed by Mrs. W. E. Carter and Mrs. Joseph Widener. P. A. B. Widener and A. J. Cassatt both have good boxes. The list as given out is an interesting and significant study to any one at all familiar with New York social conditions and developments. It gives indications that the show will be either much less socially brilliant, as said above, than in former years, or will be full of surprises.

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The New Orleans Picayune, which is generally accurate in its social information, appears to have been misinformed when it recently stated that Mrs. Louise Waring, the widow of Col. George E. Waring, would spend the Winter in New Orleans with her mother, Mrs. Ovitt. Mrs. Waring is at present in this city, where she has been for more than a month past, and where she intends making her home with her son, Mr. John P. Yates.

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The well-known politician, and who has been for many years a prominent member of the Republican and Church Clubs, Mr. John Sabine Smith, will be married on Nov. 15 to Miss Alice Clarke Sawyer of Randolph Centre, Vt., at the bride's residence, in that town.

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Mr. Francis Parkman Freeman, who died at Lakewood on Thursday, was a well-known figure at Newport and in Wall Street. Mr. Freeman had been closely associated in business with the Vanderbilt family for many years. His wife was Miss Dunstan of Staten Island. She died three years ago.

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The wedding of Miss Elsie Yandell, daughter of the late Dr. Lunsford P. Yandell of Louisville, Ky., and Donn Barber, son of Charles G. Barber of this city, will be celebrated at Christ Church Cathedral, Louisville, at noon on Wednesday, Nov. 22. The bride will be unattended, except for Miss Maude Yandell, sister of the bride, who will be maid of honor. The best man is to be Charles Russell Hewlett, and the ushers are to be Benjamin Wistar Morris, Jr., Frederic P. Delafield, and Theodore Everingham Blake, all of this city; William Garrard Comly of Indianapolis, Joseph Judson Brooks, Jr., of Pittsburg, Penn.; Eugene Knott, Breckenridge Castleman, and Lunsford P. Yandell of Louisville. Mr. Barber is a member of the Union and City Clubs of this city.

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The list of names of those who take part this afternoon in the automobile parade shows that society takes a considerable interest in the affair. Albert Bostwick, Seward Webb, Frederick Stevens, Richard Stevens, and Ernesto Fabbri are among those who will be seen on the avenue in their own automatic traps. Many will stop in town for the affair notwithstanding so many counter attractions in the country.

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Mrs. Hazen, who to-day is the most talked about woman in the United States, is not a stranger to New York society. With Mrs. John McLean, she has frequently been a part of the little fashionable colony at the Cambridge in the Autumn. Mrs. McLean was in New York for a long period, and both she and Mrs. Hazen have many friends here.

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The fight between Jeffries and Sharkey was a matter of considerable interest to a large contingent of men in the clubs, and there was also quite a little delegation from the neighborhood of Meadow Brook among the spectators. In fact, the fashionable clubs were more than well represented, and if a list of names of those present could have been taken, it would have had in it more than a spice of those familiar at every modish function.

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The Westchester golf tournament presents a most attractive programme for the day if the weather be fair, and a large attendance is expected. The hunt meets in the afternoon. There will be golf at the club at Staten Island and at Ardsley and Garden City. There will also be a contest at the Apawamis Golf Club, the new links which have been opened at Rye. There will be the usual number of house parties on the Hudson, and the club at Tuxedo is again crowded until Monday.

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The opening of the St. Nicholas Rink today is a sign of the coming Winter season. This, during the gay months of December and January, is one of the rendezvous of society. Skating has absolutely taken the place of wheeling, which some years ago was the modish vogue in the early afternoons.

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The Countess of Aberdeen, who has been paying a flying visit to Canada, is booked to sail this morning on the Campania for Liverpool. The Countess's young daughter came out in society this Summer at a famous ball given at their Highland place, at which many Americans were present. On the same ship are Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hill, who were among the guests of Sir Thomas Lipton; Sir Edward Sullivan, H. Hemingway, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Curtis, and J. Eustace Jameson.

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On the Auguste Victoria, which sails for Genoa, Algiers, and Naples, are Mrs. West Roosevelt, Mrs. William E. Strong, the Count G. C. Vinci of the Italian Legation at Washington, Mr. and Mrs. John Howard Gray, Mr. and Mrs. C. Vanderbilt Barton, Mrs. Francis S. Peabody, Mr. John E. Peabody, and Mrs. Peabody; Francis R. Abbott, and Gen. John A. Halderman.

Director of Opera Ushers Dead.

David I. Thompson, who was the senior member of the firm of Thompson & Bull until the copartnership was dissolved some months ago, died at the New York Hospital yesterday, after an illness of nine days from typhoid pneumonia and other complications. Mr. Thompson had been for many years the senior member of the firm of Thompson & Bull, directors of the ushers employed at the Madison Square Garden and the Metropolitan Opera House. He began his career with E. C. Stanton when the latter assumed the management of the Metropolitan Opera House.

Answer to a Correspondent.

MORRIS HENRY.—In the case of the death of the Vice President, Senator William P. Frye of Maine, as President pro tem of the Senate, would become the President of the Senate in the place of the Vice President of the United States. In the case of the death of the President of the United States the Vice President being dead, the Secretary of State would become acting President, and would act as President until a President was elected.

DEWEY PARADE AND G. A. R.

Department Investigating the Standing of Men Who Marched—May Discipline Them.

A circular signed by Department Commander Joseph W. Kay has been issued from the New York Department Headquarters of the Grand Army of the Republic at Albany to the Commanders of all posts in the Counties of New York, Kings, Queens, Nassau, Rockland, Westchester, Richmond, and Suffolk, requesting them to report as soon as possible the names and addresses of comrades in good standing who participated in the march of the so-called unarmed division in the Dewey land parade in this city. The circular also directs the Commanders to report the names of any comrades who criticised orders of the commanding officers of the department in relation to the participation of the Grand Army veterans in the parade.

It has been inferred from the language of the circular that the department is about to discipline all the veterans who took part in the parade by marching in the unarmed division. Commander Kay, when visited last night, said that it had not been intended to make the circular public. The reports received so far, he said, show that a very small percentage of veterans in good standing marched on Sept. 30 under Gen. O. O. Howard.

Among the paraders, he said, were members of the Union Veterans' League of New Jersey and the Veterans' Union of New Jersey of the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers, and some of the Third New York Heavy Artillery. He said that the members of the Grand Army of the Republic in good standing, who did march in disobedience to orders, probably did so under the enthusiasm of the day, and he was not inclined to be hard on them.

"As regards the Special Order, No. 20," Commander Kay went on to say, "it was issued by me because of many attempts—as was apparent from the newspapers—on the part of unauthorized persons through interviews to incite members of the Grand Army of the Republic to disobey the orders of superior authority and to appear in the line of march as Grand Army of the Republic men.

"Such conduct was a violation of discipline and of the rules and regulations that govern our organization in just the same way as are governed other great bodies of men that are congregated together. I can say that so far as I have yet heard from Commanders of posts in obedience to the special order, the answers evidence a discipline in the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic second only to that which obtained during the days between 1861 and 1865 in the armies of the Union under McClellan, Meade, and Grant."

FEVER QUARANTINE RAISED.

Mobile, Ala., Raises Embargo Against Infected District.

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 3.—At a meeting of the Board of Health to-day State Officer Sanders and Surgeon McIntosh of the Marine Hospital Service were present, and it was decided that all quarantine restrictions should be removed after noon to-morrow.

Household goods which have been used are the only exceptions to the complete lifting of the embargo. State Health Officer Sanders will telegraph the Governor recommending the lifting of the quarantine by the State.

Ten New Cases at Miami, Fla.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Advices to the Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital report ten new cases of yellow fever at Miami, Fla., yesterday and Wednesday.

RAILS TORN UP AT NIGHT.

Rival Traction Companies at War Over the White Plains Road.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Workmen of the New York, Westchester and Connecticut Traction Company worked all night removing the tracks of the Union Railway, the rival trolley company, from the White Plains Road in the town of Eastchester, outside the village of Bronxville. The task was finished this morning. The workmen were guarded by Deputy Sheriffs, as it was feared the Union Railway Company would resist the efforts to remove the rails.

Representatives of the Union Company arrived on the scene after many of the rails and ties had been torn up and ordered the workmen to desist. No attention was paid to them. As soon as the Union tracks were out of the roadbed, ties and rails of the New York, Westchester, and Connecticut Company were put in their places.

Both companies are fighting for possession of the White Plains Road between Mount Vernon and White Plains. There is an injunction in force which prevents the New York, Westchester and Connecticut Traction Company from continuing the work of laying rails in Bronxville. This will be argued in a day or two. The traction company has obtained an injunction restraining the Union Company from interfering with the work done to-day. It is said the Union Company will now bring a criminal action against the traction company, and in several ways the case will get into court. Both companies declare their willingness to carry the case to the Court of Appeals.

MISSION OF LADY ABERDEEN.

She Predicts the Success of the Irish Fair Next Spring.

An exhibition of purely Irish products will be held in this city next Spring, probably at the Waldorf-Astoria. The Countess of Aberdeen, whose husband formerly was Governor General of Canada, has been in this country arranging the preliminaries. She arrived in town last evening, accompanied by Mrs. Peter White of Chicago. They were met at the Grand Central Station by T. St. John Gaffney and escorted to his home, 41 Riverside Drive, where a dinner was given in their honor. The Countess will sail for Queenstown on the Campania this morning.

"The sole object of my visit to the United States," said the Countess to a reporter last night, "is to promote Irish industries. I want to demonstrate that Irish laces, poplins, tweeds, hosiery, and other products can compete successfully with those of the rest of the world.

"The fair should be a great success. Among the ladies who will assist are the Countess of Cadogan, Lady Buller, wife of the British General; Lady Betty and Miss Balfour, the Countess of Carnarvon, the Countess of Fingall, Lady Iveagh, the Duchess of Leinster, Lady William Beresford, the Countess of Kenmare, the Countess of Mayo, the Countess of Arran, the Duchess of Abercorn, Lady Wolseley, the Marchioness of Londonderry, Lady Inchiquin, and the Viscountess de Vesci.

"Fairs similar to that proposed here have been very successful in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, and the proceeds have been devoted to the development of Irish industries."

Residents of this city familiar with the doings of the bodies with which the Countess of Aberdeen has been and still is connected give that lady the credit of doing much to revive the industries of Ireland. It was due to the efforts of the Countess that the Irish Village at the Columbian Exposition, in Chicago, was a success financially and otherwise.

Mrs. T. St. John Gaffney, who is President of the National Congress of Women of the United States, has been one of the most efficient lieutenants of the Countess, and has done much to make the Chicago depot of distinctively Irish goods a pronounced success.

St. Nicholas Rink to Open.

The St. Nicholas Skating Rink, in West Sixty-sixth Street, will inaugurate its fifth regular ice-skating season this morning. The St. Nicholas Skating Club, which enrolls among its membership of 500 many well-known New Yorkers, will have the exclusive use of the rink on Mondays. The Victoria hockey team of Montreal will play a series of games during their annual visit, while the Amateur Hockey League will play most of their championship games in this rink. The following hockey teams will make their headquarters at the St. Nicholas Rink: New York Athletic Club, Montclair Athletic Club, St. Nicholas Skating Club, Hockey Club of New York, Naval Militia, and Columbia University.

Force of Habit.

"Don't you think our neighbor a little eccentric?"

"Hadn't noticed it. Why?"

"The other night when it turned cold so suddenly I saw him go out to the barn and blanket his automobile."—Detroit Free Press.

BISHOP DE GOESBRIAND DEAD.

Head of the Catholic Diocese of Burlington, Vt., Passes Away.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 3.—The Right Rev. Bishop Louis De Goesbriand of the Diocese of Burlington, and for many years the head of the Catholic Church in Vermont, died this evening at the St. Joseph's Orphan Home, where he has resided for several years. His funeral will be held from St. Mary's Cathedral Tuesday. The cause of his death was old age. He has been failing in health for several years, and in 1892 gave up the active work in the diocese, requesting that a Coadjutor Bishop be appointed.

He was born at St. Urdain, Brittany, France, Aug. 4, 1816; was ordained to the priesthood in Paris July 13, 1840, by the Right Rev. Dr. Rosati, Bishop of St. Louis. On the erection of the Diocese of Cleveland, Bishop Rappo made the father De Goesbriand his Vicar General and rector of his cathedral, which positions he filled until 1853, when he was ordained Bishop in New York by Cardinal Bedini.

He was immediately made Bishop of the newly erected see of Burlington, Vt. When Bishop De Goesbriand took possession o his see on Nov. 6, 1853, there were in the whole State only eight churches and five priests, and not a Catholic school or an institution of any kind. With his experience in the West Bishop De Goesbriand began the work of building up a diocese, and gradually gathered around him a set of devoted clergymen.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charles F. Imbrie.

Charles F. Imbrie died suddenly yesterday morning at his home, 32 West Seventeenth Street, of heart disease. He was a member of the firm of Abbey & Imbrie of this city. He was born in Rahway, N. J., March 5, 1848, and came to New York City in 1886. He was graduated from Princeton in 1870, and received the degree of M. A. in 1873. He was the President of his class and was a member of the University and the Princeton Clubs, and the Downtown Association. He was an official of the Demilt Dispensary and was a Director in the firm of A. A. Griffing & Co. of Jersey City. He leaves a wife and three children.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. Dr. SAMUEL BOYKIN, one of the most prominent Baptist ministers in the South, died yesterday at Nashville, Tenn. He was born at Milledgeville, Ga., Nov. 24, 1829, and had served for nearly forty years as a Sunday school worker and editor.

LUTHER DANA WOODBRIDGE, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology at Williams College, died yesterday at Williamstown, Mass. Prof. Woodbridge was born at Perth Amboy, N. J., Dec. 27, 1850. He was graduated from Williams in the class of 1872, and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York in 1877.

PETER HANDWERK died at his home, Fifth Street, Guttenberg, N. J., yesterday, from pneumonia. His wife died from the same disease three weeks ago. They had been married forty-five years. Mr. Handwerk was born in Germany seventy years ago. He leaves one daughter, who is the wife of John Zelter, Mayor of the town.

PETER SMITH died at his home, 196 York Street, Jersey City, on Thursday, from pneumonia. He was born in Holland in 1833, and came to this country when a boy. He embarked in business in Jersey City with his brother, Theodore. He became wealthy, and retired several years ago. He is survived by a widow, one son, and two daughters.

JUAN PEREZ DEL CASTILLO died Thursday at the residence of his son José, a merchant in this city, 144 West Seventy-ninth Street. Mr. del Castillo was born at Havana, Cuba, in 1819, and was of an old Spanish family, long settled in the island. He was a lawyer, and was prominent both in his profession and in Cuban revolutionary politics. He was deeply implicated in the conspiracies connected with the first, or "Ten Years'," war, and lost all his property as a result of it. He came to this city as a refugee. He had, however, much to do with the management of Cuban expeditions from this country during the last war.

GEORGE HURLBERT RIPLEY died suddenly in San Francisco on Thursday at the age of fifty-two. Paralysis was the cause of death. Until four or five years ago Mr. Ripley had lived in this city. He was a son of George H. Ripley, formerly President of the Home Life Insurance Company. The son became President, and it was during his incumbency that the Home Life Company's building on Broadway was erected. Owing to troubles connected with it, he was succeeded as President by George E. Ide. He then entered the employ of the Equitable Life Insurance Company, and was sent by it to San Francisco as its General Manager there, but held the position but one year. A widow and five children survive him.

Dr. CHARLES INSLEE PARDEE died of heart disease yesterday afternoon, at his residence, 6 East Forty-third Street. His death was wholly unexpected. Dr. Pardee was sixty one years old. He served with distinction

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee. Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
HOFFMAN HOUSE.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad St., New York City.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR CASH AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.
Daily Market Letter on Application.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.
New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
57 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

TUNSTALL & CO.,
MEMBERS OF THE
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
Exchange Court Building,
52 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

23 Wall Street,
New York, October 12, 1899.
To the Holders of the
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
PITTSBURGH & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY

(DATED JULY 1, 1887):

Referring to our notice of December 14, 1898, we have to announce that holders of more than 80 per cent. in amount of the First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company have deposited these bonds with us in accordance with the terms of said notice.

We have further to announce that we have made arrangements with the Reorganization Managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company whereby, in case they issue any Plan of Reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company prior to December 14, 1899, they undertake to give all our depositors whose bonds shall not have been sold to them for cash, as stated in the next paragraph, an option for at least thirty days after such Plan is issued, to take par and interest in cash, or to have their bonds included in the Plan on the basis of new securities. They also agree that at the expiration of such option they will purchase from us for cash at par and accrued interest up to the time of delivery all bonds held by us in respect of which the option to take new securities shall not have been exercised, we agreeing to sell them such bonds. If no Plan shall have been issued by that date, the foregoing arrangements will continue in force thereafter until said Reorganization Managers terminate the same by notice to us.

If any holder of our receipts or certificates, rather than await such Plan, desires and shall elect to sell his bonds for cash, (thereby losing his right of election to take either cash or new securities after issuance of the Plan,) said Reorganization Managers further agree that, at any time prior to December 14, 1899, (and also thereafter until notice from them to us,) such holder may present his receipt or certificate at our office for proper annotation of such election thereon, and that, at the expiration of thirty days from the date of such annotation, he shall receive par and accrued interest in cash therefor at our office upon surrender of his receipt or certificate properly indorsed.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 8th, 1899,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
2 shs. Hanover National Bank.
20 shs. 3d National Bank.
1 sh. Safe Deposit Co. of N. Y.
10 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music.
50 shs. Kings County Elevated Ry., Assmts. Pd., (Trust Co. Certfs.)
40 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co., (Trust Co. Ctfs.)
$500 Union League Club of B'klyn 1st Mtge. Bds., 1910.
$2,000 Long Island City 5 p. c. Funded Debt Bds., 1903.
$2,000 Long Island City 6 p. c. Funded Debt Bds., 1915.
$3,500 Long Island R. R. 2d Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1918.
$5,000 Louisville, New Albany & Chic. R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1910.
10 shs. West Side Bank.
$2,000 Passaic Water Co. 5 p. c. Bds., 1937.
4 shs. Lake Erie & Western R. R. Prefd.
36 shs. St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. 1st Prefd.

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
50 shs. Fort Wayne & Jackson R. R. common.
52 shs. do. do. common.
$2,000 St. Nicholas Club Bds., formerly 5 p. c., now Income Bds.

FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
10 shs. Manhattan Co. Bank.
274 shs. Union N. J. R. R. & Canal Cos.
25 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
50 shs. New York Security & Trust Co.
50 shs. Trow Directory & Book Binding Co.
$1,000 West Haverstraw Water Co. 6 p. c. Bd., 1908.
$5,000 Norfolk & Western R. R. Co. Gen'l Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1931.
40 shs. N. Y. Security & Trust Co.
$4,000 All right, title, and interest of Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Co. in and to a Bond and Mtge. of Raymond Vingiprova, dated Feb'y 20th, 1899, at 6 p. c., payable on demand, 2d Mtge. on property, s s 171st St., 75 ft. east of Park Ave., (75x90.) (Hypothecated.)
22 shs. Consolidated Gas & Electric Co. of Batavia, N. Y., (Hvpd.)
5 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
4 shs. National Park Bank.
15 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
$20,000 Chic. & Northwestern R. R. 5 p. c. Skg. fund Debenture Bds., 1929.
20 shs. Mount Morris Bank.
4 shs. N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.
Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent; Registrar of Stocks and Bonds; Trustee for Corporation Mortgages; Guardian; Executor; Administrator; Trustee; Committee; Receiver; Assignee, etc.
Loans Money on Bonds and Mortgage.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Transacts a General Banking Business
OFFICERS
JAMES ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Assistant Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, 2d Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS:

John D. Crimmins,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Wm. R. Grace,	Elverton R. Chapman,
Wm. H. Guishenen,	Peter Doelger,
Frank H. Platt,	Chas. W. Morse,
James Roosevelt,	Charles V. Fornes,
Eugene Kelly,	Wm. Halls, jr.,
George R. Sheldon,	Bernard M. Shanley,
Ed. N. Gibbs,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Edwin Werfield,	James D. Layng,
Edward Eyre,	Hosmer B. Parsons,
James Ross Curran.	

THE ELECTION

next Tuesday will have an important bearing on the stock market. Send for **SPECIAL LETTER** now ready for mailing, which is devoted to the effect of the coming election on the stock market. We have also something to say about prominent specialties in the present market.

Daily Advisory Letters

are devoted to the movement of the active stocks from day to day, and will interest you. We will be pleased to send these upon application.

J. L. McLEAN & CO.,
Members of Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y.,
Bankers and Brokers,
60 Broadway, New York. 35 Congress St., Boston.
435 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

LEMON GOLD MINING CO.
of British Columbia.

Location McKinney District. Capital $1,000,000, shares $1. President, M. J. Grevy; Secretary, Harry Woodward. A limited amount of Treasury Stock for sale; proceeds to be used only in purchasing stamp mill, concentrators, &c. Pay streak of 12 feet at 125-foot level. Apply to C. L. PARKER, 38 New Street, New York City.

DIVIDENDS.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company,
Philadelphia, November 1st, 1899.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. ($1.25 per share) upon the capital stock of the company, payable on and after November 29th, 1899, to stockholders as registered upon the books of the company at 3 o'clock P. M. October 31st, 1899. All dividends will be paid by CHEQUE.

CHEQUES will be mailed to stockholders who have filed PERMANENT DIVIDEND ORDERS at this office. ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

Standard Consolidated Mining Co. of Bodie,
San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 30, 1899.

Dividend No. 95 of 10 cents a share is payable here and at Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., New York, Nov. 22. Books close Nov. 9.
J. W. PEW, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

Office of the Treasurer, New York, Oct. 27, 1899.

A dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office, on and after November 15th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on October 31st, 1899. E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
New York, Nov. 2, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that an Election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the fifth day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

By order of the Directors,
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

The Nassau Bank.
New York, Oct. 30, 1899.

The annual election for seven (7) Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for three (3) Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Banking Rooms on Tuesday, Nov. 14th. Polls open from 11 o'clock A. M. until 12 o'clock M.
WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

The Home Bank,
103 WEST 42D ST.

The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the bank on Monday, Nov. 6, 1899, for the election of a Board of Directors and three Inspectors of Election, for the ensuing year. Polls open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.
J. P. DUNNING, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New York, Oct. 31, 1899.

Take notice that the co-partnership existing between H. G. TUNSTALL and E. HOPE NORTON, under the firm name and style of NORTON & TUNSTALL, is this day by mutual consent of the above parties dissolved. All persons who are indebted to or have claims against the above firm will please present same at once, for settlement.
E. HOPE NORTON.
HENRY G. TUNSTALL.

We beg to announce that we have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm name and style of E. H. NORTON & COMPANY, for transacting a general banking and brokerage business, at No. 33 Wall Street, the old offices of NORTON & TUNSTALL.
E. HOPE NORTON.
WM. P. NORTON.

We beg to announce that we have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm name and style of TUNSTALL & COMPANY, for the transaction of a general stock and bond brokerage business, with offices at No. 52 Broadway.
HENRY G. TUNSTALL.
ALPHONSE G. TUNSTALL.

SHIPBUILDERS CHANGE BID.

Seattle Firm Seeks to Secure a Contract by Lowering Original Figures.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Moran Brothers of Seattle, Washington, shipbuilders, have submitted to the Navy Department another bid to take the place of that presented last Wednesday for the construction of one of the 3,500 ton cruisers. The firm does this on the theory that Congress intended that at least two of the six vessels should be constructed on the Pacific Coast, and as the Union Iron Works at San Francisco, the only other bidder on the slope, bid for only one of the ships, the Seattle firm feels that if it reduces its original bid to the same figures as that of the San Francisco corporation, it should have it considered on even terms. The proposition being irregular has been referred to the Board of Construction, and the general opinion is that it cannot be entertained.

ANOTHER SALE OF CITY BONDS.

The Controller Advertises $4,765,000 of 3½ Per Cents.

Controller Coler yesterday advertised a sale of $4,765,000 of 3½ per cent. city bonds, to take place on Nov. 16. The bonds are for the following purposes:

$1,000,000 for the uses and purposes of the Department of Docks and Ferries, principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.

$500,000 for the new Hall of Records, payable Nov. 1, 1929.

$1,365,000 for acquiring lands for a public park, bounded by One Hundred and Forty-fifth and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Streets and Edgecombe and Bradhurst Avenues, payable Nov 1, 1929.

$300,000 for Fire Department purposes, payable Nov. 1, 1929.

$350,000 for the sanitary protection of the sources of water supply, payable Nov. 1, 1919.

$250,000 to provide an additional supply of water, payable Nov. 1, 1919.

$1,000,000 for the new aqueduct, payable Oct. 1, 1919.

A COUNTY OF THE BRONX.

Claims as to the Original Suggestion of the Plan.

Charles M. Kaeppel has written to THE TIMES to say that in introducing in the North Side Board of Trade a resolution looking to the creation of a Bronx County he acted on his own responsibility, and that he had not heard from or been advised by ex-Judge Ernest Hall in relation to the matter. John Davis, in a letter published in these columns, has claimed that a letter written by him on Oct. 13, and later placed in the hands of ex-Judge Hall, was in a large measure responsible for getting the resolution in question before the North Side Board of Trade.

"As Bronx County is almost an assured fact," says Mr. Kaeppel, "my sincere advice is to throw away petty jealousies and help the good work along."

FOR CONSCIENCE FUND, $50.

Anonymous Letter Writer Makes His Own Tax Assessment.

Controller Coler yesterday received by mail at his home in Brooklyn, the following letter, inclosing a fifty-dollar gold certificate:

Dear Sir: Inclosed please find banknote for $50 to pay taxes on a very small estate. Please acknowledge receipt in TIMES or Tribune.
Yours respectfully, A. B. C.
Nov. 1, 1899.

The Controller knows nothing of the identity of the writer of the note, and hence could tell nothing of the nature of the claim which the money was intended to pay. The money will be turned over to the "Conscience Fund," and will revert to the general fund.

New Site for Soldiers' Memorial.

The Soldiers and Sailors' Monument Commission met yesterday in the Mayor's office, rescinded its previous action in selecting Mount Tom, at Eighty-third Street and Riverside Drive, as a site for the proposed monument, and determined to locate it in Riverside Drive, between Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth Streets. The change, it was explained, was due to the fact that two large apartment houses are being erected near the Mount Tom site, and that they would detract from the effect of the monument. The present selection will not be final unless it is approved by the Municipal Art Commission.

Mr. Sage on the Manhattan Election.

Russell Sage said yesterday that he had no knowledge that at the annual meeting next Wednesday of the Manhattan Railway Company representation would be given in the Board of Directors to new investment interests. "I know," he added, "of little change in investment interests. As to those of William C. Whitney, I am convinced that the books of Manhattan would not show him to be a large holder of its stock if he has any of it."

True Bill Against Canadian Bankers.

MONTREAL, Nov. 3.—A true bill has been returned against William Weir, the President; Jeffery Smith, one of the Directors, and Ferdinand Lemieux, the ex-cashier, of the Bank Ville Mary, for making a false statement of the bank's affairs to the Government.

Change in a Bank's Name.

Justice Dickey, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday gave permission to the German-American Bank of that borough to change its name to that of the Merchants' Bank of Brooklyn. The bank, which is located in Broadway, was reorganized recently.

Trolley Road Wants a Franchise.

BEDFORD, N. Y., Nov. 3.—The Directors of the newly incorporated Bedford and Eastern Railway Company have asked the Highway Commissioner of Bedford for a franchise to run their line through the five miles of the town. A hearing will be had on Nov. 18. The road's ultimate purpose is to parallel the New York and Harlem Railroad from White Plains north into Connecticut, and also strike westward to Peekskill.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Nov. 3	636,558
To date this year	143,265,081
Corresponding date last year	90,400,592

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 3	$2,357,000
To date this year	$748,199,470
Corresponding date last year	$694,108,730

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 5@8 per cent.; at three months, 5½@6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5@5½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Smelting	½	Hocking Valley pf	½
Am. Smelt. pf	1¼	Nat. Lead pf	½
Am. Spirits	½	Nat. Steel pf	½
Am. Steel Hoop	1¼	N. Y., C. & St. L.	⅝
Am. Steel H. pf	½	P., C., C. & St. L. 1ft	
Anaconda Copper	2¼	Pressed Steel Car	⅝
Chi. Term. Tr. pf	½	Pressed S. Car pf	½
Col. F. & I. pf	⅞	P. & W. pf., t. r.	1
Cont. Tobacco	½	U. S. Leather	4⅞
General Electric	1	Wagner Palace Car	.6

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar Ref	1¼	M. W. S. El., Chi.	1
Am. Tin Plate	¾	N. J. Central	1¼
Am. Tin Plate pf	1	N. Y. Air Brake	½
Am. Tobacco	½	N. Y. Central	⅝
Ann Arbor pf	1½	Norf. & West	⅝
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	⅝	Pac. Coast 2d pf	½
Balt. & Ohio	½	People's Gas, Chi.	½
Balt. & Ohio pf	¾	Pullman Car	½
B'klyn Rapid Tr.	1⅛	Reading	½
Chi., B. & Q.	½	Reading 1st pf	⅝
Chi. & East. Ill.	½	Republic Steel	⅜
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1	St. L. S. W.	½
Chi. Term. Trans.	¾	St. L. S. W. pf	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	St. P. & Om.	3
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	3	Southern Pacific	¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	¾	Stand. R. & T.	1½
Col. Midland	¾	Union Pacific	½
Consol. Gas	1½	Union Pacific pf	⅞
Den. & R. G. pf	½	U. S. Leather pf	1⅝
Federal Steel	½	Wells-Fargo Exp.	1¼
Glucose Sugar	1¼	West. Union Tel.	⅞
Great North. pf	1	W. & L. E. 1st pf	1
Louis. & Nash.	⅝	Wisconsin Central	⅝
Manhattan Con.	⅝	Wis. Cent. pf	1¼
Met. Street Railway	1½		

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Kan. & Mich. 4s....2 | San A. & A. Pass 4s.1
Pacific Coast 1st....1½ | Wabash, Deb. A....3

Bond Declined.

Chi., St. P., M. & O. 6s.....1

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Professional Wall Street devoted energy yesterday in speculations as to what might be the showing of to-day's bank statement. Many gruesome predictions were current, though no bank authority of consequence was quoted as taking any other than favorable views of money market prospects. While some bankers are disposed to believe that actual lasting ease is not yet at hand, there is general confidence that, aside from spasmodic spurts, the tendency toward ease is pronounced, and that during the latter part of the year funds will not only be in abundance, but lenders instead of borrowers will be the concession makers.

Not only discouraging forecasts of to-day's Clearing House figures were paraded by bear speculators, but gloomy tales went the rounds representing that the National Administration has of a sudden become greatly alarmed over election prospects, especially in Ohio. This sort of attack upon the stock market is amateurish. But at the same time there was yesterday undoubtedly an inclination on the part of important interests to remain passive pending the election holiday.

***

Of incidents in yesterday's market few were of notable interest. Total transactions barely passed the 600,000-share mark, with two stocks—Southern Pacific and United States Leather common—contributing nearly half of the day's aggregate. In Southern Pacific there is probably involved the technical carrying out of contracts through which there is established a new contract ownership in something like 400,000 shares of stock, a recorded Stock Exchange quotation being one of the stipulations. In Leather Trust grotesque manipulation merely proceeds.

An incident, not without its amusing phase, appeared yesterday in duplicate bulletins by various Wall Street news agencies of the following announcement:

It was currently reported in the Street yesterday that Mr. John D. Rockefeller was a large buyer of Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and had given unlimited orders to take the stock. Mr. Rockefeller's office authorizes the statement that this report is absolutely false; that Mr. Rockefeller has given no orders to buy Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

When in the old days Mr. Jay Gould used to enjoy taking the dear public, wholly and soulfully, into his confidence, in protesting against representations that he was selling his own stocks (Mr. Gould used to be continually proclaimed a seller just as now Mr. Rockefeller is announced a buyer) it was Mr. Gould's pleasant way to say: "I really have not sold a single share of stock." And Mr. Gould never did sell in any "single-share" way.

It is one of the happiest phases of life in Wall Street that so much frankness is forever prevailing.

EASTERN BUSINESS GROWS.

How Eastern business gains is reflected in the report of the Erie Railroad Company for the quarter ended Sept. 30, published yesterday. The figures show that in the three months the gross earnings totaled $9,350,000, an increase of $1,550,000 over the same period last year. The total net earnings were $3,150,000, an increase of $465,000.

After payment of charges the surplus for the quarter increased $460,000. The company has $1,525,000 cash on hand.

EARNINGS STEADILY INCREASE.

The October statement of the Wheeling and Lake Erie, issued yesterday, shows an increase in the net earnings of the road for the month of $40,000, being an advance approximating 16 per cent. of the total net earnings. The figures since July 1 show net earnings of $833,000—an increase of $145,000.

The condition of the road is being steadily bettered by the financial interests now back of it.

BIG AIR BRAKE ORDERS.

The New York Air Brake Company has been awarded important contracts to equip a large number of cars and locomotives for two of the leading railroads of the country which have heretofore never given the New York Air Brake any of their business.

TO AN ATLANTIC PORT.

The Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham Railroad will extend its system direct to the Atlantic Coast. Surveyors are now at work going over the proposed route between Birmingham, Ala., the eastern terminal, and the Port of Brunswick, Ga.

The value of the extension to the City of Brunswick will be very material. That city, as a result of the recent Government appropriation spent there, has now excellent harbor facilities, and it is these that have attracted the Kansas City syndicate. As a shipping port, both for export and for import, Brunswick is rapidly coming to the front, because of its bettered position, and the proposed entrance of the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham line will, of course, add largely to its prosperity.

NEW SOURCE OF INCOME.

The Manhattan Railway Company has turned to immediate good use a very considerable part of the $18,000,000 received on the new issue of stock. Officials admit that the company has been letting the money with a well-known trust company, which has been lending the money on the Street and averaging more than 8 per cent. It is said that more than $10,000,000 were thus put out, and that the amount realized is more than three times the total of the dividends on the new stock since it was issued.

The earnings of the company are officially said to be very gratifying, and regularly increasing.

DIRECTORS ELECTED.

Henry S. Clark, Emerson Chamberlin, and E. O. Hopkins have been elected to serve three years as Directors of the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railway. The entire board for this year is made up of Robert S. Anderson, Henry S. Clark, William E. Strong, Emerson Chamberlin, H. E. Drake, John H. Pratt, and John J. Moore of New York; Stephen W. Carey, Montclair, N. J., and E. O. Hopkins, Evansville, Ind.

BREAKING ALL RECORDS.

The gross earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company for the fourth week of October were the largest weekly earnings in the history of the company. The ratio of gain over last year was a substantial one. The increase for the month was over 6 per cent., and since the beginning of the fiscal year the earnings have increased more than 12 per cent. The gross returns for the fourth week of October compare for a series of years as follows: 1899, $1,361,711; 1898, $1,200,716; 1897, $1,149,252; 1896, $1,227,624; 1895, $1,330,784; 1894, $1,017,222; 1893, $1,312,856; 1892, $1,292,756. For the month of October comparisons are as follows: 1899, $4,327,689; 1898, $4,078,455; 1897, $3,579,846; 1896, $3,480,105; 1895, $3,851,862; 1894, $2,990,873; 1893, $3,922,657; 1892, $3,717,620.—New York News Bureau.

NEW RAILROAD EQUIPMENT.

The railroads of the country still go on giving orders for new equipment. Among the orders announced yesterday are the following:

New York Central, 40 locomotives; Erie, 1,000 coal cars; Georgia and Alabama, 4,000 freight cars; the Reading company, cars, locomotives, and equipment at a cost of $4,000,000; Great Northern, 40 locomotives; Minneapolis and St. Louis, 10 locomotives; Northern Pacific, 15 engines and 20 coaches; Baltimore and Ohio, 12 freight engines; Hocking Valley, 1,000 box cars; Chicago and Alton, 500 steel gondola cars; Wheeling and Lake Erie, 3 parlor cars and 9 coaches; Mobile and Ohio, 1,000 box cars; Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling, 500 coal cars and 100 box cars, and Chicago and Eastern Illinois, 500 box cars.

BIGGER AND BIGGER.

That the continued activity and the increased business of the railroads of the country are netting them substantial gains is once more borne out by the figures which The Commercial and Financial Chronicle will today publish. These figures cover, seventy-one roads, and show, for the third week in October, an increase of earnings in the aggregate of 11.60 per cent. over the same week last year. The figures follow:

3d Week of October.	1899.	Increase.	Decr'se.
Previously reported (55 roads)	$8,571,034	$994,984	$126,067
Bur., C. R. & N.	121,595	15,517	.....
Chattanooga South.	2,105	1,040	.....
Chi. & West Mich.	48,621	6,383	.....
C., C., C. & St. L.	335,567	29,748	.....
Det., G. R. & W.	33,842	7,091	.....
Duluth, S. S. & A.	59,398	22,439	.....
Fla. Cen. & Penin.	49,578	3,271	.....
Ft. W. & D. C.	48,018	9,963	.....
Gulf, B. & Kan. C.	6,207	1,709	.....
K. C., Ft. W. & M.	112,376	31,788	.....
K. C., Mem. & Bir.	34,079	7,914	.....
Kan. C. & Omaha	4,456	.....	1,938
Louis., Ev. & St. L.	36,903	2,773	.....
Norfolk & West.	320,358	55,857	.....
Northern Pacific	746,717	31,914	.....
West N. Y. & Penn.	76,403	7,909	.....
Total (71 roads)	$10,607,254	$1,230,291	$128,005
Net inc. (11.60 p. c.)	.....	$1,102,286	.....

HOW PROSPERITY CONTINUES.

Reports of the commercial agencies for the week again tell the story of continued prosperity.

Bradstreet's sums up the situation by declaring that despite some variations in the currents of trade distribution, the aggregate movement continues of immense volume. In fact, that authority declares if the aggregate of bank clearings in the country outside of the metropolis is a trustworthy index, as it no doubt is, the country's trade reached its highest mark in the month of October. Prices certainly show marked strength in view of the proportions of earlier advances. Cooler weather has been welcomed by the retail trade of the country, and some stimulus has already been noted, alike to distribution and to the confidence of distributors. In some lines of wholesale trade, notably dry goods, there has been some quieting of demand, without, however, any perceptible effect being exercised upon values of textiles, which, indeed, are more firmly held than ever. It has, indeed, been a record period in the wool trade, sales at leading centres having exceeded all records for the week, and the strength alike of the raw and the manufactured material is most marked. Cotton goods are also very strong, partly on the extraordinary demand and partly because of the strength of the raw material, imparted by small receipts and growing confidence in ultimate light yield. The great cereals have been rather dull this week, with slight variation in price, and the markets appear to have come to a standstill pending new developments. Some improvement is noted in the ocean-freight situation, however, the high rates, in fact, having tended to bring their own cure.

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Dun's, speaking of the general situation, points out that failures have never been smaller than in October in any month excepting May, June, and July of this year, since monthly records began six years ago. Trading failures have never been as small in any other month of any year. Manufacturing failures were never smaller in any month save one prior to this year, and yet have been smaller in six of the nine months of 1899, in January and in May-September, inclusive. The remarkable decrease in number and size of small failures, Dun's says, calls for especial notice.

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In the iron and steel trade Bradstreet's says that strength of values is perhaps the most notable feature, but activity has been transferred from the finished branch of the trade to the market for pig iron, which has been very active at full prices. Interest in the ore situation is unabated, and a heavy advance on last season is regarded as certain. Leading ore interests are reported to practically control the entire lake tonnage for next year. Reports of re-exports of American iron from Japan are confirmed. A heavy business was done in hardware during October, relatively the best reports coming from the West.

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On the same subject Dun's points out that prices of pig iron for early deliveries are still advancing, but as a great part of the demand has protected itself by contracts running far into next year, including purchases of 50,000 tons Bessemer this week at $23.50, and as billets are quoted at $30.50 for spot but $35 for next year, the market can be interpreted several ways. Anthracite pig is also quoted at $24.50 for early delivery, and local coke at Chicago. But no finished products have advanced during the past week excepting refined bars which the Eastern association has put up $1 per ton. More weakness appears in some lines, of which the works have not orders running far ahead. But it is claimed that 1,800,000 tons of rails, 80 per cent. of the entire capacity, has been sold for next year. Tin is weaker at 30.50 cents and Lake copper at 17 cents, while spelter is offered at 4.85 cents.

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Of conditions in the South and West Bradstreet's gives it out that perhaps the best reports as to distributive trade this week come from the South, where general demand, alike at wholesale and retail, is reported good. Credit is given to cooler weather for some of the improvement, but the stimulation imparted to general business by the marked industrial development at the South and by the higher price of that section's leading staple, are, however, basic features of great strength. Birmingham reports that business in iron, coal, and coke is nearly double that of a year ago. Cotton marketing is slow at New Orleans, but prices are firm on reports of expected frosts. At the West some lines, notably of dry goods, are in smaller distribution than of late, but no perceptible effect upon values is to be noted. Early distribution, it will be recalled, was very heavy. Chicago reports that some country dealers have bought three times this season. Pig iron sales are very heavy and some manufacturers are sold up to next October. St. Louis reports that coke is very scarce and pig iron in good demand. Louisville cotton mills are behind on orders, and what new-crop tobacco appears at that market is of good quality.

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Of the boot and shoe and leather industries Dun's declares that dealers are refusing to pay the higher prices asked by manufacturers of boots and shoes to such an extent that future orders are somewhat restricted. Yet the October shipments were 473,722 cases, against 415,259 last year, an increase of 12 per cent., and 367,939 in the same week of 1892, an increase of nearly 30 per cent. Hides and leather remain strong, packers having somewhat advanced prices at Chicago, their supplies being sold four to six weeks ahead.

On the same subject Bradstreet's says that, influenced by the activity in the boot and shoe manufacturing and distributive trade, leather is strong and tends upward, and some advances in hides are also reported.

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Along special lines Bradstreet's says that active features are textile trades, iron and steel, machinery, jewelry, coal mining, and coke production. Manufacturers of paper are active, owing to brisk demand, short supplies, and advancing prices. The coal trade is in very good condition, the only complaint, in fact, being the lack of transportation facilities. A similar condition is noted in the coke industry, where a scarcity of cars militates against even more pronounced activity.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

St. Paul's gross earnings for the fourth week of October the largest in the history of the company.

Decrease of $65,489 in the Long Island Railroad's surplus net earnings for September, making a decrease of $121,983 since July 1.

Traffic on the Lackawanna during October broke the record, its freight and passenger department exceeding in volume that of any other month in the history of the road.

According to an official of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad the Choctaw and Memphis Road entered Little Rock ten days ago, and the completion of the bridge and the belt line around the city, to connect with the Choctaw and Gulf Road, is now looked for by Nov. 10.

United Railways Company of Baltimore to exchange $2,000,000 of common stock for a like amount of common stock of the United Electric Light and Power Company.

Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company to vote Dec. 29 on a proposition to increase its capital from $3,750,000 to $25,000,000, the increase to be used to erect a rail and billet plant in Buffalo.

Freight movement over the middle division of the Pennsylvania Railroad during October largest on record, 153,073 cars having passed the central point on the division.

Increase of $51,329 in Rio Grande Western's net earnings for September, making an increase of $91,419 since July 1.

The State Board of Assessors has raised the valuation of the railroads in New Jersey by $1,867,044. The increase in taxes is $28,990.

Statement from Philadelphia that within the past three days the New York Central has ordered forty new locomotives there, and an order for twenty more has been received from the State Railway of Finland.

Increase of $461,706 in Erie's surplus for the quarter ended Sept. 30.

According to Pittsburg advices President Reid of the American Tin Plate Company states that the Pittsburg plants will be enlarged instead of abandoned. Two small plants are being dismantled, but their workmen will be transferred to other plants.

Increase of $169,238 in imports of dry goods for the week, as compared with the previous week, and increase of $474,735 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Orders given by the Reading for the purchase of cars, locomotives, and equipment to the amount of $4,000,000.

Another sale of $4,765,000 registered stock of the City of New York to take place Nov. 16.

Shipment of 589,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

According to Indianapolis dispatches details have been completed for the formation of an anti-trust baking powder company, to establish in Chicago one of the largest baking powder plants in the country.

Directors of the Missouri Pacific Railroad to meet within a fortnight to consider the question of a resumption of dividends.

Increase of $37,597 in Pacific Coast Company's net earnings for September, making an increase of $74,523 for the eleven months of the fiscal year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 5@8 per cent., closing at 6 per cent.

Time money, 5½@6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 6 per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5¼@5¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@7 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $210,005,797; balance, $9,274,454; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $303,471.

Money on call in London, 2½@3 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 4@4¼ per cent., and for three months' bills, 4¼ per cent.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83; demand, $4.86⅞@$4.87; cables, $4.87½@$4.87⅝. Commercial bills were $4.82¼@$4.82¾.

Commercial bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.21¼ and 5.18¾; reichsmarks, 94⅜ and 95 3-16@95¼; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40⅜.

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Brokers had an active day in the market for outside securities yesterday, but by far the larger portion of the day's business was supplied by Bay State Gas, and the rest of the list was relatively quiet. The result of the transactions in Bay State Gas was a considerable decline from the opening price, while in other quarters of the market the day's changes were marked by a good deal of irregularity. Several prominent stocks suffered net losses, though these were in no case very large, while some improvement showed in others. All told, the day was not a very satisfactory one, the sharp decline in Bay State Gas having a rather unfavorable influence on the general list.

BAY STATE GAS.—Not in several months has any curb stock shown as much activity as appeared yesterday in Bay State Gas. Trading in this issue amounted probably to 50,000 shares, much of which changed hands in five hundred and one thousand share lots. There was considerable excitement in the stock at the opening, and the first sales were made amid much confusion. The stock sold at different prices at the same moment, the opening sale being made at about 2½. Very soon after Bay State Gas sold at 2⅜, the highest price for the day. From this figure it declined, with few reactions, to 1¾, and it was at this figure that the closing sale was made. The immediate cause of the advance in Bay State Gas was a report to the effect that the Bay State Gas Company had sold its equity in the Boston gas companies to the New England Gas and Coke Company, taking bonds of the latter company in payment. The report further stated that these bonds were to be taken over by a syndicate, and that the Bay State Gas Company would receive some $7,000,000 in cash, which, as well as the $2,500,000 which is said to be in the treasury of the company, would be turned over to the stockholders of the Bay State Gas Company in liquidation. This report, which came from Boston, was denied from that city, and the denial brought about the decline which followed the jump in the stock at the opening. At the close Bay State Gas sold very freely at 1¾, at which figure it sold for so many weeks prior to yesterday's report and the vague rumors that preceded it. The denials of the reports were positive, and they served to put at rest the hope that Bay State Gas stock was soon to be converted into cash at a relatively high figure. Developments of importance in Bay State Gas, if they are really pending, are of a very doubtful character, so much are the affairs of the company shrouded in mystery.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was more active than on Thursday and very irregular. It opened at 88¼, sold up to 89⅛, and then, with several minor fluctuations, declined to 86¾. The final sale was made at 86⅜, and the best bid at the close was 86½, a net loss of 1 point. Yesterday's fluctuations in Amalgamated Copper appeared, as did the recent sharp advance in the stock, to be the result of manipulation.

AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER was quite active, but more irregular than on the previous few days. The common stock, the more active of the two issues, sold up to 37¼, and then declined three-quarters of a point, closing at 36¾ bid, a slight net gain for the day. The preferred stock sold at 82¾, but later it was offered below this figure. It closed at 82 bid, a net decline of one-quarter of 1 point.

RUBBER GOODS common was fairly active and steady. About 1,000 shares sold around 21, and the stock remained offered at this figure. The preferred stock was somewhat weak, and suffered a net loss of about 1 point.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA common opened at 13⅜, and sold as low as 13. It ended the day with a fractional net loss of 13 bid. The preferred stock was in demand at the close, but few if any sales were made, as practically no stock was to be had below 40, and the best bids were an eighth lower. At 40 the supply of Distilling preferred seemed quite large.

RAMAPO WATER stock was in demand yesterday at 75. It was offered at par.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅝	1⅞
New Amsterdam	29½	30
New Amsterdam pf	54	58
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	97	97½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	38½	39½
American Agricul. Chem. pf	78½	79½
American Bicycle	25	27
American Bicycle pf	62	..
American Bicycle bonds	90	92
American Hide & Leather	36½	36¾
American Hide & Leather pf	82	82½
American Woolen Goods	25¾	26½
American Woolen Goods pf	81½	82½
American Writing Paper 5s	80	89
Beet Sugar	29	31
Beet Sugar pf	78	80
Distilling Company of America	13	13½
Distilling Company of America pf	39⅞	40
Electric Axle Light & Power	4½	5
Electric Boat	20	22
Electric Boat pf	..	42
Havana Commercial	24	25
Havana Commercial pf	64	65½
International Pump	19½	21½
International Pump pf	70	72
National Gramophone, ex div	67½	68
National Salt	43½	45
National Salt pf	76	78
National Tube pf	46	46½
" Elevator	97¼	98
" Elevator pf	30	30½
" Screw Coal subs	92	..
Royal Baking Powder pf	98½	99
Rubber Goods Mfg.	30½	31
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	85½	87
Sloss-Sheffield subs	130	137
Sloss-Sheffield	36	39
Sloss-Sheffield pf	75	78
Standard Oil of New Jersey	466	469
Union Steel & Chain	30	81
Union Steel & Chain pf	70	71
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅜	½

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	86½	87
American Al. Power	48	65
American Cotton	..	50
Arizona Lead	10⅛	10½
Asphalt Company of America	15	16
British Columbia Copper	10	10½
Chicago & Alton subs	109	110
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new,) w. i.	93	93
Electric Vehicle	70	75
Electric Vehicle pf	..	100
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1¼	1⅝
Flemington Coal & Coke	29¾	..
General Carriage	..	30
Illinois Transportation	3⅜	4
*Markeen Copper	8	9
Mexican 5s	99	99¼
New England Transportation	7	8
New York Gas & Electric 4s	90¼	91
New York Gas & Electric 5s	102½	103
New York Transportation	16	16½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	23	24
St. Louis subs	135½	137
St. Louis common, when issued	..	31
St. Louis preferred, when issued	..	93
St. Louis 4s, when issued	..	72
Tennessee Copper	15½	16½
Trust Company of America	..	291
*Union Copper	29	30
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	29	30
Whipsaw Copper	12⅜	13½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	240	243
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	102	103
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	107	109
Chicago Union Traction	33	33½
Chicago Union Traction pf	83	83½
Columbus Railway	23½	24½
Columbus Railway pf	85	86
Con. Traction of N. J.	84	90
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	90	92
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	75	82
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113½	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	89	91
Nassau Electric 4s	94	95
Nassau Electric 5s	110	113
New Orleans Traction	30	..
New Orleans Traction pf	104	..
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	..
North Jersey Street Railway	35	..
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	93	93½
Oranje & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	116	118
Sixth Avenue Railroad	230	240
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Trans. pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	116
Union Railway stock	190	200
Union Traction, Providence	105	107
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	29	31
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	104½	..

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	8	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	82	83
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103½	106
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	..
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89¼
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	22½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	45	47
Denver Gas 5s	87	88½
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	48
Fort Wayne Gas	48	52
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	68	73
Indianapolis Gas	102	108
Indianapolis Gas bonds	106	108
Lafayette Gas Co.	50	55
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	70	75
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	43	48
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	63	68
Mutual Gas of New York	800	..

	Bid.	Asked.
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	23	24
New England Gas & Coke bonds	77	78
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	43	48
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	63	68
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	58	61
St. Paul Gas bonds	89	91
Standard Gas, New York	112	115
Standard Gas, New York pf	142	150
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	16	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	106	108
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	106	106½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	34	..
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int	94¼	95
Hoboken Ferry (new)	68	70
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94½	95
Metropolitan Ferry 6s	110	112
Union Ferry	43	44
Union Ferry bonds	102½	103½

Industrials.

American Ginning	20	22
American Type Founders	54	55
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	18	22
Barney & Smith bonds	105	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire	5	10
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	..	55
Cramps' Shipyard	75	81
General Chemical	57½	..
General Chemical pf	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	114	118
Lorillard Company pf	115	116
Standard Coupler	35	40
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	45	55
Union Typewriter	28	30
Union Typewriter 1st pf	112	114
Union Typewriter 2d pf	118	122
Worthington Pump pf	103	109

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	114	116
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	6	8
Louisville, Henderson & St. L. pf	23	..
Ramapo Water	75	100

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Mileage	336	339	339
4th week Oct.	$137,506	$112,797	$114,097
Month	418,534	349,071	353,701
From July 1	1,506,669	1,375,915	1,300,935

HOCKING VALLEY—

Mileage	346	346	346
4th week Oct.	90,086	56,529	..
Month	376,322	244,959	325,659
From July 1	1,373,167	910,646	..

IOWA CENTRAL—

Mileage	509	509	509
4th week Oct.	68,741	66,159	56,615
Month	223,067	203,455	180,331
From July 1	873,783	754,321	648,464

ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND—

Mileage	251	251	251
4th week Oct.	35,274	44,960	26,297
Month	132,926	139,373	..
From July 1	537,429	440,851	433,741

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—

4th week October	..	..	..
W. & L. E. Div.	52,349	44,012	55,172
C. C. & S. Div.	22,878	21,038	..
Total	75,227	65,948	..
Month of October—			
W. & L. E. Div.	170,983	137,415	161,316
C. C. & S. Div.	75,207	68,306	..
Total	246,190	205,781	..
From July 1 to Oct. 31—			
W. & L. E. Div.	637,825	522,053	417,868
C. C. & S. Div., (Aug. 14)	195,751	166,266	..
Total	833,576	*688,319	..

CHOCTAW, OKLAHOMA & GULF for September—

	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$182,879	$132,646	$50,233
Op. expenses	117,995	88,688	29,312
Net earnings	64,884	43,963	20,921
Interest & taxes	21,500	20,000	1,500
Surplus	43,384	23,963	19,421
Fiscal year to date, (eleven months)—			
Gross earnings	1,754,086	1,450,845	303,231
Op. expenses	1,117,326	938,763	178,563
Net earnings	636,759	512,082	124,688
Interest & taxes	236,500	218,000	18,500
Surplus	400,270	294,082	106,188
2½ per cent. dividend on $4,000,000 pfd. stock, paid April 30	100,000	100,000	..
Surplus	300,270	194,082	106,188

ERIE for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1899—

Gross earnings	9,357,519	7,806,080	1,551,439
Op. expenses	6,207,416	5,122,203	1,085,213
Net earnings	3,150,103	2,683,877	466,226
Other income	29,988	35,683	*8,695
Total income	3,177,091	2,719,560	457,531
Charges	2,181,587	2,185,762	*4,175
Surplus	995,504	533,798	461,706
Cash on hand, $1,525,601; profit and loss surplus, $2,780,947.			

*Decrease.

FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY for September—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross	$143,806	$128,097	$121,631
Op. experses	90,984	81,211	71,964
Net	52,822	46,886	49,637
Charges	32,420	28,655	..
Surplus	20,402	18,231	..
Gross, 3 months	1,118,700	981,727	833,182
Net, 3 months	277,898	321,614	215,922
Deficit, 3 months	6,682	*63,274	..

*Surplus.

LONG ISLAND AILROAD for September—

Gross	472,489	579,279	463,177
Op. expenses	303,855	365,397	290,602
Net	168,633	213,882	172,575
Percentage exp. to earnings	64¼	63¼	62¾
Other income	22,286	17,527	15,248
Total income	190,919	231,409	187,823
Charges	116,336	97,495	101,149
Net surplus	74,583	133,914	86,674
Gross, 3 months	1,595,542	1,726,785	1,535,380
Net, 3 months	640,863	748,819	685,582
Surplus, 3 months	382,482	512,747	442,404

PACIFIC COAST COMPANY for September—

	1899.	1898.	Changes.
Gross earnings	477,240	406,420	*70,820
Operating ex	340,259	306,981	*33,223
Net earnings	137,036	99,439	*37,597
From Dec. 1 to Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings	4,140,388	4,362,107	†221,719
Operating ex	3,047,087	3,343,329	†296,242
Net earnings	1,093,301	1,018,778	*74,523

*Increase. †Decrease.

RIO GRANDE WESTERN for September—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross earnings	377,552	301,580	301,571
Operating ex	219,450	194,807	186,499
Net earnings	158,102	106,773	115,072
Prop. of operating ex to gross	58¼	64⅝	61¼
Gross, 3 months	1,086,766	846,350	893,306
Net, 3 months	471,155	279,736	356,172

UNION RAILWAY COMPANY (New York) for quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1899.	1898.	Changes.
Gross earnings	211,748	193,620	*18,128
Operating ex	116,814	104,497	*12,317
Net earnings	94,934	89,123	*5,811
Other income	..	167	†167
Total income	94,934	89,290	*5,644
Charges	43,549	39,510	*4,039
Surplus	51,385	49,780	*1,605

*Increase. †Decrease.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.02	.03
Alpha Con	.03	.04
Andes	.12	.12
Belcher	.29	.35
Best & Belcher	.42	.44
Bullion	.06	.06
Caledonia	.52	.53
Challenge Con	.21	.23
Chollar	.22	.26
Confidence	.72	.70
Con. Cal. & Va	1.45	1.50
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.10	.12
Gould & Curry	.28	.29
Hale & Norcross	.31	.33
Julia	.02	.01
Justice	.03	.03
Kentucky Con	.03	.03
Lady Washington Con	.02	.02
Mexican	.18	.20
Occidental Con	.15	.14
Ophir	.60	.65
Overman	.12	.14
Potosi	.29	.32
Savage	.16	.18
Sag Belcher	.08	.06
Sierra Nevada	.39	.43
Standard	2.80	2.80
Syndicate	.06	.06
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con	.29	.30
Utah Con	.08	.07
Yellow Jacket	.21	.22

COLORADO SPRINGS, Nov. 3.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	44¾	45	40⅝	40¾
Alamo	11	11⅝	10⅝	10¾
Anaconda	44	45	42	44
Anchoria	..	..	78	80
Argentum	..	..	24	25
Bankers'	15	15⅞	15	15¼
Battle	37⅞	38	37⅞	38
Blue Bell	14½	15	14⅜	14¾
Coin	..	..	220	..
Columbine	21¾	21¾	22	22½
Consolidated	18½	19	19¼	19⅝
Damon	26¼	27	26½	27
Elkton	116½	117	117	118
El Paso	..	..	39	40
Findlay	15⅞	16	15⅞	16
Fleece	27	29	28	30
Garfield	25½	26	22	22½
Gibson	25	28	25	28
Gould	35	35½	35	35½
Isabella	12½	12¾	12¾	13
Independence	47¾	48	47	47¾
Jackpot	64⅝	65	63½	64¾
King	98½	99	99¼	100
Moon Anchor	78	80	76	77
Matoa	32¼	32½	32	33⅜
National	18⅜	18½	17⅜	17⅝
Ophir	70	73	65	70
Pharmacist Con	15½	15¾	14½	15
Pinnacle	35⅜	35½	30⅝	30¾
Portland	244	244½	244½	244¾
Raven	60½	61	59¾	60
Rawlings	28½	30	30	30½
Rosa	41	42	40	41
Sovereign	17⅜	18	17¼	17⅝
Tornado	49½	50½	50	54
Union	37⅝	37¾	37⅜	37¾
Work	33¼	33⅝	33⅜	33¾
Zenobia	22	23	22	23

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Nov. 3, 1899.

Closing.—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
114	11[illegible]	50	Adams Express	114	114	114	114	.....
17¼	17⅜	570	Am. Car & Foundry	17¾	17¾	17¼	17¼	.....
63½	63¾	705	Am. Car & Found. pf	63½	63⅝	63	63¼	— ¼
36⅞	36⅞	200	American Ice	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	.....
45⅞	45⅞	1,050	American Cotton Oil	45⅞	45⅞	45½	45½	— ⅜
12¼	12¼	650	American Linseed	12¼	12¼	12	12¼	— ⅛
52¼	53¼	500	Am. Linseed pf	53¼	53¾	53¼	53⅜	.....
148	151	15	American Express	150½	150½	150½	150½	+ ⅛
12¼	13	950	American Malting Co	12½	13	12½	12½	.....
46½	48	100	Am. Malting Co. pf	47	47	47	47	.....
35¾	36¼	410	Am. Smelt. & Ref	35¾	36¼	35⅝	36¼	.....
87⅛	87¼	1,190	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	86½	87¼	85⅝	87¼	+ ⅛
47½	48	7,972	American Steel & Wire	47⅝	48¾	47¼	47⅝	+1¼
93½	93¾	638	Am. Steel & Wire pf	93¼	93¾	93⅛	93⅜	— ¼
150⅜	156½	30,130	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	157	158⅞	156⅛	156¼	+1¼
117⅛	118	50	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	.....
5	6½	100	American Spirits Mfg	5½	5½	5½	5½	+ ½
97½	100	24	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	100	100	99	99	.....
33½	33¾	1,420	American Tin Plate	34½	34½	33¾	33¾	+ ½
82	83½	151	Am. Tin Plate pf	83	83	83	83	— ¾
122½	123	4,074	American Tobacco	122¾	123½	122½	122½	— 1
42¾	43½	650	American Steel Hoop	42¾	43¼	42¾	43¼	— ½
82½	83	210	Am. Steel Hoop pf	82½	82¾	82¾	82¾	+1½
46	47	220	Ann Arbor pf	46½	46½	46	46	+ ½
225	228	3,150	At., T. & S. F.	23½	23¾	23¼	23¼	— 1¼
66⅜	66½	10,325	At., T. & S. F. pf	67	67⅝	66¼	66½	— ⅜
47¼	47½	6,300	Anaconda Copper	46½	47⅝	46¼	47¼	— ⅛
53½	53¾	600	Baltimore & Ohio	53¾	53¾	53	53	+2¼
73	73⅞	6,550	Baltimore & Ohio pf	73	73⅞	72⅜	72⅜	— ¾
90⅜	90⅝	42,355	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	90⅜	90⅝	88¾	89	— 1⅝
144	145	690	Brooklyn Union Gas	145	145	145	145	.....
19¼	19¼	2,850	Brunswick City	19⅛	19⅜	18¾	19¼	— ⅛
53	53½	200	Canada Southern	54	54	54	54	.....
28½	28⅝	19,585	Chesapeake & Ohio	29	29¼	28½	28½	— ⅜
49¼	49¼	300	Chi. Con. Traction	49	49¼	49	49¼	— ⅜
133¾	133⅞	10,050	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	134	134½	133⅝	133⅝	— ½
95½	97	100	Chicago & East. Ill	96	96	96	96	— ½
143⅝	143¾	5,750	Chicago Great West	14¾	15⅛	14⅝	14¾	+ ⅛
82⅝	83¼	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A	82⅝	83¼	82⅝	83¼	+ ¼
47¼	47½	70	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B	42	42½	42	42½	— ¼
90	90¼	1,050	Chi. Gr. West., deb	90¼	90⅝	90	90⅝	.....
192	197	155	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	127	127	126½	126½	— ¼
21¼	21⅜	600	Chi., R. I. & Pac	115⅜	115⅝	115¼	115¼	— 1
61	61⅝	5,440	Chi. Term. Trans	12	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
32	33¼	800	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	40⅞	41⅛	40⅞	41⅛	— ⅛
24⅜	25	235	Chicago & R. G.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
69¼	70	2,200	Chicago & R. G. pf	25½	25½	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
81¼	82¾	3,100	Chi. Rock Island & Pac	70⅝	70⅝	70	69¾	— ⅝
6½	6¾	150	Chi. St. P., M. & O	82¼	82¼	82½	82½	+ ¼
17	18	300	Chi. St. P. & Minn	7	7	7	6⅞	— ⅛
11	11¼	400	Chi. St. P. & Minn. pf	17	17	17	17	.....
71	72	100	Chi. St. P. & Omaha	11	11	11	11	.....
37¼	37¾	200	Chi. St. P. & Omaha pf	72¾	72¾	72½	72⅝	— ⅛
12¾	13	300	Chi. St. L. & Pitts	37⅞	37⅞	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅜
31½	32	640	Chi. St. L. & Pitts. pf	13	13	13	12¾	— ¼
121	125	1,700	Chi. St. Louis & N. O	32	32	31	31	— ¾
40¾	41	200	Chi. St. Louis Southw. pf	121	121	121	121	.....
13¾	13⅞	120	Chi. St. Paul & Omaha	41¾	42	40⅝	40⅝	— 1
37⅝	38	4,717	Chi. St. Paul & Omaha pf	14	14	13⅝	13⅝	.....
13	13½	4,862	Chi. St. Paul Minn. & Man	57½	57¾	57	57½	— ⅛
118½	119	10,943	Chi. St. Paul Minn. & Man. pf	14¾	14¾	12⅝	13	— ⅛
19¼	19¼	2,810	Chi. Southern	119	119¼	118	119¼	+ ⅛
47¼	47⅝	1,500	Chi. Terre Haute & Southeast	19⅝	19⅞	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
76⅞	77	8,720	Chi. Terre Haute & Southeast pf	48	48¼	47¾	47½	— ⅛
39⅛	39¼	2,330	Chicago Union Traction	77¼	77¾	76⅞	77	— ⅝
81	87⅝	139,580	Chicago Union Traction pf	34½	37⅜	34½	39¾	+4⅛
48½	49	28,108	Cin., Ind., St. L. & Chi	83½	83⅞	80½	81¼	— ⅛
112	114	510	Cin., Ind., St. L. & Chi. pf	48¼	49	48¼	48¾	— ⅛
8¼	8⅜	1,067	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	— ⅛
23	23⅛	650	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	81¼	81¼	81	81¼	— ⅛
195	198	1,075	Colorado Coal & Iron	23½	23⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
130	134	300	Colorado Fuel & Iron	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	— ⅛
8¾	8⅞	100	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	199	199	197	197	— ⅛
12	12⅛	822	Colorado Midland	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	.....
55	59	5,190	Colorado Midland pf	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
31	31¼	500	Colorado Southern	72	72	72	72	.....
20¼	20¼	2,200	Colorado Southern 1st pf	95	95	95	95	.....
57	57⅜	3,082	Col. Southern 1st pf	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Sales		445	Col. Southern 2d pf	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	— ⅛
		636,558	Colorado Fuel & Iron	104¾	104¾	103	103	— 3
			Col. Fuel & Iron pf	57	57¼	56	56	— ¾
			Colorado Midland pf	122	123⅛	122	122⅜	+ ⅞
			Colorado Midland pf	6	6	6	6	— ¾
			Colorado Southern	20	20	20	20	.....
			Col. Southern 1st pf	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅝
			Col. Southern 2d pf	48	48	48	48	.....
			Col. & H. C. & I	17½	17½	17½	17½	.....
			Consolidated Gas	18⅜	18⅜	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
			Continental Tobacco	192½	192½	192½	192½	.....
			Continental Tobacco pf	42¼	43½	42¼	42¼	— ½
			Delaware & Hudson	93¼	93¼	93	93	— ¼
			Denver & Rio Grande	123¾	123⅞	123	123	.....
			Denver & R. G. pf	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	.....
			D. M. & Ft. Dodge	76⅝	76⅝	76¼	76¼	— ⅜
			Dul., S. S. & At. pf	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	.....
			Erie	15	15	15	15	.....
			Erie 1st pf	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	.....
			Erie 2d pf	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	.....
			Evans. & T. H	20	20	19½	19½	.....
			Federal Steel	44	44	44	44	.....
			Federal Steel

THE RACING AT AQUEDUCT

Bookmaker Reilly Barred from the Betting Ring.

A RESULT OF CEYLON'S RACE

Cherry Head, Saved for a "Killing," Wins the Fifth Event by a Great Effort.

At Aqueduct yesterday, Peter Reilly, a member of the Metropolitan Turf Association, was informed by John Cavanagh, who has charge of the betting ring, that his presence in the ring was not desired. The objection was made because of the finding of the Stewards in the case of Ceylon, whose race of a few days ago they investigated.

Cherry Head, that had been saved by shrewd Canadians for a killing, was one of the few "good things" of the meeting that went through. She won the fifth race, a maiden affair, at a mile and seventy yards, but she barely staggered home, and had the race been six yards further she would have been beaten. The men who planned it expected a long price against her, but they had to be content with 2 to 1.

The first race was won by Incandescent, who managed to beat Sir Christopher by a head in a sharp drive, while the favorite, Sister Fox, finished fifth. Green B. Morris won two races, the second with Midwood and the sixth with Mauvilla. Both were quoted at 2 to 1, and both were well played. The first of the pair, Midwood, was lucky in securing first money, for had Boland not lost his head on Armor, who finished third, he would have won.

Rare Perfume, at 4 to 1, simply galloped home a winner by eight lengths from Myth in the third race, and Waitnot, in the fourth race, at a mile and an eighth, again won from Warrenton.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds which have not won $400; selling allowances. Purse of $460, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:01 4-5.

1—Incandescent, Arthur White's br. f., by His Highness-Shining Light, 102 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Jenkins)
2—Sir Christopher, C. Ganz's b. g., 105, 3 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Boland)
3—Tyrba, Plate & Co.'s b. g., 97, 10 to 1..(Phelan)

Tyran, 102, 7 to 1, (O'Connor;) Sister Fox, 108, 6 to 5, (Clawson;) Primavera, 99, 40 to 1, (Moody;) Connover, 102, 10 to 1, (Collins;) Ben Blue, 105, 20 to 1, (Weber;) Uam Var, 97, 15 to 1, (Dangman;) Viotis, 105, 12 to 1, (Bullman,) and Disturber, 105, 50 to 1, (Slack,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; five lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. Purse of $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16 2-5.

1—Midwood, G. B. Morris's ch. c., by Midlothian-Miss Woodford, 104 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Bullman)
2—First Whip, J. S. Wadsworth's br. c., 106, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Clawson)
3—Armor, L. V. Bell's ch. g., 98, 2 to 1..(Boland)

Freylinghuysen, 92, 4 to 1, (O'Connor;) Frandoo, 87, 6 to 1, (Phelan;) Waltie, 87, 200 to 1, (Dangman;) Precursor, 104, 30 to 1, (McIntyre;) Hall Bell, 106, 200 to 1, (Garrigan;) Mynbeer, 104, 20 to 1, (Wilson,) and Tendril, 105, 50 to 1, (Collins,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; the same distance between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have run and not won at this meeting; selling allowances. Purse of $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49 4-5.

1—Rare Perfume, J. Underwood & Co.'s. br. c., 4 years, by His Highness or Ludwig-Early Blossom, 106 pounds, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Bullman)
2—Myth, F. J. Kittleman's ch. g., 5, 105, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Jenkins)
3—Weller, B. F. Brown's ch. c., 3, 98, 12 to 1.....(Slack)

Matanza, 100, 6 to 1, (Phelan;) Langdon, 101, 4 to 1, (O'Connor;) Concord, 102, 20 to 1, (J. Daly;) Tonto, 99, 60 to 1, (Weber;) Imperator, 107, 20 to 1, (Clawson,) and Marsian, 103, 100 to 1, (Collins,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by eight lengths; the same distance between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $500, added to a subscription of $5 each, for horses not declared, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:57.

1—Wait Not, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, ch. c., 3 years, by Fonso-Wait a While, 107 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(O'Connor)
2—Warrenton, W. L. Oliver's b. c., 4, 110, 3 to 2 and 1 to 2.....(Clawson)
3—Our Nellie, T. J. McHale's b. f., 3, 96, 12 to 1.....(Slack)
4—Flon d'Or, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, b. f., 3, 97, 7 to 2.....(Dangman)

Won easily by a length and a half; ten lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens of all ages. Purse of $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and seventy yards. Time—1:51.

1—Cherry Head, J. C. Ferriss, Jr.'s, br. f., 3 years, by Iroquoise-Louise T., 107 pounds, 5 to 2 and even money.....(Weber)
2—La Vega, Edward Kelly's b. c., 95, 6 to 5 and 1 to 3.....(O'Connor)
3—Come to Order, E. T. Hughes's b. g., 3, 107, 60 to 1.....(Collins)

Matt Simpson, 92, 50 to 1, (Slack;) St. Simonian, 110, 5 to 2, (Bullman;) Lady Harriett, 109, 40 to 1, (Cunningham;) Dr. Fitzsimmons, 110, 20 to 1, (Clawson;) Effie Haggerty, 110, 150 to 1, (Hennessy,) and Bellevale, 107, 15 to 1, (Garrigan,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by half a length; four lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For fillies two years old. Purse of $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five and one-half furlongs. Time—1:09.

1—Mauvilla, C. B. Morris's b. f., by Troubadour-Senorita, 112 pounds, 9 to 5 and 3 to 5..(Bullman)
2—Miss Hanover, T. B. Alexander's ch. f., 107, 7 to 10 and 1 to 4.....(Jenkins)
3—Fleuron, A. C. McCafferty's ch. f., 107, 6 to 1.....(O'Connor)

Revonah, 102, 20 to 1, (Dangman;) Gracie K., 102, 50 to 1, (McIntyre,) and Hand and Glove, 102, 30 to 1, (Moody,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by four lengths; the same distance between second and third.

The Card to Be To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For all ages. Three-quarters of a mile.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Gaze 117	L'Alouette	104
Kinnikinic 116	Cormorant	102
Ben Hadad 114	Dye	101
Satin Slipper 110	Thoosef	99
Our Gertie 107	Prestidigitator	99
Goldone 106	Dr. Parker	89

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Bangor 105	The Gardner	98
Myth 104	Lindula	97
Maurice 104	Village Pride	93
Greyfeld 103		

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five and a half furlongs.

Daily Report 114	Firelock	102
James M 112	Wax Taper	102
Prejudice 109	Goldwing	101
Jucoma 106	Alex	101
The Critic 104	Uncle Josh	99
Kindred 102	Duffield	99

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Trillo 126	Maurice	99
Charentus 117	Filon d'Or	98
Warrenton 115	Greyfeld	95
Kinnikinic 112	Dr. Eichberg	88
Pettie Grey 100		

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and seventy yards.

Atlantus 107	Chivalrous	97
Dr. Eichberg 104	Brisk	97
Howard S 104	Larva	92
Maurice 104	Kilt	92
St. Lorenzo 102	Federal	89
The Gardner 100	Lepida	89

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five and one-half furlongs.

Fluke 114	Robert Metcalf	100
Mynheer 110	Elsie Skip	97
Mauvilla 107	Give and Take	97
Sidney Lucas 105	Bermuda Hundred ...	97
Jucoma 105	Kerry Lady	97
Peeler 100	Amprion	97

Racing Results at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—Oakland results:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Daniel, 83 pounds, J. Ranch, 3 to 1, won; Isabell, 102, O'Brien, 15 to 1, second; Lomo, 102, Mounce, 40 to 1, third. Time—1:15½. Jim Brownell, P. F., Major Cook, Furnith, Kootenai, Earl Islington, May L., Noma, Elbe, and Silver Tail also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs; purse. Dr. Sheppard, 114 pounds, Thorpe, 2 to 5, won; Los Medanos, 106, J. Ward, 10 to 1, second; Hohenzollern, 99, J. Woods, 3 to 1, third. Time—1:27¾. Mellarth, Ringmaster, Tourist II., Sen Sen, and Jolly Briton also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth; selling. Forte, 106 pounds, J. Ward, 6 to 5, won; Dare I., 114, E. Jones, 8 to 1, second; Merry Boy, 106, Henry, 6 to 1, third. Time—1:48¾. Twinkle Twink, Don Valle Joe, Ranco, Oralbee, and Master Lee also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; one mile. My Gypsy, 99 pounds, J. Ranch, 2 to 5, won; Kickumbob, 97, McCarthy, 10 to 1, second; Ailenna, 99, J. Martin, 4 to 1, third. Time—1:43. Roxford also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Futurity course; handicap; selling. Aluminum, 100 pounds, J. Ward, 25 to 1, won; Ularia, 114, Ruiz, 8 to 1, second; Whitcomb, 111, E. Jones, 7 to 5, third. Time—1:11¾. Sorrow, P. A. Finnegan, Ravenna, Prince A., Pat Murphy, Rio Shannon, and Wild Het also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Mocorito, 110 pounds, Piggott, 2½ to 1, won; Mike Rice, 106, E. Jones, 6 to 1, second; Don Luis, 102, J. Ward, 4 to 1, third. Time—1:14¾. Strongoil, Amaza, Lona Marie, Katie Gibbons, and Bamboulla also ran.

ENGLISH CRICKETERS AROUSED.

Investigating the Report that Ranjitsinhji Was Impolite Here.

The action of the Metropolitan District Cricket League in discussing the absence of Prince Ranjitsinhji from the game in New York, and the accusation that his team acted in a manner scarcely courteous to their hosts while here, have caused surprise in England.

All the English papers printed the cabled report of the league meeting on Thursday, and on Friday the Prince was busy contradicting the report, and yesterday he cabled here for an explanation of the matter.

The New York players' complaint is that on the opening day of the match at Staten Island, the Prince was not present owing, he said, to illness. He had delegated his duties as Captain to A. C. MacLaren, and A. Priestley acted as substitute fielder. On the following day the Prince was again absent, and A. C. MacLaren and A. Priestley also failed to put in an appearance. When the game started the home players had to lend the Englishmen substitute fielders in order that the play could proceed.

Had the three absentees again pleaded illness their absence would no doubt have been overlooked, but the announcement that they were at the yacht race was hardly considered a good excuse. The Staten Island Cricket Club, under whose auspices the financial arrangements for the game were made, had been to considerable expense over the match, and while they made no complaint or protest whatever, the cricketers of New York thought that the manner in which they had been treated was anything but sportsmanlike. At the meeting of the league on Monday night they did not hesitate to say so.

There were a few other matters connected with the visit which good etiquette would not allow to be discussed.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Many Classes of Property Involved in a Day of Lively Dealing—Results at Auction.

M. & L. Hess have sold for Joseph Steiner & Brothers for $60,000 the five-story business building 255 Pearl Street, 25 by 100.

W. W. McFarland has sold to a Mrs. Lewis for about $40,000 the four-story American basement dwelling 94 Riverside Drive, 20 by 56 by 78

Post & Reese have sold for Charles R. Henderson the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 111 East Thirty-first Street, 22 by 98.9.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for J. W. Simpson the American basement dwelling 925 Fifth Avenue, between Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Streets, recently completed by the seller; also, for Loomis L. White to Andrew Freedman the stable property 142 West Fifty-fifth Street; also, for the estate of William Post the stable 47 East Thirty-third Street. The same firm also has negotiated the sale of 8 East Sixty-first Street to Dr. H. C. Eno, and the leasing of the dwelling 725 Fifth Avenue for W. W. Astor to Marcus Daly.

C. B. Fish has sold the three-story brick stable 345 Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100.

B. M. Strauss & Co. have sold for a client the old buildings 283, 285, and 287 Grand Street. The buyer will improve the property.

Rainald H. Macdonald has sold for Fannie E. D. Story the five-story apartment house 108 West Seventeenth Street, 25 by 90 by 100. Mr. Macdonald was also the broker in the sale of the six-story tenement 125 West Twenty-fourth Street to Mandelbaum & Lewine.

Tuohi & Co. have sold for J. M. & F. A. Libbey for about $110,000 the eight four-story brick double flats 408 to 422 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street.

E. H. Van Ingen has bought from J. H. Young the old dwelling 13 West Eighteenth Street, 27 by 92. Mr. Van Ingen already owned No. 11.

D. Hoexter has sold for Leopold Hutter to A. Rothermel, for improvement, the northwest corner of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and Morris Avenue, 59.6 by 100, and the northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Brook Avenue, 50 by 90, the seller taking in part payment the five-story flat 806 Westchester Avenue. Mr. Hoexter was also the broker in the sale of the northwest corner of Arthur Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, for L. N. Levy, to D. Brady.

It is reported that Harriet A. Hartnett has sold the five-story flat 136 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 22 by 100.11.

William and Julius Bachrach have sold the six-story tenement 94 Pitt Street.

Kahn & Baumann have sold for Marcus Baumann the five-story flat 433 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 25 by 90 by 100.

It is reported that Dr. Edward G. Janeway has bought the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 46 West Forty-eighth Street, 17 by 100.5, Columbia College leasehold.

Tuohi & Co. have leased for the P. L. Mills estate the buildings 18 University Place and 42 Clinton Place, for terms of four years.

B. A. Maclaire has sold for J. E. Butterworth the three-story American-basement dwelling 2,064 Ryer Avenue, 25 by 100, to Mrs. Anna M. Van Dohlen.

The McCreery lots, running through from Forty-first to Forty-second Street, just west of Sixth Avenue, concerning which so many contradictory reports have been circulated for the last few months, were transferred yesterday to A. J. Halter. Mr. Halter filed plans some time ago for a six-story building to be erected on the plot. The property transferred covers a fifty-foot frontage on either street, beginning 125 feet west of Sixth Avenue. Mr. Halter has mortgaged the property to J. Crawford McCreery for one year in the sum of $303,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Herbert A. Sherman.

859 and 841 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, each 25 by 100, two five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Ferdinand Forsch.....$30,000

By Peter F. Meyer.

132 West Twenty-eighth Street, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Daniel Barry.....26,500

Lot 394, on a map of the Village of Wakefield, being on the south side of Sixth Avenue, 50 by 114, three-story frame dwellings; all title and interest of Kate F. Boyle on May 19, 1899; sale by order of the Sheriff, to the plaintiff, Thomas J. McFall.....330

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Fischer's Lane, north side, 300 feet east of Third Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 16 by 36; Builders' Supply Company, lessee; W. H. A. Horsfall, architect; cost, $100.

Fordham Avenue, south side, 82 feet east of Grand Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 28 by 22; Mary J. Nevill, owner; S. H. Mapes, architect; cost, $100.

Manhattan Street, north corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, for a seven-story brick and stone flat, 176.1 by 90.11; H. Longan of 106 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, owner; William Storm of 24 Cortlandt Street, architect; cost, $215,000.

No. 84 to 88 Avenue B, for two six-story brick flats, with stores, 28.6 by 65; T. H. Horowitz of 156 Madison Street, owner; Sass & Smallhelser, architects; cost, $40,000.

No. 17 Orchard Street, for a seven-story brick shop and stores, 22 by 72; C. Saul of 335 Grand Street, owner; Charles Rentz, architect; cost, $17,000.

No. 351 East Eighty-second Street, for a six-story and basement brick and stone flat, 25 by 88.8; M. K. Wallach of 240 East Seventy-ninth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $28,000.

No. 542 Sixth Street, for a five-story brick stable, 11 by 93.1; A. Stuebing, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $14,000.

Briggs Avenue, east side, 80 feet north of Southern Boulevard, for two two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 50; Mary A. Costello, owner; John Streiter of 4,171 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $7,000.

Crotona Avenue, east side, 136 feet north of Tremont Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 24 by 15; James Bracken, owner; John E. Kerby, architect; cost, $100.

Alterations.

Second Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighth Street, to a four-story brick tenement and store; Giuseppe Labriola, owner; G. Talamo, architect; cost, $700.

No. 696 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, to a two-story brick stable; George H. Schutt of 420 College Avenue, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 520 East Seventy-sixth Street, to a two-story brick dwelling and office; E. A. Ihlenburg of 320 East Seventy-sixth Street, owner; John Stiefen, architect; cost, $200.

No. 589 Fifth Avenue, to a five-story brick dwelling; Dean Hoffman estate, owner; Frederick Jacobsen, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 65 Murray Street, to a six-story brick office building and store; Miss Lela Gibbes, owner; Jordan & Giller, architects; cost, $500.

No. 15 East Eleventh Street, to a four-story and basement brick building; The Tribune Publishing Company, owners; F. Holt, agent; cost, $140.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Nov. 3.

AMSTERDAM AV, 349, 25x100; Henry W. Hardon, referee, to Liberty Realty Company.....29,550

BATHGATE AV, e s, 103 ft s of 175th St, as widened, 27x110.4; Joseph L. Haskin to Lauretta C. Haskin.....1

BAYARD ST, 36, 19x irregular; Charles W. Davis to Charles Cromeyellen.....11,500

BOSTON AV, 1,351 and 1,353, 35.11x142; Lizzie Kronenberger to Jacob and Lorenz Kronenberger.....1

BOSTON ROAD, w s, 75.2 ft n of Thwaites Place, 65.5x irregular; Melissa Thwaite to Warren J. Mitchell.....2,100

BROOME ST, 72, 25x75; Valentine Marsh to Rachel and Bessie Shweitzer.....$1

BROOME ST, 51, 25x75; Dora Haft to Ferdinand Stern.....1

CLAY AV, w s, 189.1 ft n of 169th St, 50x83x59.7x84.1; Clay Av, w s, 264.1 ft n of 169th St, 50x82.4x50x82.9; Clay Av, w s, 339.1 ft n of 169th St, 75x81.8x70x82.1; Clay Av, w s, 789.1 ft n of 169th St, 50x80x50.2x84.7; Teller Av, e s, 167.2 ft n of 169th St, 31.11x irregular; Teller Av, e s, 224.1 ft n of 169th St, 50x82.5x50x82.10; Teller Av, e s, 299.1 ft n of 169th St, 50x81.11x50x82.3; Teller Av, e s, 374.1 ft n of 169th St, 50x81.4x50x81.8; Teller Av, e s, 574.1 ft n of 169th St, 125x77.4x irregular; Webster Av, w s, 860 ft n e of centre of 168th St, runs n w 180 to Clay Av x n e 13.1x s e 181.3 to Webster Av x s w 33.11; Ephraim B. Levy to Charles H. and Edward A. Thornton.....1

EDGECOMBE AV, 295, 15x90; Adeline Broadway to Frederick H. Reserve.....1

FREEMAN ST, s s, 21.10 ft e of Lyman Place, 18x75; Fannie R. Phelps to James Haley.....475

FREEMAN ST, s s, 132.5 ft w of Prospect Av, 22x66.4x20x74.4; William H. and Wilbur T. Wright to Nicholas Brigantti.....100

FREEMAN ST, s s, 30.10 ft e of Lyman Place, 18x75; Fannie R. Phelps to Mary Coyne.....475

HORATIO ST, 51, 16x58.6; Jeremiah Pangburn and others, executors, &c., to George H. Budke.....7,700

JACKSON AV, w s, 400 ft n of Columbia Av, 30.6x100; Julius Lehmann, referee, to Frederick Schellhammer.....2,150

JACKSON AV, s s, 250 ft w of 9th Av; Timothy J. Walsh and another, trustee, to Margaret T. Walsh, 2-5 parts.....1

LEWIS ST, s w corner of 6th St, 20.4x65x irregular; Samuel Schwab to Jacob Bier.....1

LOT 50, map of Neill estate, Twenty-fourth Ward; Henry E. Hall to Thomas N. and Mary A. Jaques.....4,000

OAKES AV, e s, 275 ft s of Jefferson Av, 50x100; Land Company B. Eisenwald to John A. Fagelstrom.....500

PLEASANT AV, n w corner of 122d St, 17.11x66; Ellen E. Gaw to Callaghan McCarty.....7,150

RIVER AV, s s, 1 ft e of land of Hudson River Railroad, runs s e 650.6 ft across West Av x n w 680.6x n 295 to beginning; Mutual Life Insurance Company to Darwin P. Kingsley.....27,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, corner of 88th St, 75x100; Isaac L. Rice to William W. Hall.....100

STATE ST, 5, and 18½ Pearl St; William A. Smith, executor, &c., to Charles W. Ogden.....78,000

STATE ST, n s, adjoining Bowne's lot and lands of Penfield & Watson, 24x104.6 x24x102.9; Josiah O. Hoffman to Martin Hoffman.....6,000

TELLER AV, e s, 199.1 ft n e of 169th St, 25x82.10x25x83; Michael J. McGuire to Ephraim B. Levy.....3,000

WENDOVER AV, s e corner of Brook Av, 26x104.8x25.11x104.4; Webster Av, n w corner of St. Paul's Place, new line, 26.2 x100x32x106.2; Webster Av, n e corner of St. Paul's Place, (proposed,) 24.6x 90; George H. Anderson and another to L. L. Levey.....1

WEST END AV, w s, 26.5 ft s of 71st St, 32x82.10; Charles A. Beardsley to Mary C. Havens.....Nom.

WILLETT ST, 49, and 42 East Broadway; Jennie Lebas and others, with David Leventritt, as attorney, to Max Steiner.....1

2D AV, 1,432, 15.5x100; Samuel Steiner to George Hahn.....13,500

8TH AV, e s, 50.5 ft n of 51st St, 25x80; Antonia Sch amm and another, executors, &c., to Jane Falkiner.....34,000

7TH ST, 272 to 278 East, 90.11x90.10; Michael Hanlon to Leopold Hellinger.....100

9TH ST, 734 and 736 East, 40x93.11; Samuel Grossman to Abraham Schwartz.....1

14TH ST, s s, 130.6 ft w of Avenue D, 50.2x108; Unionport; Frederick P. Rose to Michael Darcy.....1

14TH ST, s s, 130.6 ft w of Avenue D, 50.2x108, Unionport; Frederick A. Scheffler to Frederick P. Rose.....1

15TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Prospect Terrace, 25x114, Wakefield; Lizzie Finley to Dunham Emery and another.....1

28TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 25x98.9; Andrew J. Connick to Juliet M. Hotchkiss.....100

37TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 16.7x88.9; William L. Lindmann to Frederick Herdling.....13,000

42D ST, s s, 125 ft w of 6th Av, 50x irregular; Joseph H. Cunningham to Alexander J. Halter.....100

44TH ST, s s, 18.4 ft e of Lexington Av, 16.4x83; James and John M. Kyle to Emma F. Kirby.....14,500

48TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 9th Av, 25x 100.5; William P. Young and others to Henry H. Bawden.....3,625

52D ST, n s, 375 ft w of 11th Av, 75x100.5; Robert Hill to James Murray, ½ part.....1

58TH ST, 422 and 424 East, 40x100.5; Ferdinand Stern to Dora Haft.....1

62D ST, s s, 217.6 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x 100.5; Mary F. Ryan and John Ryan to Sophia Beaudet.....1

62D ST, s s, 217.6 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x 100.5; Mary F. Morris and others to Mary F. Ryan.....1

102D ST, n s, 110 ft e of West End Av, 18x100.11; James Livingston to Clara Werner.....1

104TH ST, n s, 130 ft w of Park Av, 25x 100.11; William J. A. McKim, referee, to Elizabeth J. Turnure.....10,500

104TH ST, n s, 130 ft w of 4th Av, widened, 25x100.11; William J. A. McKim, referee, to Elizabeth J. Turnure.....10,500

106TH ST, s s, 255 ft w of Park Av, 25x 100.11; Robert Hill to James Murray, ½ part.....1

113TH ST, 621 West, 19x100.11; Daniel R. Kendall to Emma L. Black.....1

128TH ST, s s, 142.6 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x 99.10; William H. Falconer to Joseph J. Gleason, rerecorded.....7,800

142D ST, 617 West, 15x99.11; Kate M. Widmer to Anna L. Singer.....1

142D ST, 609 West, 15x99.11; George T. Arnoux to Kate M. Widmer.....1

149TH ST, n s, 120.3 ft e of Morris Av, new lines, 50x80; Dennis W. Moran to Raphael Avallone.....100

150TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Elton Av, 25x 100; Maria Steindler to Gottlob C. Koelle and wife.....100

150TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Elton Av, 25x 100, John P. Petty to Marie Steindler..1

150TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Elton Av, 25x 100; John P. Petty to Marie Steindler and another.....1

187TH ST, n s, old line, 575 ft w of 11th Av, 25x99.11; Thomas Reynolds to Mary A. McCaffrey, quit claim.....75

Recorded Leases.

BERKOWSKY, Barnett, to August Adickes; 547 2d Av, store, &c., 5 years.....$600

JAY, Eleanor K., to John G. Elliott, individually and as trustee; 370 Broadway, first floor, 5 years.....4,250

KERN, Nicholas C., to Henry Stegemann and another; 664 East 135th St, 4½ years.....540

McNUTT, Margaret V. C., to the Consolidated Ice Company; Exterior St, e s, equi-distant from the n s of 10th St and the s s of 20th St, runs e 61.11 x n 45.11x72.6x—, with wharfage, &c., 5 years.....620

MEHLICH, Emilie, to Emile Heimberger; 1,410 Madison Av store, &c., 3 years.840 to 1,020

MOORE, Katrine E., to the Consolidated Ice Company; 20th St, s e corner of Exterior St, —x108x irregular, 5 years.....1,125

MOORE, Maria T. B., to the Consolidated Ice Company; 20th St, s s, 108 ft e of Exterior St, 25x91.11, 5 years.....300

PYFFSEN, Henry M., to Morris Frank and another; 1,950 and 1,952 3d Av, store, &c., 5 years.....5,750

SPENCER, William A., and others, trustees, &c., to Basha Feltenstein; 161 East Broadway, 5 years.....1,500

STEINER, John W., to Joseph Lang; 1,741 Madison Av, store, &c., 5½ years.....1,080

SWANN, James, to Harrietta Durando; Dyckman St, e s, at n w s of 10th Av, projected, 234.9x52x22x—x142, 10 years...1,500

SWEET, Elizabeth, to John H. Tripler; 336 East 18th St, 2 years.....800

Recorded Mortgages.

AVALLONE, Raphael, to Dennis W. Moran; 149th St, n s, 120.3 ft e of Morris Av, new line, ½ year.....3,500

BANKS, Maude A., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 89 Park Av, 2 years.....40,000

BANZER, George C., to Andrew Koch; 331 East 90th St, 3 years.....16,000

BARRY, John J., to Telegraphers' Mutual Benefit Association; Fulton Av, n w corner of 167th St, 3 years.....15,000

BIRLEFSCH, Morris C., and wife to Elizabeth B. Vanderpool; Lot 513, map of portion of Anthony estate, King's Bridge Hights, 3 years.....6,000

BLACK, Emma L., to Daniel R. Kendall; 621 West 113th St, installments.....29,250

BLOOMFIELD, James M., to Katharine M. Beekman; 56 West 82d St, 2 years.....4,000

BOPP, T. Harrison, to Jennie M. Brady; Briggs Av, s e s, 128.8 ft n e of Travers St, 3 years.....2,500

BOROWSKY, Samuel, and others to Jacob Fischel; 121 Orchard St, installments.....4,000

BOROWSKY, Samuel, and others to Elizabeth C. McQuade; 121 Orchard St, 5 years.....29,000

BRIGANTI, Nicholas, to William H. and Wilbur T. Wright; 902 Freeman St, 5 years.....2,000

BRUNO, Amelia, to Maud E. Whiting; 132d St, s s, 125 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years.....12,500

BURNS, Edward, executor, &c., and others to Josephine Wandell; 741 East 142d St, 3 years.....2,000

DIEHL, Peter, to William P. Mahler; 90th St, n s, 124.6 ft e of Park Av, 5 years..8,000

FALKINER, Jane, to Margaret A. Smith; 854 8th Av, 5 years.....27,000

FANNON, Francis J., to Melissa Thwaite; Boston Road, w s, 69.11 ft n of Bronx and Pelham Parkway, 3 years.....900

FELT, Emily L., to Austin E. Pressinger; St. Nicholas Av, s e corner of 114th St, 1 year.....15,000

FLAHERTY, Marie K., to Park Mortgage Company; 72d St, s s, 360 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year.....6,000

GEIB, Jacob and Eva, to Jennie M. Brady; Suburban St, w s, 38.4 ft n of Bainbridge St, 3 years.....1,000

GLEASON, Joseph J., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 208 and 210 East 128th St, 3 years.....20,000

GOLDBROUN, Joseph, to Conrad Stein; 432 East 9th St, saloon lease, demand...1,000

HAFFNEY, Mary and Michael H., to George W. McAdam, executor, &c.; 22 Lind Av, 3 years.....2,500

HALTER, Alex J., to J. Crawford McCreery; 42d St, s s, 125 ft w of 6th Av, 50x197.6 to 41st St, 1 year.....303,000

HERMAN, Simon, and others to Newburg Savings Bank; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 122d St, 3 years.....20,000

HERZOG, Joseph P. and Tenea J., to Abraham Cohen; 222 East 75th St, 1 year.....350

JACOBS, Simon, to Rebecca S. Jacobus and others, trustees; 535 East 5th St, 5 years.....28,000

JACOBS, Simon, to Charles L. Jacobus and others, trustees, &c.; 533 East 5th St, 5 years.....27,000

JACOBS, Simon, to Isidore Jackson and another; 533 to 539 5th St, demand.....30,000

JACOBS, Simon, to Donald Mackay; 537 and 526 5th St, 5 years.....45,000

JACOBS, Louis J., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 217 East 10th St, 5 years.....20,000

KINGSLEY, Darwin P., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; parcel of about 4½ acres at Riverdale, 1 year.....20,250

KITCHEN, William, to Bernard M. Sturges; 148th St, n s, 350 ft w of Courtlandt Av, demand.....8,400

KRONENBERGER, Lorenz, to Lizzie Kronenberger; 1,351 and 1,353 Boston Av, installments.....3,127

LIBERTY REALTY COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 349 Amsterdam Av, 3 years.....23,000

LIBERTY REALTY COMPANY, the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 349 Amsterdam Av, (correct of stockholders to mortgage for,) 3 years.....23,000

LIEBESKIND, Henle, to Susan B. Cabot; 15 East 119th St, 5 years.....22,000

LIEBESKIND, Henle and Leon, to Kate M. Ladd; 119th St, n s, 125 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years.....22,000

LIEBESKIND, Henle and Leon, to William M. Kingsland; 119th St, n s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years.....22,000

LIEBESKIND, Henle and Leon, to Josephine E. Carpenter and others, executors, &c.; 119th St, n s, 175 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years.....22,000

LUBARELLO, Giuseppo, to Henry S. Trenchard, Sr.; Lot 513, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years.....2,200

MAIBRUNN, Morris L., to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 366 Amsterdam Av, 3 years.....19,000

MANDELSTEIN, Morris, to the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; 97th St, n w corner of Madison Av, demand.....50,000

MANTLER, Curt E. H., to Edward S. Long; Lot 841, map of Section B, Vyse estate, 3 years.....400

McCORMACK, Mary A., to Virginia Wood; Tremont Av, s s, 100 ft e of Franklin Av, old line, 3 years.....1,500

McGUIRE, Catharine J., and others to United States Trust Company; 160 East 60th St, 3 years.....18,000

METZGER, Bernhard, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Willis Av, s w corner of 139th St, 5 years.....17,500

MITCHELL, Warren J., to Melissa Thwaite; Boston Road, w s, 75.1 ft n of Thwaite's Place, 3 years.....1,300

MOENCH, Augusta, to J. Frederick Boss; 83d St, 404 East, 1 year.....1,500

O'BRIEN, Patrick, to Hermleimer & Schmid; 1,407 Avenue A, saloon lease, demand.....1,750

O'REILLY, Thomas, and another to John F. Betz; 982 2d Av, leasehold, demand.....2,135

PERLMAN, David, and another to American Missionary Association; 244 Clinton St, 3 years.....30,000

PERLMAN, David, and another to American Missionary Association; 248 Clinton St, 3 years.....30,000

PERLMAN, David, and Abraham J. Ronginsky to Henry Meyer; 244 to 248 Clinton St, demand.....12,000

PICKEN, William H., to Germania Life Insurance Company; West End Av, e s, 50.11 ft s of 106th St, 2½ years.....15,000

RASCHE, Joseph, to Philip Pathenheimer; 138th St, n s, 256.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 1 year.....1,500

REARDON, Mary A., and Edward, to James H. Brewster, trustee, &c.; Brook Av, n e corner of 169th St, 5 years.....25,000

RICE, Nellie, to J. Clarence Davies; 16th Av, s s, 105 ft e of 4th Av, Wakefield, 1 year.....350

ROBINSON, Samuel A., to Isaac Boehm and another; 28th St, n s, 500 ft w of 6th Av, secures building loan on 274 and 276 West 19th St for.....30,000

ROSENBLUM, Hyman, and George Kahn to Smith Ely; Jackson St, s w corner of Front St, 5 years.....600

SCHWARTZ, Abraham, to Sigmund Cohn; 9th St, s s, 238 ft w of Avenue D, 1¼ years.....1,000

SCHWEITZER, Rachel and Bessie, to Valentine Marsh; 72 Broome St, 1 year.....5,000

SIEGEL, Paul, to Estelle F. Taylor, trustee, &c.; Pleasant Av, e s, 50.8 ft n of 118th St, 5

BOARDERS WANTED.

ELEGANT ROOMS FOR THE WINTER ONLY AT VERY LOW RATES.
THE BROADWAY CENTRAL HOTEL,
opposite Bond St., City, offers a few desirable suites and single rooms.
Inspection Solicited.

LEXINGTON AV., 833, NEAR 64TH ST.—Large furnished rooms, with board; furnace heat, gas; all conveniences.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

HEIGHTS.—Three pleasant furnished rooms for rent, with bathroom. Duff & Co., 1,708 Amsterdam Av., 144th St.

YOUNG LADY WILL RENT TO LADY LARGE sunny room, open fire, running water, in flat near 59th St. East, for $9.50. Apply C., Box 155 Times Office.

AUTUMN RESORTS.

THE LAKEWOOD,
Lakewood, New Jersey
UNDER ENTIRELY NEW MANAGEMENT
The palace Winter hotel of the North, in the pine woods of New Jersey, opens for the Winter
Saturday, November 11th.
400 elegantly furnished bedrooms, one-half en suite, with private baths and open fires.
Golfing, cycling, driving, drag hunting, and every known diversity for the entertainment of guests.
The Famous Water Cure remains under the special direction of an expert physician.
Write for circular and diagram of rooms.
M. C. WENTWORTH, of Wentworth Hall, Jackson, White Mts., N. H., Lessee and Manager.
JAMES N. BERRY, formerly of Laurel-in-the-Pines, Assistant Manager.

The Laurel in the Pines,
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
Will Open Thursday, November 16th, 1899.
More than one hundred rooms in bath suites added since last season.
LOUIS P. ROBERTS, Manager.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS,
ON CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RY.
A DISTINCTIVE HEALTH RESORT, combining a perfect Fall climate, an elevation of 2,500 feet, picturesque mountain surroundings, and
HOTEL OF THE HIGHEST CLASS.
The fine course of the Virginia Hot Springs Golf Club adjoins the hotel. Through compartment car from New York. Excursion tickets at C. & O. offices, 362 and 1,354 Broadway, and offices N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. throughout New England.
FRED STERRY, Manager,
Hot Springs, Bath Co., Va.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

HOTELS.

Sherman Square Hotel,
BOULEVARD, COR. WEST 71ST ST.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.
WALTER LAWRENCE.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, No. 57 Chambers Street, (Stewart Building,) New York, November 1st, 1899.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons whose taxes for the year 1899 remain unpaid on the first day of November of the said year, that unless the same shall be paid to the Receiver of Taxes at his office in the Borough in which the property is located, as follows:
Borough of Manhattan, No. 57 Chambers Street, Manhattan, N. Y.;
Borough of The Bronx, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, The Bronx, N. Y.;
Borough of Brooklyn, Rooms 2, 4, 6, and 8 Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.;
Borough of Queens, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, N. Y.;
Borough of Richmond, Richmond Building, New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.;
on or before the first day of December of said year, he will charge, receive, and collect upon such taxes so remaining unpaid on that day, in addition to the amount of such taxes, one per centum on the amount thereof, as provided by Section 916 of the Greater New York Charter (Chapter 378, Laws of 1897.)
DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold. : 1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway. Telephone 1338 Franklin.

INSTRUCTION.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY,
16th Street, cor. Rutherfurd Place, New York.
Fall Term Opened September 19th.
FRIENDS' SCHOOL,
102-114 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.
Fall Term Opened September 26th.
Non-sectarian schools for boys and girls. Splendidly located, with ample playgrounds.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls.
Founded by the N. Y. Protestant Episcopal Public School, the corporation which maintains Trinity School, School year opens Sept. 21, 1899.
For particulars address the Principal, EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., 257 West 93d St.

LANGUAGES.
The Berlitz School of Languages,
1,122 Broadway, New York. 73 Court St., B'klyn.
Special advantages for Visitors to Paris Exposition.

F. L. CORTINA,
ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES,
27 W. 34th St., N. Y.
229-231 Ryerson St. and 143-149 S. 8th St., B'klyn.
All depts. under celebrated Native Specialists.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls.—Kindergarten through College Preparatory. Certificate accepted by Smith College. Reopens October 4th. 13 and 15 West 86th St., New York.

A GOOD BOARDING SCHOOL. Thorough education, good home and nobility of character our constant aim. Address THOMAS O'HANLON, D. D., Pennington Seminary, N. J.

Miss Roberts, successor to Miss Walker School for Girls; Kindergarten, Primary, Academic, and College Preparatory Classes; Classes for Boys. **148 Madison Avenue.**

Montpelier Boarding and Day School for Girls.
Preparation for college. Special students in art, etc. Mrs. T. Tileston Greene, 3 West 54th St.

MISS LEBARON DRUMM'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls. College preparation. Boys in Kindergarten and primary classes. Re-opens Oct. 5th. 40 West 72d St.

CLASSES FOR GIRLS,
307 MADISON AV.
MISS EVERDELL AND MISS CARLSON.

AM HARVARD GRADUATE.—INSTRUCTION in Latin for admission to colleges. Box 339 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

100 WEST 85TH STREET.
Miss MURPHY and Miss GAYLORD'S SCHOOL.

REV. DR. AND MRS. CHAS. H. GARDNER, Home and Day School for Girls. 607 5th Av.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

J. O. PROCHAZKA.
Studio for piano and musical literature. 8 East 42d St.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 and 14 East 49th Street.
CLASSES AND PRIVATE LESSONS.
Commencing Saturday, Oct. 21st.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
STRICTLY A NEWSPAPER.
DAILY ONE CENT.
SUNDAY THREE CENTS.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SALE.—A NEW FACTORY AT FRACTION of cost, 5 stories, 18x42; located on banks of the Kennebec, Augusta, Me.; railroad siding; the river and railroad afford unsurpassed facilities for transportation; factory finished in 1898; mill construction, best of stock, well lighted, 75 h. p. engine and boiler, heating and ventilating plant, automatic sprinkler, thoroughly equipped repair shop. Full particulars and photos, L. M. STEVENS, 257 Washington St., Boston.

WEEKLY PAYMENTS. FINE DIAMONDS, Watches. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

PIANOS.

MESSRS. KRAKAUER BROS.,
makers of fine Pianofortes, are producing some elegant new designs in casework; prominent among them are those in COLONIAL.
MAIN WAREROOMS, 113 E. 14TH ST.
Harlem Branch, 159-161 E. 126th St.

WATERS UPRIGHT, 7⅓ octave, 3 string, ebonized case, $99; $5 monthly until paid; six uprights from $40 to $175; easy payments; open evenings.
GOETZ & CO.,
81 TO 87 COURT ST., BROOKLYN.

At the "Piano Exchange,"
105-107 West 33d St., B'way and 6th Av. junction.
52 NEW AND USED PIANOS $25 UP.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find upstairs work for her kitchenmaid, a young girl not long in country. Call, any hour, 604 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wishes to get place for trustworthy chambermaid; can be seen any hour. 604 5th Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By practical housekeeper for widower or elderly couple; references exchanged. Refined, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Caretakers.

CARETAKERS—By a lady for her caretakers, a house to take charge of for the Winter; middle-aged no couple, no children; terms moderate; references reliable. Can be seen at present employer's, 20 East 67th St., City.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—A family going to town for the Winter would like to find place for coachman who has lived with them for years; he can be recommended in every respect; country preferred; can be seen at house of present employer, from 10 till 2 o'clock. 57 East 25th St.

COACHMAN.—By a desirable single man. Can be seen and recommended at present employer's, Saturday, Nov. 4, 614 5th Av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—In Bishop's house, Washington, D. C., a trained waitress; must be Protestant; wages, $18; best references required. Call at 52 East 53d St. Saturday morning (if possible) between 9 and 11.

WANTED—A Protestant chambermaid, to sew and wait upon a lady; must have best references. Call Saturday, after 2 o'clock, at 19 West 52d St.

WANTED—A chambermaid and waitress; must be a Swede, as the other servants are of that nationality. Apply between 9 and 11 Saturday morning at 48 West 53d St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

OFFICE MAN, ACCUSTOMED TO PERSONALly dealing with customers and the conduct of general correspondence; knowledge of building and hardware desirable. Address, in own handwriting, stating experience, references, and salary expected, UTILITY, Box 193 Times Office.

WANTED—Useful man about house for all cleaning and attend to furnace. One only with proper references need apply, after 11 o'clock, at 85 Mercer St. P. Kleeberg.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—HARRY BAMMAN and LOUIS WOLTHMAN, bankrupts.
Notice is hereby given that Harry Bamman and Louis Wolthman, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated October 18th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, November 15th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Nov. 3d, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of AARON M. SLOSS, bankrupt.
To the creditors of Aaron M. Sloss of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of October, A. D. 1899, the said Aaron M. Sloss was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee, at 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 28th day of November, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Nov. 3, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—MARY SOSNOWSKY, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Mary Sosnowsky, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated October 12th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, November 15th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Nov. 3, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—WILLIAM J. DILTHEY, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that William J. Dilthey, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 26, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, November 15th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Nov. 3, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of SOLOMON HARRIS, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Solomon Harris of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of October, A. D. 1899, the said Solomon Harris was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Nov. 3d, 1899.

NO. 1,650.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ADOLF HERSCOVITZ, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of Adolf Herscovitz of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of October, A. D. 1899, the said Adolf Herscovitz was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 17th day of November, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 4th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY HOROWITZ, individually and as a member of the firm of HOROWITZ & HECKER, bankrupt.—No. 1,654.
To the creditors of Henry Horowitz, individually and as a member of the firm of Horowitz & Hecker, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of October, A. D. 1899, the said Henry Horowitz was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 17th day of November, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated November 3d, 1899.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—HYMAN KAPLAN and MEYER J. WALLACH, Bankrupts.
Notice is hereby given that Hyman Kaplan and Meyer J. Wallach, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated November 1st, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petitions before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, November 15th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.
MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Nov. 3d, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ANNIE M. MILLEMANN, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Annie M. Millemann, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated October 16th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, November 15th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Nov. 3d, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—J. TURNER MOREHEAD, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that J. Turner Morehead, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 30th, 1899, praying for a confirmation of a composition of all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, November 15th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Nov. 3, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—LOUIS L. RAPHAEL, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Louis L. Raphael, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 23d, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, November 15th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Nov. 3, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—HENRY J. SCHLOSS, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Henry J. Schloss, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 26th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, November 15th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Nov. 3d, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AARON M. SLOSS, bankrupt.
To the creditors of Aaron M. Sloss of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of October, A. D. 1899, the said Aaron M. Sloss was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee, at 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 28th day of November, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Nov. 3, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—GERSON STEIN, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Gerson Stein, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 27th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, November 15th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Nov. 3, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY VILLAUME, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Henry Villaume of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1899, the said Henry Villaume was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Referee, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Nov. 3, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GOTTLIEB WANNBACHER, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Gottlieb Wannbacher of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of October, A. D. 1899, the said Gottlieb Wannbacher was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Referee, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Nov. 3, 1899.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the application of a majority of the Directors of the ROSE VALLEY WOOLEN COMPANY for the voluntary dissolution of said corporation.
To whom it may concern: Please take notice that the undersigned will present his account as Receiver in the above-entitled proceeding to the Supreme Court, at a Special Term thereof, in Part I., appointed to be held at the Court House in the City of New York, on the 8th day of November, 1899, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard.
And then and there a motion will be made for an order passing said account and discharging said Receiver, and for such other and further relief as may be proper.—BENJAMIN M. WILCOX, Receiver. RICH & AIKEN, Attys. for Receiver, No. 141 Genesee St., Auburn, N. Y.
o14-1aw4wSa

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—GEORGE RAUCHFUSS, plaintiff, against LOTTIE M. FOWLER and Clarence M. Fowler, her husband; Ellen Byrnes, Laura Kotersh, William L. Hall, Theresa Mares, John Johanson, (the Christian name John being fictitious, and his real name unknown to plaintiff,) Maisey Lee Joseph R. Clark, and Alexander Harttung, defendants.—Summons.
To the above-named defendants:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York City, July 28, 1899.
GEORGE A. McDERMOTT,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Post Office address and office, No. 621 Broadway, (Borough of Manhattan,) New York City, New York.
To Lottie M. Fowler and Ellen Byrnes, defendants:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 12th day of August, 1899, and filed on said day with the summons and complaint in the office of the Clerk of said court and of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in said City and County of New York.
Dated New York, August 12th, 1899.
GEORGE A. McDERMOTT,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 621 Broadway, (Borough of Manhattan,) New York City, New York.
e23-1aw6wS.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BUTTNER, ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA BUTTNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, their attorney, at No. 41 Park Row, Times Building, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of October, 1899. JACOB C. GOEBEL, Executor; HENRY BUTTNER, Executor. LEWIS S GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.
o14-1aw6mSa

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ELSWORTH, RANDOLPH M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RANDOLPH M. ELSWORTH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Murphey & Metcalf, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the thirteenth day of January, 1900, next.—Dated New York, June 13th, 1899. SOPHIE V. R. ELSWORTH, Administratrix. MURPHEY & METCALF, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
jy8-1aw6mSa

HUNTER, AGNES E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AGNES E. HUNTER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Townsend & Mahan, No. 13 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of March next. Dated New York, the 30th day of August, 1899. JOHN BLACK, WALTER R. MEAD, Administrators. TOWNSEND & MAHAN, Attorneys for Administrators, No. 13 Chambers Street, New York. sep2-1aw6msat

NEVILLE, CATHARINE, OR KATE G.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Jennie Neville, Thomas Neville, Elizabeth Schaf, Ellen Baker, and George Nicholas McElroy, if living, and if dead, to the widow, heirs, and next of kin, if there be any of said George Nicholas McElroy, whose names and places of residence are unknown to petitioner and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained, all of the foregoing being the heirs and next of kin of CATHARINE NEVILLE, also known as KATE G. NEVILLE, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Joseph H. Fargis of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 23d day of August, 1899, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Catharine Neville, also known as Kate G. Neville, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 19th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 20th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
CAMPBELL & CLARE, Attorneys for petitioner, No. 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. o27-1aw6wF

OAKLEY, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. OAKLEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of John B. Talmage, his attorney, No. 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of July, 1899. CHARLES S. OAKLEY, Executor. JOHN B. TALMAGE, Attorney for Executor, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
jy22-1aw6mSa

PRASS, PHILIPPINA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Frederick Lanzer, Katie Schmidt, Frederick Schmidt, Andreas Schmidt, Henry Breneisen, Frederick Breneisen, Andreas Breneisen, Charles Breneisen, Minna Amann, Louise Bohlen, Frederick Schmidt, Philippina Prass Brown, Ida Brown, Peter Lanzer, Mary Gowdy, Ida Eckels, Katie Thurn, Albert Hartmeyer, Louis Hartmeyer, George Hartmeyer, Robert Hartmeyer, John Hartmeyer, and Sadie Boyer, the heirs and next of kin of PHILIPPINA PRASS, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Frederick Marz of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our county of New York, to have two certain instruments in writing, dated June 28, 1893, and March 9, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament and codicil thereto of Philippina Prass, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 27th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament and codicil thereto.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 2d day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

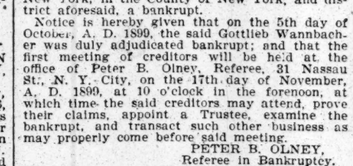
STEINBRING, FRANK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK STEINBRING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 23 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of October, 1899. FRANK J. FREDERICK'S, Executor. JOHN BOTTOMLEY, Attorney for Executor, 34 Pine Street, New York. o7-1w6m8

VOORHIS, WILLIAM W. L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. L. VOORHIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Room 49, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of July, 1899. LAVINIA C. HOPPOCK, WILLIAM H. ACKEN, TOWNSEND WANDELL, Executors. THOMAS W. BUTTS, Attorney, 51 Chambers St. jy29-1aw6mS

WILSON, JOHN F.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN F. WILSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of August, 1899.—ELIZABETH JANE WILSON, Executrix. WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Executrix, 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
au12-1aw0m3

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—RUBSAM & HORRMANN BREWING COMPANY, plaintiff, against HYMAN GRUFT and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the second day of June, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee named in an order entered in the said action on the sixth day of October, 1899, amending the said judgment, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of November, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Tenth Ward of the City of New York, and more particularly described as follows, viz.:
"Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Eldridge Street with the northerly side of Hester Street, running thence northwardly along the easterly side of Eldridge Street nineteen feet and six inches; thence eastwardly parallel with the said northerly side of Hester Street, and through a party wall fifty feet and eight inches; thence southwardly and parallel with the said easterly side of Eldridge Street nineteen feet and six inches to the said northerly side of Hester Street, and thence westwardly along the said northerly side of Hester Street fifty feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning—be the same more or less."
Dated New York City, October 13th, 1899.
WILLIAM A. BOYD, Referee.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are 64 Eldridge Street and 105 Hester Street:



Eldridge Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $8,329 80-100, with interest thereon from the 28th day of April, 1897, together with costs and allowance amounting to $288.02, together with the expenses of the sale.
The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is $450. The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $19,000, with interest thereon from the 7th day of April, 1899, at five per cent., and to a second mortgage upon which the sum of $1,500 remains unpaid, with interest thereon from the eighth day of September, 1896, at six per cent.
Dated New York, October 18th, 1899.
WILLIAM A. BOYD, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—SOPHIA HENCKEN, Plaintiff, against HERMANN ENGELHARDT and others, Defendants.—Notice of sale.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, being part of the plot laid down and designated as A29 on a certain map filed in the Office of the Register of the County of Westchester, September 29th, 1857, and entitled "Map of Wilton, Port Morris, and East Morrisania, in the Town of Morrisania, and County of Westchester, New York, dated July 12th, 1857, surveyed by J. C. Buckout," and bounded and described as follows:
Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, distant one thousand feet westerly from the westerly side of Home Avenue, as laid down on the map hereinabove referred to, and running thence northerly and parallel with Home Avenue, one hundred feet; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street fifty feet; thence southerly and parallel with Home Avenue, one hundred feet to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.
Being a portion of the premises conveyed to the said Hermann Engelhardt by the Petty, Soul

CROKER REPLIES TO MAZET

Contradicts Statements About His Gas Stock Transactions.

MEETING SURPRISINGLY TAME

Chairman Fails to Take the Witness Stand When Challenged by the Tammany Leader.

The battle between Richard Croker and Chairman Mazet that was scheduled to take place before the Mazet committee in the rooms of the Board of Trade and Transportation yesterday failed to come up to expectations in any particular. A great crowd gathered in the hope of witnessing it, but as usual all persons except those of known prominence and those holding subpoenas were barred from the meeting room, and consequently there was but a small audience present when the tilt took place.

Mr. Croker entered the committee room at 10:30, at which time none of the members of the committee had arrived. Frank Moss was also absent. There were, however, many prominent members of the City Government and of Tammany Hall in the committee room, and with these Mr. Croker held whispered conferences while waiting for the Assemblymen to appear.

Just at 11 o'clock Mr. Croker walked toward the platform on which the members of the committee, with the exception of Mr. Mazet, had taken their seats.

"Mr. Fallows," said the Tammany leader, "I am a very busy man, and I have waited half an hour to be heard. I want to get up town, and would ask that I be allowed to make my statement."

"Mr. Mazet is in the building," answered Mr. Fallows, "and I would suggest that you wait until he is here, which will be but a few minutes."

"Very well," said Mr. Croker, and sat down.

Mr. Croker took a seat near the platform, where Mr. Mazet could not see him as he entered the room. The first thing the latter did after rapping for order was to ask if Mr. Croker was present.

"I am here, Sir," said Mr. Croker, jumping to his feet.

"I understand you desire to make a statement," said the Chairman.

"Yes, Sir," said Mr. Croker, and at once took the stand. During this time Mr. Moss was not present, and John Proctor Clarke occupied the seat reserved for counsel.

"I am sorry if I kept you waiting," said Mr. Mazet, addressing Mr. Croker.

"Oh, all right," was the reply; "better late than never."

"Proceed, Mr. Croker," said the Chairman.

"I am here under oath," began the Tammany leader, "and I want to contradict what you have said in your speeches throughout the district about myself. You know what you said in your speeches, don't you?" turning to the Chairman.

Mr. Mazet sat impassive and made no reply.

"You know what you said, don't you?" asked Mr. Croker again.

"What is it you wish to contradict?" said Mr. Mazet, finally.

"I want to contradict the speeches you have made in reference to my dealings with the Consolidated Gas Company—trying to sell my stock in that company—unload—belonging to the Amsterdam. That is what I understood you to say in your speeches. I deny that now under oath on the stand."

Mr. Croker appeared nervous, and his statement was disjointed. He paused as if for a reply.

"Is that all, Mr. Croker?" asked the Chairman.

"That is all," was the reply, and then, turning suddenly, he added: "Will you take the stand and swear to what you have said?"

"I am not here for that purpose," retorted Mr. Mazet. "Have you anything else to say?"

"No, Sir."

"Then please step down, Mr. Croker."

Mr. Croker left the stand as if unsatisfied with the proceedings. He waited several moments, and then, grabbing his hat, walked across the witness stand and left the room by the rear door.

The crowd that had gathered in the corridor set up a cheer as Mr. Croker appeared, and this was taken up by another crowd in the lower corridors when Mr. Croker alighted from the elevator.

Just as Mr. Croker left the room Mr. Moss entered, and the regular business of the committee was taken up. A few minutes later Mr. Mazet gave out the following typewritten statement:

Mr Croker knows that this is no place and no time in which to settle the question between him and me. What I said upon the stump I said not of my own knowledge, but upon good and sufficient authority.

If Mr. Croker really wishes to have the truth of my statement tested, he can sue me for libel, or he can prosecute me criminally by a friendly District Attorney.

Here we cannot even compel Mr. Croker to answer proper questions, or compel any witness to testify on this matter, as the question between us is not relevant to this inquiry.

The remainder of the session was taken up by the inquiry into the conduct of the District Attorney's office, which was begun on Thursday. Mr. Moss announced that he had tried to get several indictments from Col. Gardiner's office through Chief Clerk McKenna, but that the latter had told the agents of the committee that the papers were in the hands of the District Attorney. Mr. Moss then put on the stand Edward J. Reardon, one of the detectives employed by him, who testified that he had served a subpoena duces tecum on the District Attorney at 6 o'clock on Thursday evening. Reardon said that he had touched Col. Gardiner with the paper, which then fell to the sidewalk and was allowed to remain there. There had been no response, Mr. Moss said, to the subpoena.

This failure to appear on the part of Col. Gardiner is explained by a statement he made on Thursday night to a reporter, to the effect that he would refuse to recognize any subpoena from the committee. "This is not because I want to conceal anything," he said, "but because under the law as laid down by the Court of Appeals there is no Legislature after it adjourns sine die, and therefore there can be in existence no committee appointed by it. The committee ceased to exist with the body that created it, and any functions which it now exercises are usurpations."

Several cases similar to the ones discussed on Thursday were then considered. George P. Folts testified that three years ago, while on a Broadway car, he had his watch stolen. The thief was never caught, but one Paul Salvin was found with the timepiece in his possession, and was indicted for receiving stolen goods. Mr. Folts said that in the last three years he had attended half a dozen times in court, and the case had not been brought to trial.

"Did you know that Salvin was discharged from custody on Nov. 15, 1898, on the statement that there was no evidence against him?" asked Mr. Moss.

"I never heard of it," was the reply of the witness.

"Was no notice ever sent you of that fact?"

"None whatever."

Mr. Moss then asked for an adjournment, it having been arranged that only a half-day session should be held. As soon as Mr. Moss made the request Mr. Mazet adjourned the sittings until Nov. 21.

Mr. Hoffman of the minority said after the session that he never expected to see another session of the committee. "The committee has already wasted five months," he said. "If the Legislature is Democratic next year, as we expect it to be, there will be a committee appointed to investigate Senator Platt that will accomplish something."

When the statement made by Mr. Mazet, in reply to Mr. Croker's challenge to him to take the stand, was shown to the Tammany leader later in the day, he said:

"Mazet's got to the end of his rope. He was afraid to answer me when I testified, and I have no more to say about the matter. Mazet's at the end of the rope. Now the people can decide who told the truth."

GRAND JURY ON POOLROOMS.

Presentment Accompanied by a List Handed to Recorder Goff.

The October Grand Jury was discharged yesterday by Recorder Goff. When the Grand Jury filed into court to be discharged the Foreman haded to Recorder Goff the following presentment in regard to poolrooms running wide open in the city.

Whereas, It is notorious that poolrooms are openly conducting business in all parts of the city, and

Whereas, The open violations of the law make it imperative that the Grand Jury take cognizance thereof, a list of eighty-four poolrooms being herewith appended; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the attention of the Court of General Sessions be called to the existing conditions with a view to the enforcement of the law against poolrooms.

In response to the presentment Recorder Goff said: "The Court will bring the facts to the knowledge of the authorities with a view to the suppression of the evil. Experience in public life in this city convinces me that such a number of poolrooms cannot exist and transact business without the knowledge of the police. It seems to be a physical impossibility."

The list of poolrooms is the same as that given out by Frank Moss, counsel to the Mazet committee, last month.

RELEASE OF MR. BELVIN.

Declared at Bellevue Hospital to be Sane—His Statement.

William Wayne Belvin of 100 Broadway, who was sent to the Bellevue Hospital on Tuesday afternoon for examination as to his sanity, was released on Thursday, the physicians having found that he is perfectly sane.

Mr. Belvin, who is a well-known mining engineer and promoter, is most indignant at his detention. His arrest was the result of a charge by Edward McCaskie, described as a lawyer, of 11 Wall Street, that Mr. Belvin had threatened his life. Mr. Belvin called at the office of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday and declared that McCaskie had absolutely no reason for his action. "It was simply a piece of spite," he said. "I threatened to kick McCaskie out of my office if he bothered me again, and he had me arrested out of revenge. It certainly seems to me that the law in a case of this kind is an outrageous one.

"I am told that any one can cause the arrest of another person in this way, and that the accused party must be kept in Bellevue for five days, even if the doctors there declare at once that he is sane. I was told that I would have to stay there five days, and only got out on Thursday with the greatest difficulty, and the employment of the influence of my friends.

"I am not complaining about the way in which I was treated at Bellevue. Every one was most considerate, and I was not put with the insane patients. But I must say I think that the law needs modifying."

ITALIANS FIRE ON STRIKERS.

Attacked by Longshoremen, They Shoot Wildly, Endangering Lives.

For some days the longshoremen on certain East River docks have been on a strike. They have declared that any man attempting to take their places would get a rough reception. About 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when Catharine Street was jammed with trucks, and when dozens of children were playing about the sidewalks, a score of Italians appeared near Hamilton Street. They were walking along quietly. As they passed the corner trouble came in the shape of a giant of a longshoreman.

Without any explanation, this man singled out the foremost of the Italians and knocked him down with a blow on the jaw. A dozen more of the strikers rushed from the headquarters.

"Kill them! They want to take the bread and butter out of our mouths!" the leader shouted. Several women, evidently relatives of the men, joined them, and flew at the Italians like so many furies.

The Italians, finding themselves attacked, drew revolvers and began to fire wildly. Thirty or more shots were fired. Children were in imminent danger while bullets flew, smashing plate-glass windows in the saloons near by and doing other damage. A horse in a team which was passing received six bullets, and fell dying in the street.

The revolvers gave the Italians absolute right of way, and they were able to break into a run and make their escape.

The police arrived after the trouble was all over, and were unable to make any arrests. The strikers learned later that the Italians attacked had nothing to do with their strike, but were employed somewhere in Brooklyn. Extra policemen were sent to the place to prevent a repetition of the trouble.

WOMEN ATTACK MORMONISM.

Health Protective Association Demands Expulsion of Mr. Roberts.

Mrs. Darwin R. James and Mrs. Frederick Smith Bennett vigorously opposed the seating of Congressman Brigham H. Roberts yesterday at the meeting of the Brooklyn Women's Health Protective Association. The association met in Memorial Hall, corner of Flatbush Avenue and Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn. The speakers were introduced by Mrs. Camden Dike, the Vice President of the association, who presided, and their addresses were heartily applauded.

Mrs. James said the Mormons had always been disloyal to the flag. She said there was no State in the country where there was not a colony of Mormons, and they were striving, she affirmed, for the balance of power which they already held at times of close elections in three States, Idaho, Arizona, and Nevada, besides controlling the State of Utah.

"The expulsion of Brigham H. Roberts," Mrs. James said, "is going to have an influence which will be felt beyond the limits of this country. Mormons have established themselves in India, Syria, and even New Zealand, where they openly state that our Government is in full sympathy with their religion."

Mrs. Frederick Smith Bennett spoke, she said, from intimate knowledge of the Mormons and of their present life. She said it was difficult to get correct information about them because their Church, in an explicit statement, granted them full license to say what they pleased about their religion if they thought it wise to keep information from the "wicked Gentiles."

Mrs. Bennett urged her hearers to distinguish the issue as being not against Mr. Roberts's religion, but against his practice of polygamy. "He has now three wives," said Mrs. Bennett, "and was once imprisoned for polygamy."

"It won't do," she continued, "simply to expel Mr. Roberts from Congress. Some provision must be made so that no one who practices polygamy may ever hold a public office. It will now be necessary to pass a Constitutional amendment to put a stop to the practice. This is our real object, and it rests with the women of this country."

When Mrs. Bennett had finished, Mrs. Craigie offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Brooklyn Women's Health Protective Association indorse the work of the Anti-Polygamy League, and protest against the admission of Brigham H. Roberts as a member of the House of Representatives.

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to every member of the House of Representatives.

Miss Helen Gould sent a letter of regret expressing her sympathy with the movement.

Mexican Officials Leave To-day.

The Vice President of Mexico, the Secretary of Finance, and other Mexican citizens, who have been spending some days in this city, after having been entertained by the Federal Committee at Chicago, leave here to-day at 1 P. M. on a special train over the Pennsylvania Railroad. They will arrive at St. Louis to-morrow evening, and on Monday will be entertained by the City Government of St Louis, proceeding thence to Mexico City. This distinguished party has selected the Pennsylvania Railroad as their route home, in order that they may have an opportunity of viewing the magnificent scenery of the Allegheny Mountains and the manufacturing and agricultural districts of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Southern Illinois.

Deed Withheld 100 Years from Record

A deed of conveyance, probably a record breaker in the point of being withheld from record, was filed with Register Fromme yesterday. The deed, which was executed in Colonial days, transfers a lot, with a dwelling and outbuildings, for a consideration of £6,000, situated on the north side of State Street and adjoining the lands of Daniel Penfield and James Watson. The deed is dated May 29, 1799, over 100 years ago, in which Josiah Ogden Hoffman transfers to Martin Hoffman the above premises. George Jenkins was the Notary and Thomas Cooper the Master in Chancery.

A Grammar School Reorganized.

Public School No. 41, on Greenwich Avenue, will be reorganized by the School Board on the recommendation of the Board of Superintendents. The two departments now in the school will be consolidated into one, giving instruction in the fourteen grades, and will be placed in charge of the Principal of the grammar department, Miss Elizabeth Cavannah. The school is composed entirely of girls. The classes in both departments are small, and under consolidation of the two departments there will be thirty-one classes.

Injured by Exploding Catsup.

Ellen Ganner, ten years old, of 906 Willow Avenue, Hoboken, yesterday found a bottle of catsup in a vacant lot. It exploded in her hand. The flying glass cut her face and injured her right eye so that its sight will probably be destroyed. She was taken to St. Mary's Hospital.

DELEHANTY IS UNDER FIRE

Sailors Snug Harbor Trustees Hear Testimony Supporting Charges.

NURSE ALLEGES INTOXICATION

Recorder Goff, Who Cross-Examines, Declared to be the Governor's Principal Defender.

The first session of the Board of Trustees of Sailors' Snug Harbor for the investigation of charges against the Governor of the institution, Commander Daniel Delehanty, United States Navy, was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the harbor, 31 Nassau Street. With the exception of Mayor Van Wyck all the members of the board were present, including Recorder Goff, Morris K. Jesup, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, Capt. Austin Jayne, and Capt. George L. Norton. Commander Delehanty, and Lewis L. Delafield, counsel to the board, were also in attendance.

The charges against Commander Delehanty are said to be due, in large part, to a division which has existed in the board ever since Governor Trask was forced out of his position at the head of the institution. Capt. Jayne and Capt. Norton, who represent the Marine Society in the board, have been hostile to the administration of Commander Delehanty, and it is intimated by other members that they are back of the charges against him, which have brought the fight in the board to a crisis. The responsible authors of the charges, however, are about a dozen employes and ex-employes of the institution.

The charges were presented to the board through Capt. Norton in the form of affidavits. The accusers of Commander Delehanty assert, among other things, that he has interfered in an unwarranted manner with the directions given by the physicians of the hospital for the treatment of patients, and that he has visited the hospital under the influence of liquor. There is a general complaint against the strictness of Commander Delehanty's discipline, and of his treatment of Dr. Joy, who has charge of the hospital.

When the investigation began yesterday the outer office of the board and the corridor leading to it were filled with nurses, attendants, and former employes in the hospital, who either had taken part in filing the charges or were prepared to give evidence in support of them. Among the number were Frank C. Babcock, Frederick Evans, Adolph Schleckter, Patrick Reynolds, John Clark, Joseph Rogers, J. Gormley, and P. McDonald. Evans was the only witness called before the board, and was on the stand nearly two hours. At the conclusion of his examination the board adjourned until next Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, when other witnesses will be heard.

When Evans came out of the board room, from which reporters were excluded while he was on the stand, he said that his direct examination had been conducted by Mr. Delafield, and that he had testified to the truth of the charges, after which he was cross-examined at length by Recorder Goff and Commander Delehanty. He declared that the former conducted a searching cross-examination and throughout the hearing assumed an attitude strongly in favor of the Governor. "Commander Delehanty asked me," said Evans, "if I had ever seen him intoxicated, and I told him that as near as I could tell I had, but I didn't have X-ray eyes. He then asked me if I had smelled liquor on his breath, and I answered that I had, or something that smelled so much like it that I couldn't tell the difference. I didn't go back on any of the charges, I can tell you."

Capt. Norton also said after the hearing that Evans had stuck to the charges contained in the affidavits. The other members of the board declined to say anything regarding the character of the evidence or to give their opinions of the administration of Commander Delehanty.

While the hearing was in progress a conspicuous figure in the corridor was Capt. G. N. Armstrong, an aged inmate of the Harbor, who has been concerned in all the previous troubles in the institution, including that which led to the retirement of Gov. Trask. He opposed Gov. Trask and is now an active champion of Commander Delehanty, whose administration, he declares, is satisfactory to all the inmates and to everybody except the representatives of the Marine Society. The latter, he declares, are responsible for the friction between the Governor and the employes in the hospital, including Dr. Joy.

The opponents of Commander Delehanty regarded Capt. Armstrong with suspicion and declared that he was there to watch their movements and report their conversation. They said that an intimation had come to them, through him, that Recorder Goff was anxious to have the charges withdrawn. Capt. Armstrong denied that he had assumed to speak in any way for the Recorder, and the latter, when the story was mentioned to him, said: "False. Absolutely false."

The authors of the charges look upon the Recorder as the champion of Commander Delehanty before the board. Frank C. Babcock, who appeared to be the leader and spokesman for the nurses and attendants, spoke bitterly of both the Recorder and the Governor, and intimated that race and religious prejudice had something to do with his hostility.

The hearing on the charges is likely to be prolonged, as the complainants say they have furnished the names of twenty-nine witnesses who desire to be called. Afterward Commander Delehanty and numerous witnesses in his behalf will be heard.

At a special meeting of the board on Thursday, a communication was received from Commander Delehanty denying the charges, reviewing the changes he had made since he took charge of the Harbor two years ago and asking the Trustees to request the Secretary of the Navy to extend his shore leave so as to enable him to remain at the head of the institution. The Rev. Dr. Duffield in favor of immediate action because Commander Delehanty might be ordered to sea at any time, and the Harbor be left without a Governor.

The position taken by Capt. Jayne and Capt. Norton is said to have the approval of the members of the Marine Society, who think that a commercial shipmaster instead of a naval officer should be in charge of the Harbor.

SORRY FOR SIR LOUIS DAVIES

Collector Bidwell Can Do Nothing, but McKinley Regrets Inconvenience.

Collector Bidwell said yesterday that he had received no instructions from Washington to investigate the complaint of Sir Louis Davies of the Dominion Cabinet that he received scant courtesy at the hands of the New York Custom House when last Saturday he landed from the steamship Campania.

"Sir Louis," said Mr. Bidwell, "was no doubt traveling on business for the British Government. We received instructions from the Treasury Department to extend to him the usual courtesies of the port."

"This simply meant that the customs officers were to expedite the landing and examination of his baggage. It by no means meant that he was entitled to free entry. His baggage was in such circumstances liable to examination, and was examined. Free entry is the privilege of High Commissioners, Ambassadors, and Ministers and Secretaries of Legation."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The report coming from Canada to the effect that Sir Louis Davies, a member of the Canadian Cabinet, recently returned from England, was not well treated by the customs officials at New York was mentioned in the Cabinet to-day. The President sincerely regrets that Sir Louis was put to any inconvenience, and it is probable that the regrets of this Government will be forwarded to him.

Says City of Augusta Was at Fault.

The Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday filed papers in a libel suit in the United States District Court to recover $10,000 from the steamship City of Augusta of the Savannah Line for damages to the ferryboat Chicago, sunk in collision in the North River. The libel alleges that the City of Augusta was at fault.

It's like the story of the horse-shoe nail. The "slight cold" lays the foundation for the serious one. Cure it with Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

CONFESSED HE STOLE GOLD.

Porter Held for Taking $6,000 from the Adams Express Company.

Kenton Sanford, General Agent of the Adams Express Company, at 307 Canal Street, caused the arrest yesterday of George W. Birchett, colored, of Jersey City. Birchett was employed as a porter by the agent, and for several years had been considered absolutely trustworthy and had access to all parts of the office, including the cash department. On Monday last $6,000 in gold was missing from the cash department. Birchett was suspected and questioned relative to its disappearance, but denied all knowledge as to the stolen money. He was shadowed by detectives, and it was discovered that he was unusually well supplied with gold.

The porter was arrested, and under close cross-examination by the detectives confessed that he had stolen the money. He said that the gold could be found in the air shaft in the residence of his sister, at 835 Montgomery Street, Jersey City. The detectives went to the residence, and at the place described found the stolen money, less $35 which the prisoner had spent.

Magistrate Deuel held the prisoner for trial when he was arraigned before him in Centre Street Court yesterday.

MISS GOULD ON BOARD.

Accepts an Invitation to Inspect the Transport Thomas.

The Forty-seventh Regiment, Infantry, Col. Walter Howe, arrived here from Camp Meade yesterday on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and was transferred by ferryboat from Communipaw to Columbia Stores, Brooklyn, where it embarked on the transport Thomas, which will sail to-day for Manila. The transport will carry, in addition, 25 women hospital nurses and 130 members of the United States Hospital Corps. Aboard the Thomas as cargo are four rapid-fire four-pounder guns and 400 tons of commissary stores.

Miss Helen Gould was a guest of honor on the Thomas yesterday. A number of her friends accompanied her on board the vessel. She went at the express invitation of the Quartermaster of the Thomas. In her party were Mrs. Russell Sage, her cousin, Miss Palen; Miss Virginia and Miss Annie Orton, and Miss Edwards. Three automobiles took the party to Pier 3, where they boarded a Government tug and were taken to the transport. Assistant Quartermaster Hayes took the ladies through all parts of the ship.

With the quantities of Christmas gifts that are to go to the men in the field by the transports there will go a number of Testaments from Miss Gould, and Mrs. Sage has sent out 1,000 Scripture calendars for 1900 for the soldiers.

Mrs. Sage, after her return from the visit to the ship, confessed to having taken her first ride in an automobile yesterday.

SAVED DROWNING FISHERMEN.

Iceman and Undertaker Were Four Hours in the East River.

Charles Flannagan, an iceman, living at 18 St. Mark's Place, Astoria, and Felix Palon, an undertaker, of 15 Newtown Avenue, Astoria, went fishing for flounders Thursday night, and now they are both in Bellevue Hospital very sick.

It was 6 o'clock when they took a rowboat and anchored about a mile off Bowery Bay Beach. At 7 o'clock the boat was overturned by the wind, and down went the iceman and the undertaker. They came up, one on one side and one on the other side of the capsized boat.

"'Tis a foin position for a mon to be in," said Flannagan to the undertaker, "whin a mon has on two pairs of trousers and oilskins." They could see the lights of the boats running between Manhattan and Brooklyn, and they began to paddle, each holding on to the boat with one hand.

They realized that they were being carried by the tide up the river toward College Point. Then they simply held on and kept from sinking, not attempting to go against the tide. At College Point the tide changed. Several boats passed the wrecked fishermen, and they yelled as loudly as they could, but their voices were lost in the wind and rushing waters.

After being for four hours in the water their calls attracted the attention of Capt. Charles McLaren of the tug Olympia. The tug slowed down, and ropes were thrown to them, but they were both too cold and stiff to seize them. The Captain and his mate fastened the ropes about the men and drew them on board.

They were dosed with whisky and hot coffee and landed at East Twenty-ninth Street, whence they were sent to Bellevue. Pallon developed pneumonia, but Flannagan is out of danger.

Fears He Was Aboard the Chicago.

William D. A. Grant, aged fifty years, a furrier at 723 Broadway, has been missing from his home, 13 West Sixtieth Street, since last Friday night, and his wife fears that he was drowned when the ferryboat Chicago went down. He telephoned her that night that he would not be home until late. She thinks he went to Jersey City to buy furs, and that he either met with foul play there or was drowned when coming to New York after finishing his business.

Letter Carrier Found Dead.

Martin J. Palmer, a letter carrier attached to the Post Office branch in the Produce Exchange, and living at 208 East Twenty-fifth Street, was found dead in the hallway of 97 Pearl Street last evening by William Wright, the janitor. He was not in uniform, and how he came to be in the place where he was found is unknown. Heart disease is believed to have been the cause of death. Palmer was thirty-four years old, and single.

PARADE OF AUTOMOBILES.

The Club Ready for Its First Run—Week's Postponement in the Event of a Storm.

Weather permitting, the first run of the Automobile Club of America will take place to-day. In the event of a storm the tour will be postponed for one week, starting from the same point and going over the same territory.

For the accommodation of participants a suite of rooms has been engaged at the Waldorf-Astoria, including a private dining room and several ladies' dressing rooms.

The committee having charge of the run will meet at the hotel at 9 o'clock and remain in session until the hour of the departure of the automobiles. So many gentlemen have signified their intention of taking part in the parade that the supply of badges was exhausted early yesterday and additional insignia were ordered.

Among the vehicles to be in line to-day are several Di Dion tricycles, one of which, owned by Mr. Tangeman, won several races in France.

The following are among those who will take part in the run: Clarence W. Wood, with an electric and three gasoline vehicles; Oscar L. Richard, with a Di Dion tricycle; V. Everet Macy, with a locomobile. Others who will appear in tricycles, phaetons, victorias, traps, hansoms, surreys, and other types of vehicles are J. C. McCoy, Harry L. McGhee, J. A. Blair, George F. Chamberlin, F. A. La Roche, Charles A. Lieb, Joseph J. Mandery, A. E. Pelham, F. S. Pusey, George Isham Scott, Dr. John P. Zabriskie, Adolph O. Krieger, Jefferson Seligman, Thomas L. Proctor, Gen. Avery D. Andrews; Amzi L. Barber, Capt. Homer W. Hedge, Curtis P. Brady, Albert C. Bostwick, Dr. E. C. Chamberlin, Samuel T. Davis, Jr., Dr. F. C. Hollister, E. Kempshall, Whitney Lyon, A. R. Shattuck, Samuel H. Ballantine, Dr. W. Seward Webb, J. Wesley Allison, and A. H. Whitney. A number of ladies will be the guests of members.

Applications for membership in the club continue to pour in, and Secretary Homer W. Hedge would esteem it a favor if applicants would send their checks to Walter E. Frew, the Treasurer, at the Corn Exchange Bank.

It is understood that no more applications for membership will be acted upon until the next meeting of the club, which will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on the first Monday of next month.

The start for the run to-day will be made at 2 o'clock from Thirty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, to Madison Avenue, to Twenty-third Street, to Fifth Avenue, under the Dewey Arch and up Fifth Avenue to Mount Morris Park, around the Park to Fifth Avenue, to One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, to St. Nicholas Avenue, to One Hundred and Tenth Street, around Morningside Park to Columbia College, to Riverside, to Claremont, around Claremont to Riverside, to Seventy-second Street, to the Boulevard, to the Plaza, and thence to the Waldorf-Astoria.

BIG STORM IN THE CITY.

Wind and Rain Make Traffic Difficult and Cause Delays on Electric Surface Lines.

What might be termed the second wind of the first Autumn storm struck the city yesterday. In the early morning hours any one not sophisticated in weather manners might have thought that a crisp Autumn day was in prospect. When later the northeast wind made the sky gray and the atmosphere cold with a suggestion of early snow, he may have been caught going out without an umbrella. But the wind was not right for snow, though they were getting a little fall out in Chicago and in Cincinnati. Here the conditions settled down for rain, and nearly an inch fell between noon and midnight. That was enough to turn depressions such as exist around the Post Office, in Park Row, and opposite the Astor House, down in the Swamp, and at the Battery curve in Whitehall Street into miniature lakes.

The wind reached a velocity of thirty-six miles an hour, which was quite sufficient to drive the fine falling drops at an angle that made umbrella shelter next to useless.

The Weather Bureau reported last night that the storm was one that had been central in West Virginia in the morning and extended last night from the lower lake region to the coast, with the lowest pressure—29.94 of the glass—a little below normal over the Middle Atlantic States.

The steamship Hudson of the Cromwell Line, from New Orleans, which reached her pier yesterday, encountered the storm which has prevailed along the coast. She reported passing through a hurricane on Oct. 28, 29, and 30, during which she labored heavily and shipped quantities of water, which smashed doors and windows of the deck houses, flooded cabins, and did minor damage about the decks.

The storm in its yesterday's phase did not confine itself to wetting down the city, but assumed proportions which were threatening offshore and drove several craft which had started to sea back to harbor, besides a number of schooners and the steamship Coya of Grace's West Coast Line, which had sailed for Valparaiso. Under the supposition that she may have met with some accident to her engines, machinists were sent down to her to make any necessary repairs.

The storm interfered with traffic on the various underground trolley roads of this borough. The rain water acted as a conductor to the electricity and grounded it at short circuits. A conductor on the Madison Avenue road said that he never knew a day when there was so much trouble in keeping the cars running regularly. A passenger on the same line, who got aboard a car at Thirty-fourth Street to go down town, was obliged, with every one else on his car, to transfer three times before the bridge was reached. The lights went out each time and remained out. The passengers were bundled out into the rain and told to take the car ahead.

At the stable of the Madison Avenue line it was said that there were no unusual delays. At the stables of the Sixth and Eighth Avenue lines the same thing was said, but the conductors on both lines admitted that there were many delays during the day.

Sale of Parnell's Home Postponed.

A cablegram from Dublin, Ireland, to the local Parnell Monument Committee yesterday announced the postponement of the sale of Avondale, the home of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, until the return to Ireland of the Lord Mayor, Mr. Tallon, and the Hon. John E. Redmond, who are in this country in the interests of a fund to redeem the home and erect a monument to the great Irish patriot.

That overcoat which most of you now need is here andready, whether medium or heavy weight, whether short or long, whether light or dark, whether $15 or $55.

The walking coat suit has had its ups and downs; but it's up again; you can't down a good thing for long.

No coat is more stylish when made of the right material—that is a rough cheviot.

We've used England's newest and most sparkling patterns.

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200 Doz.
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1 Row Brosser Embroidery
Latest Autumn Shades,
Also Black & White, at 95c pr.

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Suede Gloves
Made by "Alexandre,"
All Colors and Black, at 98c pr.

West 23d St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

A Helpful Hall Hint.

The entrance hall is essentially a place of movement, not repose, and should always possess a certain air of reserve and dignity. Our magnificent Flemish Oak settles, hall chairs, and hat racks are in artistic consonance with this idea and a hall thus plenished reminds one of the massive solidity and dignified sobriety of an old feudal chateau. For the polished and hardwood floor, we suggest one of our rare antique Oriental Foyer Rugs; our large stock insures proper size and shape, and for the stairs our Corridor rugs or rather "runners" look better the more wear they have. If this is not suitable for your hall, we will suggest some other appropriate scheme, supplying the furniture at factory prices, as you

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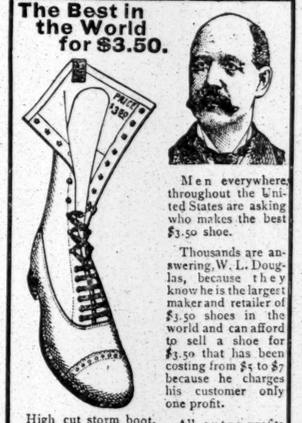

Men everywhere throughout the United States are asking who makes the best $3.50 shoe.

Thousands are answering, W. L. Douglas, because they know he is the largest maker and retailer of $3.50 shoes in the world and can afford to sell a shoe for $3.50 that has been costing from $5 to $7 because he charges his customer only one profit.

High cut storm boot, made of Imported Norwegian Russet Calf, on the famous Country Club last. Full bellows tongue, which keeps out snow and rain. Full double sole to heel. The top was especially designed to admit tucking trousers inside. This storm boot elsewhere would cost $5 to $7.

All extra profits that others charge he puts into the quality of his shoes. It is admitted everywhere that W. L. Douglas leads the fashions.

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AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St. 8:15 sharp. Daniel Frohman, Manager. Matinées Wed., Sat. & Election Day.
E. H. SOTHERN and Miss HARNED
The new drama by Leo Ditrichstein, entitled
THE SONG OF THE SWORD.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d. at 8:30. Daniel Frohman, Manager. Matinées Thursday & Sat. 2. Extra Matinée Election Day. THIRD MONTH. Charles Frohman presents
Annie Russell in Miss Hobbs

WALLACK'S BROADWAY & 30TH STREET. Evgs. at 8:30. Mat. To-day, 2:15.
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WM. H. CRANE in the successful comedy,
A RICH MAN'S SON
"Laughter hearty and abundant."—Sun. Special matinée Tuesday, (Election Day.)

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JOHN DREW | The Tyranny of Tears.
Evenings, 8:20. Special Matinée Election Day.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av. MATINEE TO-DAY & WEDNESDAY.
HENRY MILLER in THE ONLY WAY.
Evenings, 8:15. Special Matinée Election Day.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way. LOUIS MANN AND CLARA LIPMAN. Last Mat. & Night. The Girl in the Barracks
Nov. 6—WM. GILLETTE in SHERLOCK HOLMES

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre. B'way & 44th St. Evgs., 8:30. MATS. TO-DAY & ELECTION DAY AT 2.
Julia Marlowe in Barbara Frietchie.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., n'r B'way. Last Mat. Last Night. WHY SMITH LEFT HOME
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ALICE NIELSEN & Opera Co. in The Singing Girl!

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The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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The New York Times
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art.
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

Mr. J. M. Barrie has at length completed the sequel to his "Sentimental Tommy." It is to be called "Tommy and Grizel," and its opening chapters will appear in the January Scribner. Grizel has become a woman and Tommy is celebrated even as the story opens. The action takes place in London, and the most dramatic or artistic scenes will be set off with illustrations by Bernard Patridge.

The passing away of John Codman Ropes not only deprives the world of letters of a precise writer and able historian, but the loss will particularly be felt among students of the art of war, whether professional or amateur. "The Campaign of Waterloo" gave its author quite as much distinction in England and in France as he had ever achieved by delving into the archives of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and it was a broader and more stable distinction, and one that is destined to live longer. As an expounder of the strategic problems solved and unsolved by the battle of Waterloo, it is doubtful if Mr. Ropes had an equal in the world, certainly not in this country. Hence it is to be all the more regretted that he did not live to see complete his work on "The Story of the Civil War," two volumes of which have already been presented through G. P. Putnam's Sons. It was only right that, having achieved worldwide fame as a critic of a foreign war, he should wish to be particularly remembered by a work concerning the military achievements of his own countrymen. But, after all, it seems that we are to have "The Story of the Civil War" in its four parts as originally conceived, for we understand the dead writer left his material in such shape that, in careful hands, it can be molded into the form that he would have had it. There is no doubt that this will prove to be a monumental work on the subject.

Readers of the November Century will be amused by the wholly incidental coincidence of the appearance of the Lord Mayor of Dublin as a character in American fiction, at the very moment that the actual holder of that office is visiting this country in aid of the Parnell monument fund. "The Wisdom of Dark Pathrick," in Seumas McManus's story of that title, is shown in his decision of the famous case of the Landlord of the Heads Inn versus the Lord Mayor, for refusing to pay for "smellin' his dinner every day for the past ten years," when calling on mine host in the parlor of his inn.

It may be recalled that Edward Robert Bulwer, Earl of Lytton, the son of the distinguished novelist and politician, was Viceroy of India from 1876 till 1880. In 1877 he presided at the ceremonies held in the plain of Delhi on the occasion of Queen Victoria being proclaimed Empress of India. Save that and a few events of state that served as themes for the ephemeral official gazettes of the period, little is known by the general public concerning those four years passed in India by the versatile poet, diplomatist, and all-round littérateur. The story of this period will soon be accessible, however. Longmans, Green & Co. have in preparation a work, edited for them by Lady Betty Balfour, which is entitled "The History of Lord Lytton's Indian Administration." It has been compiled from letters and official papers, the contents of which have never before been published. The appearance of the book at this time will be particularly interesting, as by it a comparison may be made with the administration of the present Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon. Lord Lytton, as his later achievements at Paris show, was a diplomatist par excellence. The present Viceroy is a statesman of the "new school." Which one suffers by comparison remains to be seen.

Cyrus Townsend Brady's romance of the War of 1812, which has been appearing as a serial in The Saturday Evening Post of Philadelphia under the title of "For the Freedom of the Sea," will shortly be presented in book form by Charles Scribner's Sons. This new romance by the author of "For Love of Country" deals with certain events in the last war with England, which surround the relations of two half-brothers, officers on British and American ships, with an American and an English girl. The tale is related with fine force and feeling. Aside from the romance, many readers will find interest in the book, as it presents a vivid and trustworthy picture of the old American Navy.

Alice Morse Earle, author of "Home Life in Colonial Days," has just completed a profusely illustrated volume for the Macmillan Company, entitled "Child Life in Colonial Days." It will be published in a fortnight. In it the author touches upon the same fascinating period of American history that characterized her earlier work. As in that book she gave minute descriptions of the customs of our forefathers and mothers, so in the forthcoming volume she tells about the children of the same period. The text will be set off with some hundred and fifty pictures of Colonial childhood. The Macmillans will also present about the same time an elaborate work on "Pompeii: Its Life and Art," by August Mau of the German Archaeological Institute in Rome. The translation of the work has been made by Francis W. Kelsey, Professor of Latin in the University of Michigan. Prof. Mau has spent more than a quarter of a century in a devoted study of the lost city, and before the writing of the present volume he had presented several monographs concerning different phases of his life's study, which have been published in German and Italian. His monumental work will be properly divided as to history, architecture, &c., and will contain ten full-page photogravures, five full-page plans, and about two hundred half-tone illustrations, drawings, and plans in the text.

A couple of books on pertinent scientific subjects of much popular interest are in preparation for early publication by two publishers of this city. Dodd, Mead & Co. have in press "A History of Wireless Telegraphy, 1838-1899," by J. J. Fahie. This work concerns itself with the story of the earliest attempts that were made to transmit electrical messages without the medium of wire and fully and interestingly describes the later improvements in the system which have recently been turned to such practical account by Signor Marconi. Longmans, Green & Co. will shortly present "Telephotography: An Elementary Treatise on the Construction and Application of the Telephotographic Lens," by Thomas R. Dallmeyer, F. R. S. The possibility of making a photograph of an object just as it appears to the eye when regarding it through a telescope has long been apparent to skilled photographers in this country and in England, but it has only been within a very few years that this possibility has become a reality. Mr. Dallmeyer's book contains many illustrations serving to show how many branches of scientific research and the study of the arts have become great debtors to the telephotographic lens.

LEONARDO DA VINCI.

His Career as Artist, Thinker, and Man of Science—The New Work by Eugene Muentz.*

The world owes a considerable debt to M. Eugène Müntz, the learned and faithful French student of art and of the history of art. He has given to us, after years of minute study, the extent and obscurity and complexity of which it is not easy to exaggerate, or even to appreciate, a work on Leonardo that will probably be accepted as final in all essential regards.

For the first time he has endeavored to sift the evidence as to the authenticity of the paintings, relatively few, attributed to the master, and of the almost innumerable drawings extant under his name. For this intricate and delicate task, M. Müntz possesses the qualities of patience, acuteness, candor, unequaled experience and training, and an ardor that his many years have not cooled. But this work, though perhaps the most exacting, is not that which claims most the gratitude of the general reader. Our thanks go out to him heartily for the light that he has thrown on the character and intellect of the most wonderful man of that wonderful period, the Renaissance. Ever since the days when Vasari wrote of him and his contemporaries we have had a legend of Leonardo, and a fascinating, inviting, baffling legend it was. M. Müntz has undertaken to reduce the legend to history as far as the materials and the conditions will allow. Certainly he has not abolished the legend or excluded from his own work the legendary element. He is too fervent a lover of the man and the time for that. A story of Leonardo that should give us only the cold facts that can exactly be tested would be singularly inadequate and in effect untrue. We are entitled to receive, and the author is entitled to give, the reasonable inferences from these facts and from the more or less definite and trustworthy evidence that can be gathered. This M. Müntz has done conscientiously but lovingly, with a resolute purpose to show the master as nearly as may be as he really or, at least, probably was.

With the portion of his work that relates to the artist, it is not proposed in this review to deal. It would require more space and a more detailed treatment than is convenient. It is, moreover, the least novel and for the ordinary reader the least interesting portion. Suffice it to say that M. Müntz is an authority as to all that concerns the history of painting or of paintings; that his identification of the works of Leonardo is regarded by competent critics as worthy of respect; that his appreciation of the art of the master seems to us a little dry and thin, and that the numerous reproductions in his book, beautiful and well chosen as they are, are the best source for an idea of the real qualities of the artist, and to the lover of Leonardo make the book, quite apart from the essentially valuable text, fully worth its price. It is with the man Leonardo, the thinker, the scientist, the worker in so many and so various fields, that the interest of the reader of to-day must particularly lie. M. Müntz gives us the precious privilege of satisfying this intent and following the wide career of Da Vinci with such ardent and affectionate sympathy and in such minute, if sometimes garrulous, detail that we feel, as we close the book, that across the 400 years there has come to us the living man. Of what in our foolish wisdom we call literary style, M. Müntz has little or none. His book is a long talk, such as an enthusiastic student and antiquarian, amid his books and his pictures, might engage in for the delight of a sympathetic companion and for his own. For his purpose the style is the happiest. It makes of his work that rare and fortunate possession, a book to live with, to take up for a day, an hour, a few moments of leisure, as one seeks the society of a learned and engaging friend, and is thankful.

Leonardo was the illegitimate child of a young notary of the village of Vinci, on the banks of the Arno, above Florence. His mother was a peasant girl, and it is significant of the manners of the time that she straightway married, and her lover, within the year, took to himself a lawful wife, and adopted the boy, who was reared in the household of his father and of two successive stepmothers, who were childless, until he was twenty-two. At that age, his father having married for the third time and a son having been born, Leonardo betook himself to Florence. Here, then, we have all that is known of the origin of this singularly original being, and it throws no light on his curious nature, save that it helps explain his great physical strength and vigor and his passion for the country and for the study of natural phenomena amid which

*LEONARD DE VINCI. L'Artiste, le Penseur, le Savant. Ouvrage contenant 238 reproductions dans le texte, 20 planches en taille-douce et 28 planches, en couleurs ou en noir, d'après les œuvres du maître. Eugène Müntz, Membre de l'Institut, Conservateur des Collections de l'Ecole des Beaux Arts. Paris: Librairie Hachette et Cie. 1899.

*LEONARDO DA VINCI. Artist, Thinker, and Man of Science. From the French of Eugène Müntz, Member of the Institut de France, Keeper of the Collections in the Ecole des Beaux Arts. In two volumes. Boston: Hardy, Pratt & Co.

he had passed his youth. During all his life he took delight in his body and in the exercises for which it was fitted. He was an expert horseman and trainer of horses, a swift runner, and a formidable wrestler. The force of his hands was such that he could bend a horseshoe in either of them, and he could lift burdens that two ordinary men would stagger under. His power of sustained and intense application, while the fever was on him—he was always erratic—was extraordinary. He must have lived much in the open, for his sketchbooks are crowded with drawings minute and accurate of trees and plants and their parts, of birds in flight, and of all sorts of animal life, particularly of lizards, snakes, and the smaller creatures. Of horses, down to their detailed anatomy, or the movement of their ears and eyes in different states of feeling, there is a multitude of studies. And in the days of his prosperity he kept a number of mounts, which he drilled in the graces and accomplishments of the "haute école."

His restless and ardent but unsteady nature is shown at the moment of his establishment at Florence. He began the study of painting, sculpture, and architecture at the same time, with military and constructive engineering, mechanical invention, the theory and practice of music, and an elaborate series of inquiries into the laws of physics, geology—then unknown as a science—and the growth and habits of plants, with extended practical studies in anatomy. He was not yet twenty-five when he made his plan for the canalization of the Arno from Florence to Pisa, after a study of the movement of water in all the surrounding country. It was at this time that he adopted for his notes the use of the Hebrew mode of writing, from the right to the left, apparently from a desire to conceal the ideas he should record from the curiosity of his fellows. And it is a singular fact that his handwriting never changed materially during his life. When he was only thirty he applied to Ludovic the Moor, at that time the ruler of Milan, for employment. It is worth noting that he had attracted the attention of this Regent of Milan by the skill with which he had played on a lute of his own invention. But in his application to Ludovic he made no reference to music. He set forth in confident tone his ability to construct portable bridges, battering rams, catapults, bomb-throwing machines, to drain ditches, to lay mines, to build armored cars for artillery; he spoke of his secret inventions for instruments of naval attack and defense, and for bombs charged with powder. At the close of the document, of which nine paragraphs had been given to the above-mentioned matters, Leonardo adds as a tenth, the following confident though almost incidental statement:

"In time of peace I believe that I can give complete satisfaction, equal to any one, in the matter of architecture, in the designing of buildings, public or private, and in conducting water from one place to another.

"Item.—I will execute in sculpture, whether marble, bronze, or terra cotta, and the same for painting, no matter what work, equal to no matter whom."

Of his sculpture nothing remains, and we know of it only through the ardent but indefinite praise of his contemporaries and the studies he has left. The painting that he notes parenthetically, as but a part of an "item" in his claims to attention from his patron, has made his name immortal and transmitted through four centuries of art a subtle and powerful influence. Curious as is the contrast between the importance of his surviving work and that he attributed to it, it is possible that neither this nor his varied accomplishments in engineering and in invention, which he recounted to Ludovic, really occupied the greater part of his energy. The enormous mass of his journals and notebooks, which have only of late years been deciphered, indicates that the task that most solicited him and to which he gave the most devoted and eager toil, was that of the thinker, the investigator of the operations of nature in its manifold and intricate manifestations. Though what he was able to accomplish in this direction cannot clearly be known, there is evidence in plenty to show that it was in scope and in penetration far beyond even the most advanced of the students of his time.

The highest testimony in this regard is that of Alexander von Humboldt, who declares—to quote M. Müntz—"that, like Bacon, and a whole century before him, Leonardo held the inductive method to be the only sure one in natural science," and that of Gilbert Govi, who "proclaims that Leonardo is the inventor of the method to which Galileo owed a century later his most splendid discoveries, and which won for Bacon, 'who taught it without understanding it, the reputation of having recreated science.'" The distinguishing trait of the intellect of Da Vinci is revealed in a passing remark of a German writer, who, in referring to him as a mathematician and physicist, says that he "united extraordinary knowledge with a most admirable intuition of nature." Probably his more ardent admirers have overestimated the degree to which he really saw the great principles and discoveries that afterward made famous many another name. But the way in which his "extraordinary knowledge," brooded over by his "admirable intuition of nature," enabled him to pass beyond the limits of the thought of his age and to catch revealing glimpses of truths of the widest significance, truths familiar enough now, but then wrapped in the densest darkness and offending the deepest-rooted convictions of men, is unquestionably one of the marvels of the history of the human mind.

Leonardo unquestionably had a certain perception of the operation of the force of gravity and of the movement of the earth, which he analyzed in considerable detail and with acuteness, though he held to the immobility of the sun. He had a clear knowledge of the circulation of the blood, but did not grasp its mechanism. He was able to note the reflex and involuntary movements of the muscles and to distinguish them from the voluntary to a remarkable degree, while some of his notes on the movements of birds and animals were so minute and accurate that it is only by the revelations of instantaneous photography that they have fully been verified. In optics he partly anticipated the discovery of the operations of the theory of complementary colors, and made them the basis of teaching in his essays on the art of painting. He saw the possibility of employing the force of expanding vapor as a motive power. One of his mechanical sketches indicates that he apprehended the capabilities of the screw as a means of propulsion. He experimented with the camera obscura, and seems to have stopped only just short of the employment of the lens. These facts show plainly enough the wonderful range and penetration of his intellect. But the crowning glory of his unceasing labors as an investigator is, in our judgment, the conclusion he reached as to the age of the earth. At a time when the Church taught on this matter with all the authority of divinely appointed interpretation of divine revelation, and when the slightest doubt as to this teaching was regarded as blasphemous, Leonardo not only doubted but denied and demonstrated the soundness of his position by precisely the evidence that was first admitted to be conclusive only four centuries later. By a long series of observations in the valley of the Po he reached the conclusion that the deposits of alluvium there must have required two thousand centuries. At that time the Church taught that the creation of the earth took place exactly 5,288 years before the birth of Christ. Leonardo believed and substantially proved that one portion of the earth's surface was at least thirty times the age the Church allowed to the globe. And it is to be noted that this was a bold and brilliant application of the principle of explaining the operations of the remote past by the study of the forces actually at work in the present, which made the reputation of Lyell in our own century. Those who can recall the "odium theologicum" that this principle encountered fifty years ago can form some idea of the native force and independence of the mind that could perceive and accept it at the close of the fifteenth century.

No space is left in which to refer to the singular charm of the personality of Leonardo as it impresses the reader of M. Müntz's sympathetic biography. Suffice it to say that it is vivid and delightful. One closes the volume with the feeling that the painter of Mona Lisa, the thinker, artist, man of science, and man of the world, the most original and brilliant of the figures of the Renaissance, must henceforth be an object of intimate and affectionate interest.

The translation of M. Müntz's work, published by Hardy, Pratt & Co. of Boston, in a limited edition, is a splendid specimen of the very best in bookmaking. The plates and drawings are some of them just a shade short of the perfection attained in the French work, but the difference requires the closest comparison for detection. The translation of the text is admirably clear, flowing, and accurate.

EDWARD CARY.

NAPOLEON IN RUSSIA.

A Famous Disaster Narrated in the Light of Our Latest Knowledge.*

Of all the campaigns conducted by the famous soldiers of history, the one which Napoleon undertook when he invaded Russia in May, 1812, is undoubtedly the most interesting. It marked the beginning of the end of a marvelous career. Having subjugated the principal nations of Continental Europe he did not hesitate to take possession of any territory which appealed to his fancy. In 1810 he annexed to France a slice of North Germany which included Oldenburg. This, as subsequent events proved, was a fatal move. The Duke of Oldenburg was a brother-in-law of the Czar of Russia, and Alexander considered the annexation not only a personal injury but an obvious offense against international rights. Within a month he issued a commercial ukase by which he imposed duties on certain French goods. This attitude of antagonism to France soon ripened into one of open hostility. Prussia being unable to form an alliance with Russia was forced to form one with Napoleon, whose soldiers were in possession of a large portion of Prussian territory and could easily have reduced her to a condition of vassalage similar to that occupied by Bavaria and Saxony.

Then entering into a treaty with Austria, which the crafty Metternich was careful to see protected Austria's position, Napoleon was ready to invade the Russian territory. The Poles, who hoped for a restoration of their national independence, formed an important part of the grand army of invasion. Among this motley host were assembled soldiers from every country of Continental Europe west of the Adriatic, besides the contingents of Austria and Prussia. Before entering upon the hazardous undertaking Napoleon had been warned by Davoust, Rapp, and others who were in a position to judge, that a defeat in Russia would be ruinous, as Germany would rise as one man against him. Napoleon turned a deaf ear to all warnings, and after gathering together a force of over 600,000 men, nearly 200,000 horses, and about 1,200 cannon, he commenced his march toward the Russian capital. His army had as leaders such famous men as Eugene Beauharnais, Murat, King of Naples; Prince Poniatowski, Marshals Ney, Davoust, Berthier, Augereau, Lefebvre, Mortier, Bessières, Oudinot, Macdonald, Junot, Victor, and St. Cyr, Generals Grouchy, Nansouty, Montbrun, Gudin, Delzons, and Regnier.

The salient features of the campaign that ensued are familiar to all students of history. The author of the present volume contends that none of the works dealing with this campaign has adequately and satisfactorily treated the matter. This verdict will scarcely be accepted by those who have studied the subject. While Mr. George has undoubtedly given all phases of the expedition a most thorough examination, yet his work savors of bias, and we are at times unable to appreciate the force of all of his conclusions. Chambray, who served in the French artillery throughout the campaign, has left a thoroughly impartial account, including not only what he saw, but also many facts obtained from the files of the French War Office and from the Russian official history, which made its appearance prior to the publication of his work. Besides, we have the histories of Segur, Ménéval, Vaudoncourt, Fezensac, Fain, Buturlin, Danielevski, Wilson, Labaume, Jomini, and Clausewitz. These and scores of others by men of lower rank who were in one way or another connected with the great invasion furnish remarkable descriptions of the famous campaign. It is undoubtedly true that the author has brought out some new facts in connection with the so-called alliance of Austria and Prussia with France. Napoleon had in these two nations unwilling allies, and prior to the invasion and during the occupancy of Russia, while they supplied their quota of troops, nevertheless they were secretly plotting with England and Russia. They were afraid to openly avow hostility to Napoleon, and a careful latter-day examination of the English, Austrian, and German Foreign Office records fully reveals the extent of their hopes for his downfall.

It is also true that the present work presents a clear, connected narrative of the events leading up to the campaign and a vivid and interesting description of the campaign itself, yet it does not yield the satisfaction which results from a perusal of the narrative of such an impartial eye witness as Chambray. The author's quotations from and references to the latter's work are numerous enough to show that he also appreciates the value of the Frenchman's work. The scenes of suffering that characterized the famous retreat have been vividly portrayed by many famous artists and authors. From the pencil of Doré and the pen of Thiers the world has had realistic pictures of the dark side of the retreat, and while the descriptions of the distressing scenes that marked the footsteps of Napoleon's shattered and retreating host are anything but cheerful reading, yet there is such a fascination about the whole Napoleonic career that books dealing with it are popular even at this late day, when the ashes of his slain followers have long since become a part of the Russian soil. Many historians, in describing the retreat, fail to lay proper stress on the enormous loss suffered by the Russian Army which harassed the flanks and rear of the retreating French.

It is true that the French force which reached Vilna was a mere fragment of the mighty host which entered Russia such a short time before, yet to accomplish this destruction the skeletons of thousands of Russians were left to bleach on the frozen plains, and thousands more subsequently died from wounds and disease or the exposure incident to the campaign. It was an enormous sacrifice to make to rid Russia of the invader, yet it was really the salvation of Continental Europe. If Napoleon had been successful in Russia he would have been able to dictate the military and commercial policy of the Continent. From the hour he turned his back on Moscow his power began to wane. He then entered on the first stage of the journey which was to end on the lonely island of St. Helena. To Alexander's courage and devotion, and the bravery of his people, is primarily due the credit of ridding Europe of its worst tyrant.

*NAPOLEON'S INVASION OF RUSSIA. By Hereford B. George, Fellow of New College, Oxford. 8vo, 451 pages. With Maps and Plans. New Amsterdam Book Company, New York. T. Fisher Unwin, London. Price $4.

Remarkable Autograph Sale.

One of the most important autograph sales of recent years occurred in Philadelphia Oct. 26, when Stan V. Henkels sold the collection of the late Col. Thomas Donaldson, expert agent of the Indian Bureau, Washington, D. C. Lot 620, announced as "Washington's military order book, from June 22 to Aug. 8, 1779, all in Washington's autograph," was not considered by experts to possess the interest claimed for it, and fetched only $275. One may safely doubt, in fact, its genuineness.

Lot 621, the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, with the signatures of 38 Senators and 120 members of Congress, who voted for it, was not sold, as the bidding did not reach the sum of $2,000. The value of this precious document is undoubtedly great, and it should belong to some public institution. Its late owner is said to have valued it at $5,000. Other prices were as follows:

Lot 14—Letter, signed, of Benedict Arnold, Headquarters, Robinson House, Aug. 16, 1780, to Col. Pickering, $26; Lot 15—Letter, signed, of same, dated from Headquarters seven days later, also to Col. Pickering, $27.

Lot 174—Autograph copy of Grant's famous "Unconditional Surrender" letter to Gen. S. B. Buckner, dated Camp, near Donelson, Tenn., Feb. 16, 1862, $31; Lot 175—Autograph copy of Grant's "Fight it out on this line if it takes all Summer" letter, dated Headquarters, on the Field, Va., 8 A. M., May 11, 1864, to Stanton, $26.

Lot 176—A. L. S. of Grant, dated before Vicksburg, April 4, 1863, to Major Gen. H. W. Halleck, $28; Lot 177—A. L. S. of Grant, Washington, July 6, 1865, to Stanton, $16; Lot 178—A. L. S. of Grant, dated near Vicksburg, June 10, 1863, to Lincoln, $41.

Lot 198—Letter signed of John Hancock, dated Philadelphia, July 8, 1776, (one of thirteen of a similar character which were sent, with a printed copy of the Declaration of Independence, to the Governor of each of the thirteen States,) $150.

Lot 200—Document signed of Hancock, dated in Congress, Dec. 27, 1776, in reference to Washington's appointment as Commander in Chief of the Continental Army, $240.

Lot 247—A. L. S. of "Stonewall" Jackson, Winchester, March 3, 1862, to the Hon. S. R. Boteler, $20.

Lot 293—A. L. S. of Robert E. Lee, Arlington, Washington, April 20, 1861, to Gen. Winfield Scott, (the letter in which Lee resigned his commission in the Army of the United States,) $500.

Lot 297—Autograph document of Lincoln, giving his plan of campaign for 1861, three folio pages, $520.

Lot 409—A. L. S. of Sherman, dated Beaufort Harbor, N. C., May 6, 1865, to the Hon. S. P. Chase, $36; Lot 410—A. L. S. of Sherman, dated Jan. 29, 1865, to Grant, detailing his campaign through Georgia, $59; Lot 411—A. L. S. of Sherman, dated Savannah, Dec. 22, 1864, to Grant, $43.

Lot 465—A. L. S. of Washington, New Windsor, Jan. 25, 1781, to Col. Pickering, $39; Lot 466—L. S. of Washington, Morristown, N. J., March 17, 1777, $25.

Lot 567—A. L. S. of Tennyson to Whitman, July, 1874, $21; Lot 568—A. L. S. of Tennyson to Whitman, Aug. 11, 1875, $23; Lot 574—Autograph manuscript of an article by Whitman on Lincoln, $11; Lot 618—Whitman autograph poem, "By the Bivouac's Fitful Flame," illustrated in water colors, by Julian Scott, in a frame, $36; Lot 619—Water color by same artist, illustrating Whitman's manuscript of "Bivouac on a Mountain Side," $36.

Lot 623—Life-size oil portrait of Washington, a reproduction by Rembrandt Peale of Gilbert Stuart's Athenaeum portrait, $425; Lot 624—Life-size oil portrait of Washington by Rembrandt Peale, $900.

Lot 648—Original manuscript of Cooper's "Mercedes of Castile," $400.

Lot 651—Lincoln's copy of Gilman's "Illinois Conveyancer," Quincy, 1846, with autograph on title page, "A. Lincoln, 1854," $40.

An Oliver Twist Among Dutchmen.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Your correspondent Mr. George Van Siclen was doubtless right in believing that the Dutch nursery rhyme which he contributed would call up tender memories in the minds of many readers. Not only among Schenectady Dutchmen and dwellers in New Jersey and Long Island will familiar scenes of childhood be brought to mind, but also among their loyalist cousins on the fertile shores of the Annapolis Basin, where, not many years ago, very modern Canadian babies were held enraptured by the softly tripping syllables of "Trip a trop a troontjes," from the lips of ancient Dutch grandmothers.

If Mr. Van Siclen or any of your readers could contribute more of these I am sure they would be widely appreciated.

WILLIAM F. VROOM.

New York, Oct. 19, 1899.

Mr. Mabie's Address on Poe.

Dr. Charles W. Kent, President of the Poe Memorial Association, in a letter to the editor of THE SATURDAY REVIEW concerning the address of Hamilton W. Mabie at the unveiling of the Zolnay bust of Poe at the University of Virginia two weeks ago, says:

Permit me to say that the address marks an achievement in academic performances; that it excited unusual enthusiasm here, and left an impress that is destined to be lasting. It was an analysis characterized by critical acumen of a high order, and the literary grasp of his theme as firm as it was delicate. The subtle appreciation of Poe's intrinsic merits, as well as of his relation to literature in America, was expressed in a style that sacrificed nothing of accuracy in its graceful and chaste beauty. It was a splendid address, worthy of the gifted editor, worthy of an occasion significant in the literary history of the University of Virginia, and worthy of the genius it recalled to memory.

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NEW NOVELS.

Works by Marion Crawford, Mr. Crockett, Blanche Willis Howard, Mrs. Whitney, and Margaret Sherwood.*

In a cover of unusual beauty and appropriateness, and with illustrations worthy of the text, Mr. Crawford's "Via Crucis" emerges from its serial state and is given to an eagerly awaiting public.

For those who have not already become enthralled by this exquisite romance, the reviewer may, perhaps, best prepare the way before it by a brief résumé of certain events, which "every schoolboy knows," but which may have become dim in more mature and burdened memories.

Fifty years before the scenes of "Via Crucis" the impetuous eloquence and personal magnetism of Peter the Hermit had swept all Europe, men, women, and children, into that mighty movement which, 200 years later, after the expenditure of untold wealth and the pouring forth of rivers of blood, was quenched in apparent failure, but which achieved results undreamed of until the lapse of centuries showed them in their true proportions.

More alien to the modern spirit than the Age of the Pharaohs, the era of the Crusades yet gave birth to that very spirit, as opposed to the mediaevalism which alone made them possible. That great homogeneous movement first broke the homogeneousness of Europe into the heterogeneity which is the first condition of progress, the very promise of that highest and inclusive unity of mankind that is still the prophet's vision and the poet's dream.

At the time of Mr. Crawford's story old men still lived who could remember the exultant thrill with which the Christian hosts had strode through the blood of the infidel into the Holy City; they would remember the noble Godfrey de Bouillon, who, with the strange mingling of religion and ferocity so marked in that age of contradictions, ordered a ruthless massacre of the Saracen inhabitants of Jerusalem, and with almost the same breath refused to wear a crown of gold where his Lord had worn a crown of thorns. Nay, the preacher of the Second Crusade, when a wide-eyed child of five years, might have seen the wild figure of the preacher of the first and might have heard the cry "It is the will of God! It is the will of God!" that responded to his fiery words.

But all that had changed. Godfrey de Bouillon had passed away, bewailed by Christian and Mohammedan alike. The Latin kingdom of Jerusalem, torn by internal dissension, and pressed hard by the able and resolute Zenghis, Emir of Mosul, was falling, bit by bit, into the hands of the infidel. Jerusalem itself was threatened. The Christians of the East sent imploring appeals for aid to their brethren of the West. The Pope was aroused to the peril of the Holy Sepulchre, and the greatest, the holiest, the sanest of monks was appointed to preach the Second Crusade. A contrast in all save eloquence and enthusiasm to the Hermit of Picardy, Bernard of Clairvaux stirred his hearers to a pitch of zeal equaling that of the first Crusaders. Before his burning words coldness melted, timidity vanished, prudence was overcome, reluctance fled away. At the great council of Vézelay, as he closed an impassioned address, the air was rent with the cry: "Crosses! Give us crosses!" Louis VII. of France, his Queen, 300 of her ladies, with a vast throng of nobles, of gentlemen, and of the common people, took the cross. Two large armies under Conrad of Germany and Louis of France pressed to save Jerusalem. And then came the tragic ending—both armies practically destroyed in Asia Minor by sword and famine, strife between the leaders, scandal busy about the Queen herself, an army of fugitives gathered at Jerusalem, the futile siege of Damascus, the return to Europe of the worn wreckage of the glittering and confident hosts—defeated and slain by their own vices, as the heart-broken Bernard fearlessly declared.

This—with the initial chapters devoted to the stormy England of Stephen and Matilda—is the historic background of Mr. Crawford's thrilling and tender story, a story of which it is difficult to write without seeming hyperbole of admiration. The historian will approve its conscientious historic accuracy; the boyish lover of adventure will find his blood stir and his pulse quicken as he reads; the romantic reader will find here a tale of love passionate and pure; while the student of character will find the subtle analysis and deft portrayal he loves, and will have a fresh realization of the truth that however times may change and customs vary, one thing is elementally the same, always essentially modern, and that is the soul of man.

Mr. Crawford's hero is a maiden knight, a Sir Galahad, "sans peur et sans reproche"; the heroine, albeit somewhat slightly sketched, is both winsome and strong. Anne of Auch is a noble outline of womanly dignity, faithfulness, and courage. Every character, from the saintly Bernard and the monkish Louis to Dunstan the serving man and Castignac the Gascon, is altogether vital. But the supreme interest of the book centres in Queen Eleanor, that unfortunate sovereign of whom one is wont to remember simply the apocryphal story of her finding fair Rosamond in her labyrinthine bower, and standing before her beautiful rival with the fatal alternatives of the dagger and the poisoned bowl. In the glory of her youth she shines upon the pages of "Via Crucis," fairer than the fairest rival of her later years, herself in very truth the Rose of the World.

Born the richest heiress of her time, feudal suzeraine in her own right of Poitou, Guienne, and Aquitaine; wife of two Kings and mother of two; ancestress of thirteen Plantagenet Kings, and of all England's monarchs since Henry II., her noblest endowment was her own personality, her "perfect triplicity of beauty, grace, and elastic strength." It has been the fashion to paint this mother of the lion-hearted Richard in darkest hues, but Mr. Crawford portrays her in brighter tints. He shows her as capable of knightly deed as ever was the brave son born long after to be the hero of the Third Crusade; he shows her rising through generous emotion to the rarer height of self-sacrificing action; he shows her, in the splendor of her charm, full of girlish witchery and of womanly sweetness, ruling all things save her own wayward spirit; her faults the faults of her era and her environment, her virtues and her "genius to be loved" her very own. One can almost fancy this poor royal ghost so long impaled upon a cruel myth, grateful to the writer who at last releases her and holds her before the world in the glory and the gracious potentiality of her youth.

Throughout "Via Crucis" Mr. Crawford shows not only the artist's selective power and sense of proportion and comparative values, but the Christian's instinct for those things that it is well to think upon, those things that are "true" and "honest" and "just" and "pure" and "lovely" and "of good report." Blessed is the book that exalts, and "Via Crucis" merits that beatitude.

We had marked it for copious quotation—the fine distinction between learning and education, the definition, or, rather, the characterization of a gentleman; the warning to "a delicately nurtured and greedy race," the gruesome origin of our glad hurrah, the description of the reaction after a great deed achieved, the exquisite scene of the knighting of Gilbert Warde; and many striking passages and brilliant thoughts shaken from the fringes of the romance. But the limitation of space forbids, and, after all, the beauties of an author are best left to the reader's discovery, as he comes upon them in their own setting with a glad surprise.

The true meaning of the book, that which will be seized by its esoteric readers, is, however, most fitly expressed by quoting its closing words, lovely in spirit and in form:

> Moreover, and last of all, he had learned and understood that the cause of God lies not buried among stones in any city, not even in the most holy city of all; for the place of Christ's suffering is in men's sinful hearts, and the glory of his resurrection is in the saving of a soul from death to everlasting life in refreshment and light and peace.

The admirers of Mr. Crockett are hereby advised to purchase without delay that expanding bookcase, which the advertisements declare to be, like the famous pavilion of the fairy tale, a perfect fit for ten or ten thousand. If Mr. Crockett continues to write at his present rate he will surely test its capacity. Can it be, by the bye, that he is in the secret employ of the manufacturers? Yet even that does not explain him, for how does he do it? Signor Blitz, the wonder of a generation ago, with his dozen plates spinning at once, was nothing to Mr. Crockett. Are there more Crocketts than one? Is S. R. Crockett the generic name for a whole guild of novelists?

However that may be, one scarcely draws breath between the novels. "Ione March" pushes aside "Kit Kennedy" before he has time to get himself out of the hands of the binders; and in "Ione March" Mr. Crockett gives a new proof of his versatility by essaying Americans, especially various types of the American girl.

One begins to read this new venture of an adventurous pen with not a little flush of expectancy. The dedication is charming, the opening chapters sparkling and promising, and the hope is excited that Mr. Crockett has written something worthy of his very real abilities. The description of the American conditions which provoked Mr. Kearney Judd's Alpine aspirations is very felicitous, so is the Swiss pastor's estimate of the English, and it would be easy to point out many other happy bits. But after a beginning of good omen the author seems to become impatient; he fairly hurls his colors upon the canvas; his situations advance from the improbable to the impossible, until the scenes of Rayleigh Abbey almost force one to the dizzy conclusion that author, characters, and reader are alike mad!

The Americans are the stock Americans of English fiction, the kind one never sees anywhere else. We concede the villain; a villain knows no law or any particular nationality. But, alas, for the girls! Ione was educated abroad, so the author may not intend to make any reflection upon American delicacy of feeling in her very repellant love-making and her bridal exuberance of somewhat worse delight. Idalia, however, is the typical oft-engaged American flirt. But Mr. Crockett does not understand les nuances. Idalia is an exaggeration, an absurdity. She does not stop at the coquettish and the fascinating, but stands,

> "Self-defined the other side the line,"

too shocking to be amusing. It is interesting to contrast her with another delineation of an arrant flirt, that wholly delightful Sarah in Rhoda Broughton's story of "Belinda." Both authors intended to draw a girl as lovable as she is audacious, but Idalia is a caricature, Sarah a bewitching bit of perfect art—and all the difference lies in les nuances.

In truth, "Ione March" is just the kind of book that is the despair of the reviewer. It isn't nature, it isn't literature, and it is so near both! Perhaps the methods of the hero himself may give some insight into Mr. Crockett's. This fictitious writer worked very late at night and left a quantity of copy in a tumbled pile upon the floor. His wife "corrected slips in spelling, inserted synonyms in place of duplicated verbs and adjectives, examined the tops and bottoms of pages for connecting words," and posted the manuscript while its author slept.

That may do for a pot-boiler, but worthy work is not achieved in this slap-dash fashion. Mr. Crockett is capable of worthy work. Does he not owe it to his indulgent public to pause long enough to give it of his best—some book carefully constructed and polished ad unguem?

The title of Miss Howard's new novel is sufficiently cumbrous to offer some excuse for that department store which has just announced it as "Dionysius the Weaver's Heart's Dearest." But fault-finding ceases with the title, for the tale itself is one of unusual freshness and beauty. The charm centres in the heroine, a child of those hills between the Danube and the Neckar known as the Rough Alps. Leaving her native mountains, she brings their air with her, and it blows free and bracing through the story.

Vroni, her father's "heart's delight," is a heaven-born cook, her latent genius brought to light under the tutelage of a French chef. The poor French cook in "Pendennis" will be remembered as a butt and laughing stock. In "The Girl at Cobhurst," Mr. Stockton makes his incomparable cook, La Fleur, the dea ex machinâ of the romance; Miss Howard takes another step: cooking is the profession of her heroine. Behold the triumphal progress of the cook! Miss Anna Leach's article on "The Delightful Art of Cooking" in The Cosmopolitan of September may have seemed to some readers a trifle exaggerated in its estimate of the importance of that art. But the world is swinging in the direction indicated, and when our novelists exalt the gastronomic profession after Miss Howard's fashion, we are ready to acknowledge, pace Emerson, that it is cookery that is "the finest of the fine arts."

Miss Howard's style is full of a vigorous charm. Vroni is a creation as unique as one of her own sauces. Through her frank and shrewd remarks, and in apt asides, the author lets us know her own views of many things; of the relation between server and served, of the nobility of work, of the education best worth having, of the childishness of what is called society, of the most healthful discipline for body and mind, of the far-reaching consequences of sin. Yet it is not to be supposed that she is for a moment offensively didactic, or that she assumes that objectionable "confidential attitude with the reader." These thoughts, each one of which rings clear and true, are vital parts of the story itself.

Into its pure, keen atmosphere, athwart its sunshine, comes by and by the shadow of sin. Even with all the compelling circumstances, it is so incompatible with the character of Vroni that it is not easy to forgive its intrusion; without it, however, the story would lose much of its raison d'être, and we should miss a singularly convincing argument against unfaithfulness to the marriage bond, even under circumstances the most extenuating. The pleading voice in the darkness of the park, its influence upon the almost guilty lovers, are described in singularly noble and forceful phrase—conclusive, too, of a much distorted matter. The rising of a betrayed woman into rare purity and strength is also well portrayed. The author does not palter with sin, nor clothe it in such refined and poetic garb as to make it seem fairer than virtue itself. Since ignorance is not innocence, such a book as this, simply and sorrowfully facing the stern facts of temptation and of fall, can be hurtful to none. The harmful books are those that with delicate, illusive sophistry blur the sharp lines between good and evil.

"Dionysius the Weaver's Heart's Delight" is healthful to the core, full of humor, and of brightness without the sense of strain noticeable in some very clever stories. We think the pain that is in it makes for purity, and that one can hardly close it without a new readiness to respond to the "stern daughter of the voice of God," and to cleave to those "whatsoever" things of a certain ancient letter fallen much out of fashion.

"Perhaps it may turn out a song, perhaps turn out a sermon," might be the motto of any one of Mrs. Whitney's novels, for the event depends entirely upon the reader. The meaning of the inevitable allegory is always clearly set forth in the names of the chief personages, and so, when one finds that the heroine of "Square Pegs" is Estabel Charlock, one knows that she belongs to the human type corresponding to the wild mustard, willful, unbound by convention, sturdy, well provided with defense against attack from gnawing creatures, right-angled like the wild mustard blossom petals, "square" in way and word. Thus she is, and thus she remains through the years in which she grows from girlish crudeness to womanly strength, a genuine terror to evildoers, disliked and feared by the silly and feeble, beloved by the honest, the honorable, and the humbly pious.

The hero is of the same species, modified by one bitter experience and by the physician's habit of proving all things, and the book leaves the two pledged to themselves and to one another to try to right some of the wrong relations of men. The particular wrong which shows their "squareness" is the result of seeking after cheapness, as they are manifested in a profitable building speculation enriching capitalists, but forcing contractors into bankruptcy, and compelling sub-contractors to choose between total ruin and robbery of their men. The two reformers decide in their own case that the burden of complete payment lies with the capitalist, and forbids his drawing income from his investment until all debts are liquidated. The principle, if extended and applied, would forbid the purchase of any product of labor for less money than would repay every person standing between the all-producing earth and all-consuming man, but it is not Mrs. Whitney's way to trace her principles through all their workings, but to suggest them, hoping that the seed may fall on good ground.

So much for the sermon. To ears susceptible to a more joyous strain, the song will tell of the tribulations of a country-bred girl, suddenly dropped into a typical Boston private school of half a century ago, and finding herself beset on one side by the ambition of her aunt, a wealthy nobody, and on the other by the freezing coldness of the snobbish among her schoolmates. Under these conditions, in society at a Pequant hotel, and in the retirement of Stillwick, half the action of the book passes, but the serious commentators always found in Mrs. Whitney's stories, the maiden aunts, the quaint servants, a schoolmaster, and a wise old lady, constantly impress grave lessons upon the young girl, and when her trial comes, soon after leaving school, she is equal to it. The humor of the book lies partly in the Yankee stories liberally interspersed in the former half, partly in the absurdities of the ambitious aunt and their thwarting by her sensible "sister-in-law," as it pleases her to call herself, but there is rather less of this element than in any of the author's former novels, as if the seriousness of her double theme, the growth of a human soul and the gravest of economic questions sobered her somewhat.

She finds the ways of the young girl less crudely cruel than they were half a century ago, when quizzing and snubbing were done without disguise, but one surmises that this opinion may have its origin in the natural desire of the young girl of the present to appear at her best in Mrs. Whitney's presence. Certainly there is no lack of schoolgirl cliques, quarrels, and lamentations over the unkindness of other schoolgirls. The only difference seems to be that whereas the enemy of the girl of 1849 was "a hateful thing," the foe of the girl of 1899 is "too disagreeable for words." Further, Mrs. Whitney cannot now bring herself to describe a detestable person like the old woman in "Odd, or Even?" She cannot bear to stigmatize an audience of any particular race as cruel, but mentions it vaguely as "a certain European nation." She gives the malicious schoolgirl, Estabel's early tormentor, an opportunty to return in a closing chapter, showing her as really endurable; in short, she cannot think on things not lovely and of good report, and she reiterates her belief in the beauty and innocence of the inner spirit in every human being, and ingeniously shows the blessedness of being charitable, instead of bringing these truths into relief by contrast with moral and spiritual ugliness. The method is feasible only to one pursuing it with a single heart, but with it Mrs. Whitney has produced a book nobler than any of its forerunners.

A sentence from Mr. Morley on "Compromise" might have served as text for this story. "In an ordinary way," he says, "a parent has a claim on us which no other person in the world can have, and a man's self-respect ought scarcely to be injured if he finds himself shrinking from playing the apostle to his own father and mother."

Both Henry Worthington and Annice Gordon are motherless, but in the consideration of each the father occupies a place of primary importance, and seriously interferes with the arrangement of life and duty. Annice is inclined by inheritance and education to discipline and self-sacrifice; Worthington has been early put into possession of independent habits of thought, and instructed to accept no man's conviction as his own without the inner approval of the moral and intellectual conscience. The result is curiously similar. Neither holds the opinions on which domestic peace depends, and each declines to practice hypocritical conformity.

In both cases the choice is made difficult. With Annice a certain tremulous and maidenly desire to answer the claim upon her filial devotion, a feminine distrust of her personal judgment in abstract questions involving personal issues, and an equally feminine abhorrence of leading a revolutionary campaign, sway her to illogical and indeterminate action. With Worthington a deep respect and ardent affection for his father count against his loyalty to the methods in which he has been encouraged by that father; and the inflexibility of his attitude as "idealist" appears in part to be reaction against an insidious temptation to close his eyes to the sight of things as they are for the sake of coveted approval.

The author has managed her double problem with much success. Her characters are clear-cut and make a definite impression, nor does the precision of their outline interfere with those delicate shades of individuality by which people of complex temperament interest us when we know them in life.

Her discussion of the industrial conditions against which Worthington's idealism revolts is on the whole impartial and direct. She attains a happy mean between the rose-

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*VIA CRUCIS. A Romance of the Second Crusade. By Francis Marion Crawford. Illustrated by Louis Loeb. New York: The Macmillan Company.

IONE MARCH. By S. R. Crockett. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

DIONYSIUS, THE WEAVER'S HEART'S DELIGHT. By Blanche Willis Howard. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

SQUARE PEGS. By Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney. 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

HENRY WORTHINGTON, IDEALIST. By Margaret Sherwood. New York: The Macmillan Company

colored view of society that shuts out the disagreeable vision of abuses and horrors caused by ignorance and stupidity and indolence and selfishness on the part of responsible human beings, and the pessimistic view that finds no room for hope in the hurtful institutions and outworn theories by which some of us are constrained, and sees none of the cheerful accidents that abound in the darkest regions.

Nor are her people disposed to hurl themselves headlong at their antagonists, driven by narrow and unreflecting zeal. They have their moments of genuine doubt, and their many hours of longing to follow the line of the least resistance. They vacillate and weary and torment themselves and others as men and women in pursuit of an ideal continually do, and they are inclined with the rest of us to feed themselves with false notions of their importance in the world. Still, they are ultimately pressed forward by the need on which the moral progress of the race depends, the need of doing the thing that accords with their idea of right, against prejudice, inertia, and the charm of temporary satisfactions.

The department store which stands in the book as a type of oppressive corporations is one that doubtless will suggest a counterpart to the minds of most readers. In making practical application of the sympathy aroused, these readers should be careful that the resemblance is not merely superficial. The author is far from saying that all stores having a "bargain day," a line of cheap goods, and a large patronage, offend against the moral law. What she does say, or imply, through her idealists, is that all stores in which women clerks are paid wages on which no woman can decently live and forced by a system of fines to stand all day long despite the seats placed behind their counters, all stores in which goods are bought at starvation prices from sweatshops and tenements, and sold by means of flagrant misrepresentation of their value, are stores not to be supported by a clean and honest public sentiment.

Her remedy is neither violent nor irrational. The implied demand is merely that every citizen who is sincerely opposed to such methods shall openly express his opposition whatever personal annoyance it may cause. It is Worthington's adherence to this course that stamps him an idealist and brings about his numerous misfortunes.

Apart from its teaching, "Henry Worthington, Idealist," has sound literary merits. The style is unaffected and careful, and gives the impression of more than usual veracity of observation on the part of the author. The love-story is charmingly developed, the wayward sweetness of Annice lending a touch of humor to situations that are never oppressively sentimental. We are told that she and her conscience together played worse havoc with her lover's nerves than coquetry could ever have done, and this, before we are through with her, we have no difficulty in believing. Against the fluctuating trouble and delight of the young lovers is set a delicately conceived idyl of friendship between man and man, drawn with the same pleasant grace of moderation, without a trace of heroics, yet poignantly suggestive of all that may be meant by years of loving, quarrelsome companionship.

A New Baby and an Editorial Article.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Sunk in the mire of practical living have I been for long—too long, in fact, a prisoner mid the perplexities that are like an entail upon the proprietary interests of family life.

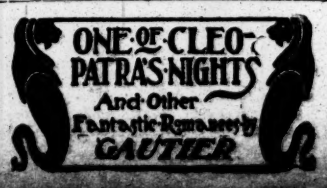
In other words, the advent of a cunning babe in my domestic circle has domineered and dominated the bestowal of time and energy to such an extent that books and bookology have been temporarily obscured. Your editorial article on "The Building and the Filling of New Shelves," with its sunburst radiances of thought, apprised me of my intellectual inertia and restored a certain mental atmosphere that must always revive in a book lover's mind.

The credence of its scope and soundness lingered in my memory as I sought an old curiosity shop, where the Lares and Penates dispense what is rare and of worth among the treasurable deposits of genius. There, beckoning like an afterthought of your eloquent suggestion, stood an old but well-preserved edition of "Clarissa Harlowe." It was in four volumes, green cloth covers, and of such companionable size that even the cost, which I deemed excessive, deterred me not from purchasing. A host of good things rose expectantly before my view, and only the fact that my name blazed not on the latest prospectus of the Manhattan "L" prevented me from gormandizing in the midst of such a feast. With the stanchness and solidity that savors of manor-house rights and supremacy glared the learned Gibbon, garbed in the royal emblazonry of sheepskin and contracted to the handiness of four volumes. The price seemed no less than unreachable to my small exchequer; but never mind, perhaps they shall, by dint of effectual striving and no little sacrifice, still be mine.

Here is at once the responsibility and the charm of your work, making inroads upon the prudent and practical resolves, yet awaking us to the beauty and traditionary value of ye good old authors!

The caressing possibilities and cataloguing delights of rearranging an old library I have often experienced, and I honestly envy any one whose duties, however manifold and arduous, are those which a book lover can ardently embrace. J. F. F.

New York, Oct. 28, 1899.



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NOTES AND NEWS.

Items Gathered During This Week's Tour of the Publishing Houses.

I. NEW YORK.

There is no longer any doubt as to a conspicuous revival in Irish literature. During the last month or two the work of several new Irish writers has been noted in these columns, and some new editions have been announced of old novels. The most recent addition to the list of new fiction is "Some Experiences of an Irish R. M.," by E. E. Somerville and Martin Ross, with illustrations by the former. This is a volume of short stories of much wit and considerable graceful humor. It will shortly be published by Longmans, Green & Co. "R. M." stands for Resident Magistrate.

The date of publication of the "Stevenson Letters" has been postponed by the publishers, Charles Scribner's Sons, from Nov. 11 until about the 18th of the month. The work will be presented in two volumes. It may be recalled that Nov. 13 is the anniversary of Stevenson's birth.

Mr. Egerton Castle, the author of the recently published romance, "Young April," has written a letter to a friend in New York, in which he says that all the characters in his novel are personages who were still living in the middle of the century, many of whom were intimately known by Mr. Castle's father. The names of the actors are, of course, changed or disguised in the book, and the dates suitably altered, and the exact situation of "the Germanic Confederation Kinglets"—as the irate Guardsman has it—is left vague with a purpose.

Quite apropos of the new edition of the Brontë sisters' works, which Harper & Brothers are publishing, comes "Charlotte Brontë at Home," by Marion Harland, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. This is the first volume in the Literary Hearthstones Series, the second volume of which, presented at the same time, is "William Cowper." Charlotte Brontë's strange, infinitely human story is particularly interesting at this time. In order to secure material for her theme, Marion Harland visited the scenes in which the author of "Jane Eyre" lived, and has perused family documents not at the disposal of the general reader. Concerning Cowper, Marion Harland writes: "His writings in prose and in poetry will remain 'wells of English undefiled,' while authors acknowledge the duty they owe to our noble vernacular. As a humble learner in this school, I shall consider myself amply repaid for the labor bestowed upon the preparation of this book, if I can divert the attention of one admirer of turgid and erotic modern verse to the purer pleasures to be drawn from perusal of the works of one whose genius was never perverted to base uses, with whom art was never divorced from conscience."

A complete translation into English verse of Voltaire's "La Pucelle" will shortly be presented in two volumes by J. W. Bouton of this city. Although there are several French editions, the three attempts that have been made to English this heroic-comic poem have not been considered successful, owing to important omissions in the text and to frequent false renderings that have been excused on the ground of morality. The present translation of "The Maid of Orleans" is said to be marked by a fine poetical sense no less than by thorough scholarship.

Forbes & Co., the publishers of "Ben King's Verse," which is now selling in its fifth thousand, have established an office in Boston. Their imprint now reads "Boston and Chicago."

The G. W. Dillingham Company will publish within the next fortnight "Rising Fortunes," by John Oxenham; "The Bond of Black," by William Le Queux; "Don Cosmo," by T. H. Tyndale, and "Jack Crews," a story dedicated to the railroad engineers of America.

Many of our readers who are interested in the literature of the British and Boer occupancy of South Africa may derive much valuable information from Vol. IV. of Lucas's "A Historical Geography of the British Colonies," published by the Oxford University Press. The work includes several excellent maps, and the text is brought down so as to include the story of the Jameson raid, gathered from the most authoritative sources.

Gov. Peck has written a sequel to "Peck's Bad Boy and His Pa," which Alexander Belford & Co. are publishing. It is called "Peck's Uncle Ike and the Red-Headed Boy." Many people believe that to the popularity of "The Bad Boy" Gov. Peck owed his success in politics. It certainly made its author very widely known in this country, and thousands of people who were made to laugh until they cried by it have yearned for something more in the same vein from the same pen.

Meyer Brothers & Co. announce the early publication of Henry Mayer's "Fantasies in Ha! Ha!" an album of caricatures containing forty stories told in pictures. As a work of art in printing, the same house also calls the attention of collectors to the limited edition of Richard de Bury's "Philobiblon." This work has been annotated by Charles Orr, and will form the beginning of a new series of selections for amateurs only.

The Fleming H. Revell Company announce this week "From Girlhood to Motherhood," by Mary Lowe Dickinson, editor of The Silver Cross, also a small book by the Rev. R. A. Towey on the International Sunday School Lessons, entitled "Gist of the Lessons," which in its small and comprehensive scope will prove a handy commentary for the busy teacher.

The annual report of the President of Cornell University, which is a joint report made by the President, Jacob G. Schurman, and T. F. Crane, who filled the office as Acting President during Dr. Schurman's absence in Manila, contains the following item: The receipts during the year from the sales of "The Warfare of Science," devoted by its author, Andrew D. White, now Ambassador from this country to Germany, to the increase of the historical collection which bears his name, have been $1,448.50, a sum only a few dollars less than that turned over to the library from this source in 1897-8. Most of it has already been expended, chiefly upon the general history of civilization, the history of the French Revolution, and the local history of France.

Will Vawter, whose illustrations were much remarked in James Whitcomb Riley's "Child Rhymes," has prepared for the Bowen-Merrill Company a series of pictures for a book of children's stories by his sister, Clara Vawter. The book will be issued for the holidays under the title "Of Such Is the Kingdom."

Brentano's have just received from Paris "Fécondite," by Emile Zola, (this is the work that has been anticipated for some little time, and considered by him the crowning work of his career;) "L'Année Politique," 1898, (this is the twenty-fifth anniversary of this successful annual;) "Le Livre des Mille et Une Nuits," translated from the Arabic by Dr. Mardrus, (second part;) "Sur le Chemin des Bonheur," by Guy de Féramond; "Une Haine de Femme," by Emile Richebourg; "Plus que Reine," by Emile Bergerat, (this is the original of the drama now successfully being acted by Miss Julia Arthur;) "Les Parias de l'Amour," by Goron, formerly Chief of the Parisian police; "Feuilles à l'Envers," by Maurice Montegut, (a short story of Parisian life of to-day;) "Les Prétorians et la Congregation," by Urbain Gohier, and "Le Protocole Mondaine," (intended as a guide for social usages.)

"The Memoirs of Victor Hugo," published a fortnight ago by G. W. Dillingham Company, had passed through one edition of 2,000 before its date of publication. A third impression is now being prepared. The book is well spoken of in Paris and has inspired a number of ancient men of letters to give forth some bits of reminiscence in the form of communications to their particular journals. Much space has been given to the criticism of the work in the English reviews, in which the translator, Mr. John W. Harding, has come in for a share of praise for the faithful construction that he has put on some difficult passages.

Meyer Bros. & Co. have just received from Paris "Croquis de France et d'Orient," by Bazin; "Terre du Sphinx," by Sarpeladan; "Calineuse," by Rebell, and "Cadet de Gascogne," by Bringer. M. Paul Meguin has just sent to these publishers a copy of his new work on "Our Friend the Cat." The book, which is fully illustrated by Adam, Crafty, Granville, Jille, and others, deals with the history of the cat in the arts, and in literature, the races, domestic and wild cats, the cats in law and modern cats. Meyer Bros. & Co. have also received from Paris a beautiful illustrated edition of Paul Verlainé's "Fêtes Galantes." The copies are ornamented with over sixty-nine illustrations by A. Gérardin.

Among the literary illustrated volumes that John Lane of the Bodley Head will shortly publish are "Poems," by Matthew Arnold, with an introduction by Arthur Christopher Benson, with upward of seventy illustrations and a cover design by Henry Ospovat; "The Other Side of the Sun," a volume of fairy tales, by Evelyn Sharp, with eight full-page illustrations and a cover design by Nellie Syrett, and "One Hundred Fables of La Fontaine," with 100 full-page illustrations, title page, frontispiece, and cover design by Percy J. Billinghurst, in a uniform edition with "One Hundred Fables of Aesop."

"Good Citizenship," being a series of essays by various authors, edited by the Rev. J. E. Hand, with a preface by the Rev. Canon Gore, is being published by Francis P. Harper. The same house also presents "A Cockney in Arcadia," by Harry A. Spurr, with colored frontispiece and twenty-eight illustrations by John Hassall and Cecil Aldin.

"The Madeira Islands," by Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Fellow of the American Geographical Society, will shortly be presented in a two-volume edition by Drexel Biddle. The author has for eleven years been engaged in the preparation of his work, much of the material of which was originally prepared for the authorities in Washington.

One sign of the artistic proclivities of the times may be noticed in the beautiful dress that certain booksellers are giving to some of the popular novels of the season. For example, E. P. Dutton & Co. have dressed up "David Harum" in twelve different styles of half calf, polished morocco, and levant. "Richard Carvel," Gov. Roosevelt's "Rough Riders," the Browning letters, Mrs. Oliphant's autobiography, "The Martyrdom of an Empress," and many other works have been treated in a similar manner, while one of the books published by this firm—Ryan's "Recollections of an Old Musician"—can be obtained in no less than twenty-five different styles. Among the larger sets and classics no author of any note has been overlooked. The works of George Eliot and Kipling are shown in thirty-five different styles, from cloth, half calf, half morocco, and half levant to full crushed levant. "Smoky" designs in side papers and linings, which tone well the leather, are particularly in demand this Autumn.

"Shameless Wayne," by Halliwell Sutcliffe, author of "Ricroft of Withens," is in press at Dodd, Mead & Co. This is the story of the last feud of Wayne and Radcliffe, fought out long before the coming of the Carlesses. The scene is laid in the moorland country of England, and is full of episode and incident.

"Archibald Malmaison," by Julian Hawthorne, will be presented in a new illustrated edition on Nov. 1 through the Funk & Wagnalls Company. The pictures will consist of engravings and half tones by Freeland A. Carter.

George W. Van Siclen wrote for a recent number of The Outlook a paper entitled "The Case for the Boers." The one very important point in the article is an exhaustive explanation of the franchise question. The author gives a complete analysis of the events which have led up to the present war. From a moral and generally accepted legal point of view it seems that Mr. Van Siclen has hardly left the case for the British a leg to stand on. The same number also contains "The Case for the British," by the Rev. James Stewart, D. D.

Mr. Philpott's "Children of the Mist," published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, which has been holding its own among the six best selling books in the list published by The Bookman for the last three months, is now reported to be doing better than ever before. It is now in its tenth edition. The publishers feel confident that there will be a large demand for the book during the holiday season. Mr. Philpotts has just finished a volume of short stories and another romance, which will shortly be published.

Walter A. Wyckoff, author of "The Workers," who joined the Peary relief expedition in the past season, will contribute to Scribner's Magazine during the coming year a series of articles entitled "Trip in Greenland." This will not be a mere description of the journey, but the author will present his observations, as a sociologist, of the primitive conditions of the people of the north, dealing especially with the fast-disappearing arctic highlanders.

Charles Scribner's Sons are publishing "The Adventures of a Freshman," by Jesse Lynch Williams, and Thomas Nelson Page's "Santa Claus's Partner." In the latter is told the story of the transformation of a hard and selfish business man under the gentle influence of a child. This book is illustrated in color by W. Glackens. The pictures show a great improvement over some former efforts in the three-color process. There seems to be more character to them, and the toning and light and shade effects are much better emphasized.

Frank R. Stockton, who has removed from Convent Station, N. J., to Charlestown, Jefferson County, West Va., writes to us that he is at present engaged on a series of eight stories for The Cosmopolitan, some of which have already been published in that magazine.

Dean Stubbs of Ely, who is now visiting this country, is well known as a specialist in social questions, having made that subject his life study. Thomas Whittaker has introduced in this country one of the Dean's principal works, called "Christ and Economics," in which, through a series of discourses on the Sermon on the Mount he supports the proposition that in the principles of Christ lies the true solution of our gravest modern problems.

In spite of the excitement occasioned by the war in South Africa, Mr. Steevens's "The Tragedy of Dreyfus," published in this country by Harper & Brothers, is meeting with a lot of appreciative criticism, and is being widely read over there. Owing to the short time that the author spent in its composition, some of the papers laughingly call it "express literature," while one dubs his efforts an "educated insolence," and adds that "the trouble will begin when his methods are copied, as they surely will be, by men who do not share his talents." "The Tragedy of Dreyfus" is likely to remain for some time to come unique in its field of portrait drawing, even after the cause célèbre which gave it being has passed into history.

"Smith Brunt, U. S. N.," by Waldron Kintzing Post, is in press for early publication by G. P. Putnam's Sons. This is a tale of the war of 1812, the sea fights of that war being carefully worked out with diagrams by the author. Mr. Post has written a particularly stirring account of the gallant fight of the Essex against overwhelming odds, and has added a version of a fist fight for a pet pig between two midshipmen, one British and the other American. The American's name was David G. Farragut.

"The Hostess of To-day," by Mrs. Linda Hull Larned, which Charles Scribner's Sons are publishing, is not in any sense of the phrase "a cook book," but, as the title implies, is intended for the hostess. The author is President of the Domestic Science Association of Syracuse, which is described by her as "a club of practical housekeepers seeking for ways and means of improving the conditions of housekeeping and homemaking." During the three years the association has existed there have been 258 pupils taught and 124 graduated. In the meantime free instruction has also been given to 100 women in the tenement house district of the city. Mrs. Larned and her experiment in solving the domestic problem are known to the members of women's clubs all over the United States, who will be interested in her book.

"Dutch Painters of the Nineteenth Century," with biographical notes by Max Rooses, translated by F. Knowles, will be presented immediately by E. P. Dutton & Co. The work will include six etchings by Phzilchen, six photogravure plates, and over 200 other illustrations. The same house will also shortly present a new book by Emma Marshall called "Parson's Daughter and How She Was Painted," by Mr. Roumey, and "Wolf's Head; a Story of the Prince of Outlaws," by E. Gilliat, author of "In Lincoln Green."

II. BOSTON.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.—As generally happens in this country, while well-puffed philanthropy is frantically trying to elevate some lame mediocrity to a lofty position, real merit steps quietly forward and takes it without any assistance, and without making any disturbance. Here is Mr. Booker T. Washington occupying the niche of honor in the November Atlantic Monthly by pure force of having the most important word to say, although Mr. Rollin Lynde Hartt is discoursing of "Ohioans," and changing the proverbial phrase, "sold for a song," into "sold for a ditty," a transformation which seems good argument for borrowing Mr. Hartt's Thesaurus and never returning it.

Mr. Washington, although he would be the last to apologize for slavery, believes that it laid the foundation for the solution of the problem now before the South; that the negro, once taught all trades for his master's use or benefit, should now learn them for his own and his country's, and so bring his mental strength to bear upon the present physical conditions in the South. Meantime, he must keep a strong and courageous heart, and not believe that he can make short cuts, or can better himself by any process of mere mental gymnastics or oratory. In Mr. Washington's opinion, the South will gradually reach the point where it will desire an educational or property qualification, or both, applying to both races.

"The Autobiography of a Quack," the story which Dr. Mitchell begins in the Century, appeared anonymously in the Atlantic Monthly in 1867, but the author's name was printed in the Atlantic Monthly Index, issued ten years later, two fascinating papers on poisons and two stories having been published in the interval. The Century version considerably elaborates the original tale, especially in the matter of Penninnate, who was only the "little sister" in the Atlantic. "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" waited twenty-five years after its first appearance in The New England Magazine before it renewed its youth in the Atlantic. Dr. Mitchell's story has waited almost seven years longer, and details of manners and of local differences, the merest commonplace in 1867, must be described in detail for the new generation of readers. Comparison of the two versions will be an agreeable bit of study.

The present New England Magazine will pass beyond its nominal field, next year giving extracts from the diary of a New Englander who went to the Western Reserve nearly a hundred years ago, and papers on New England in Wisconsin, in Baltimore, and in Montana. "The Land of the Patroons," by Mr. Rufus Rockwell Wilson; "Ticonderoga," by the Rev. George W. Perry; "A Seven Years' Outing," an article on Adirondack life, written by Mrs. F. Beecher Perkins, will give due prominence to New York, and papers on the English Boston, the English Dorchester, and the Church of St. Stephen's Walbrook, Wren's masterpiece, will properly honor the mother country.

Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith's "The Other Fellow" evidently owes its title to a malicious desire to drive feminine readers into convulsions of curiosity, for the contents give no clue to its meaning, and there is never an enlightening quotation on the title page. There are eleven stories in the volume, one "Between Showers in Dorset" purely descriptive, all the others, in spite of some pleasant drollery, rather sad, either because their chief characters meet with actual misfortune or because of mental or spiritual limitations making happiness impossible to them. The hero is never Mr. Smith; always the other fellow.

"Dorothy and Her Friends," by Mrs. Ellen Olney Kirk, differs from its predecessor, "Dorothy Deane," in showing the small heroine chiefly among her contemporaries instead of side by side with persons seeming almost prehistoric to young readers, a great-grandmother and a great-aunt. A delightful little child, an absent-minded and witty book-lover, a sea Captain deeply learned in clambakes and fishing, a calf which devours everything short of tomato cans, and a most attractive street waif are among the new characters. The excellent style of the book commends it to parents and guardians unable to see why bad language is less harmful when printed than when spoken. Both of these books came from Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. publish this week "The Bronze Buddha," by Mrs. Cora Linn Daniels, and "The Sword of Justice," by "Sheppard Stevens." The latter story so closely follows the history of the massacre at Fort Carolina and the reprisal of Dominique Gourgues that it is unnecessary to repeat its plot, but its hero is Pierre Debre, the French boy who escaped the Spanish knife and lived with the Indians until the avenger came. Mrs. Stevens gives him a bride in the shape of a young girl who, being spared by the Spaniards, grows up among them and after a series of adventures lives among the Indians with Pierre. It is a very good forest romance, and if all the villains happen to be Catholics and all the heroes Protestants, that happens to be the truth of history at that particular time and place, and it is to be hoped that nobody will be grieved by it.

Messrs. Marlier & Callanan announce for immediate publication "Was Savonarola Really Excommunicated?" by the Rev. J. L. O'Neill, O. P., formerly editor of The Rosary. Since the centenary celebration Father O'Neill has made a critical examination of this question considered canonically, the points involved needing some explanation to bring them to the average lay apprehension.

A British Latin Quotation.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In his letter to Lord Salisbury, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES, Mr. Frederic Harrison quoted the following hexameter:

Bella geri placuit, nullos habitura triumphos?

Sir William Harcourt has since used it in English in his speech in Wales without credit to Mr. Harrison, as follows: "A poet of old exclaimed: 'Is it your pleasure to wage a war which will be crowned with no triumphs'?" Can any of your classical readers inform me who was the "poet of old" and where the line occurs?

FRESHMAN.

New York, Oct. 10, 1899.

"Allusive Poesy of William Shakespeare" will be published this Winter by the Shakespeare Press of New York. The first volume of the work deals with the sonnets, and is said to take new ground as to Francis Bacon's authorship therein. The text to be employed will be that of the original quarto of 1609. The author is Frederick C. Hunt of the Oklahoma bar.

JOHN SARTAIN.

His Reminiscences as Artist and Engraver—Poe, Ruskin, and Rogers.*

Nothing akin to "Egotistography" is to be found in John Sartain's reminiscences of his most useful life, which closed in October, 1897. Of his own work, the helping hand and the wise guidance he gave to American art, he wrote in so modest a manner that one almost wishes he had more particularly emphasized them. For long years John Sartain stood among the first in the United States for his devotion to art, and he had fully earned our respect and admiration. His influence, exercised for over half a century, had been of the very best, and such advance as we have made in art is in no small measure due to him. John Sartain, with his graving tool, perpetuated the work of the painter's brush, and so throughout the country first came acquaintance and then appreciation.

The reminiscences of John Sartain begin when he describes his child life in London, for he was born in London in 1808. He tells of the London of the past, and when he was so small of stature that he squeezed between the upright rails of the Mall, for "where my head would pass through, my body would." A first impression of John Sartain was the peace jubilees, 1814 and 1815.

Mr. Sartain's life work began when he was twelve years of age. He found employment in the laboratory of an Italian, Signor Mortram, who made fireworks for public celebrations and theatrical performances. His master confided to him "the department of steam, smoke, and fire at Charles Kemble's Theatre Royal, Covent Garden." The boy was "powder monkey," ready to fire the roman candles. In that portion of the Reminiscences devoted to his young life in London there are many glimpses of the great actors and actresses of the first thirty years of this century. We find here the first inkling of Mr. Sartain's art instinct and how he utilized it:

> One morning while the new scenery for the pantomime of "Harlequin and Mother Bunch" was being rushed through, I was engaged in sticking tinsel upon the artist's touches of glue, to represent the glitter of the castle of polished steel in the moonlight, when a lively controversy arose as to who should go to sketch the "White Horse Cellar," in Piccadilly, at that time the starting place of the stages going west. A view of it was wanted for the piece. One man could not go because what he was about must be done immediately, and another the same, and so on through the group. At last one of them cried, "Look here, Mortram, can't you send that boy of yours? You say he draws." No sooner proposed than settled, and I was dispatched with a stiff cardboard, two sheets of paper, and directions to make a kind of map of the house-front, with the signboards of their relative size and proportion, and another drawing of the signs on a separate sheet large enough to show their wording. I accomplished my task sufficiently well to enable them to paint the scene from my diagram, adding, however, in the foreground a crowd of stage coaches.

Certainly the apprentice did his best, and might have found consolation in this drudgery by remembering that Hogarth began his career in this precise school. Fortune, however, favored the lad, or rather his particular skill helped him. Mr. William Young Ottley having seen one or two pieces of Sartain's line work thought that he might use the lad to help in the engraving of a work called "the Early Florentine School." Sartain began work on the plates in 1823 and kept on at them for twenty months. Tomaso Piroli, who had begun certain plates, left them incomplete and Sartain finished fourteen of these. It must have been the young engraver's surroundings then which had a lasting effect on him, for he tells how his "engraving table stood in the corner of a picture gallery, the walls covered with admirable paintings by great masters." To Ottley's gallery came many eminent men, and among them were Sir Thomas Lawrence, President of the Royal Academy; Samuel Rogers, the poet-banker; Thomas Roscoe, Charles R. Leslie, R. A.; Thomas Frognall Dibdin, the bibliographer; Francis Douce, the antiquary; the Rev. William Long, Frazer, Lloyd, and others.

> Samuel Rogers, the poet-banker, was one of Mr. Ottley's most frequent visitors, and from his appearance I guessed him to be about sixty. He had not yet published that superb volume, illustrated by Stothard and Turner, "Italy," nor the companion volume, illustrated by the same artists, his "Miscellaneous Poems," which at the sale of Mrs. Morgan's rich collection in New York brought $70 for each volume.
>
> There was one peculiarity about his face that drew my attention: the sockets of his eyes were rather deep-sunk, so that the edges of the cheek-bones were very definitely marked, and yet the eye in the centre was itself prominent, forming altogether a sort of cone. Under excitement the expression was peculiar, which was rare, however, because ordinarily he was mild and equable.
>
> Thomas Roscoe used to come to Ottley's gallery, and frequently it was to ask assistance in his translation from the Italian of Lanzi, on which he was then engaged. He would be perplexed to find the exact meaning of certain words or phrases that occurred in reference to purely art matters, which Mr. Ottley understood from having lived so long in Italian art circles, himself a devoted student of art, though an amateur only. Roscoe was a most agreeable man, and the conversations I frequently heard between the two concerning Italian art were highly instructive as well as entertaining, and it was evident the translation gained much by Roscoe's application to Ottley. The latter had himself, in former years, begun a translation of Lanzi, but dropped it after making considerable progress.

On the 4th of July, 1830, Mr. Sartain and Mrs. Sartain left London, took shipping, and in a little over eight weeks were landed in Philadelphia. Mr. Sartain's reminiscences of New York and Philadelphia some sixty-eight years ago are of singular interest. He brings back the names of many esteemed Philadelphians of 1830. There was an exhibition to be held at the Franklin Institute, founded some time in the twenties, and John Vaughn urged him to exhibit there some of his engravings. This having been done resulted greatly to his advantage. During his first stay at Philadelphia at once Mr. Sartain made many friends. Going to New York, he returned to Philadelphia, determined to establish himself in that city, and he wisely followed Sully's advice. The artists of Philadelphia were then Sully, Neagle, Eicholtz, Doughty, C. G. Childs, Joshua Shaw, Bass Otis, A. B. Rockey, Robert Street, Dickison, Thomas Birch, Hubbard, and the Portuguese painter de Franca. Henry Inman cannot be included in this list, because he had not yet removed his studio from New York, as he did very soon after, nor had Rembrandt Peale arrived from Europe, where he was occupied in making copies from celebrated masterpieces.

The success of Graham's Magazine was immense. But the publisher went into many speculations and failure came. In 1848 magazine, newspaper, shares, and all were sold to satisfy creditors. Then, in connection with Graham, Sartain's magazine was begun. Poe had been assistant editor of Graham's publication.

> Besides the ordinary duties incident to the position Poe contributed articles to its pages. Of the stories, "The Murders in the Rue Morgue," named in his original manuscript, "The Murders in the Rue Trianon-Bas," appeared in the April number of the first year. In May of the second year came the "Descent into the Maelstrom." Then, after one or two poetical trifles, the numbers for November and December contained his chapters on "Autography," in which he presented fac-similes of no less than 109 signatures of popular and distinguished authors, added to which were 19 others in what he termed an appendix, that appeared in the January number of the year following, 1843. Poe continued with Graham in the capacity of editor for about eighteen months, on a salary of $800 a year. He then had to withdraw on account of a quarrel with Graham's old friend and associate, Charles J. Peterson, from whom Graham could not part, but Poe continued to write for him occasionally as before.

Mr. Sartain gives the facts relative to Poe's "The Bells." As to "Annabel Lee" Mr. Sartain writes: "We purchased it from him, but before we were ready to issue it we found he had also sold it to three other publishers." Poe's hallucinations when under the influence of strong drink Mr. Sartain tells about. Poe often suffered from mania potu. On one occasion it looked as if the poet would have committed suicide but for the care Mr. Sartain took of him. On one particular night Sartain gave Poe a sofa in his own dining room for a bed, while his host stretched himself alongside him "on three chairs," without undressing. After the debauch, rest and regular meals brought Poe to his natural self. He borrowed some money and left for New York.

> In about a month from this, as near as I can make out, Poe lay dead in a Baltimore hospital. In those few weeks how much had happened, and how hopeful seemed the prospects for his future! He had joined a temperance society, delivered lectures, resumed friendly relations with an early flame of his, Mrs. Sarah E. Shelton, and became engaged to her. Dr. John J. Moran, who attended the poet in his last moments, says that Poe parted from her at her residence in Richmond at 4 in the afternoon of Oct. 4, 1849, to go north. She states that when he said "good-bye" he paused a moment, as if reflecting, and then said to her: "I have a singular feeling, amounting to a presentiment, that this will be our last meeting until we meet to part no more," and then walked slowly and sadly away. Reaching the Susquehanna, he refused to venture across because of the wildness of the storm-driven water, and he returned to Baltimore. Alighting from the cars, he was seen to turn down Pratt Street on the south side, followed by two suspicious-looking characters as far as the southwest corner of Pratt and Light Streets. A fair presumption is that they got him into one of the abominable places that lined the wharf, drugged him, and robbed him of everything. After daybreak, on the morning of the 6th, a gentleman found him stretched unconscious upon a broad plank across some barrels on the sidewalk. Recognizing him, he obtained a hack and gave the driver a card, with Mr Moran's address on it, and on the lower right-hand corner the name of "Poe."

With some reluctance Mr. Sartain engaged in the publication of the magazine which bore his name. He gives the expenses of the literary department for 1849, which were $7,174, including editors' salaries. Among the contributors were Longfellow, Lowell, Bayard Taylor, Harriet Martineau, W. Gilmore Simms, Frederika Bremer, Lydia Maria Childs, Poe, John Neal, Willis, Boker, Leland, Mary Howitt, Thomas Dunn English, Grace Greenwood, and many others. Longfellow received $50 for "each of his numerous articles"; Poe $45 for "The Bells." In 1852 Sartain's Union Magazine went out of existence.

A visit to Ruskin is recalled:

> He showed us a number of drawings by Turner, some of them bold, dashing schemes in black and white for the effect of pictures, others small and so elaborately minute in finish as to need the aid of a magnifying glass. He said that to enjoy the full charm of Turner's paintings it was necessary to see them fresh and, sometimes, even before they went to the exhibition, so rapidly did their pristine beauties fade, for Turner would use any pigment whatever that would produce the desired effect, no matter how fleeting and transitory the hue. I spoke in praise of his admirable characterization of the qualities of Turner's work, in the first volume of "Modern Painters," when he exclaimed, "Oh, that was a very juvenile performance! I wrote it when I was only twenty." He made some remarks on our civil war, which he termed our "wow in America," for he had difficulty with the letter "r." "Before you leave," he said, "I want you to take a glass of my father's wine." I did not then know that his father had been a wine merchant, and so understood his words in a different sense. We drank the fine sherry in his study on the first floor, where he had taken us to see the Turners and some sketches by his pre-Raphaelite friends.

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*THE REMINISCENCES OF A VERY OLD MAN, 1808-1897. By John Sartain, Academician of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Cavaliere of the Royal Equestrian Order of the Crown of Italy, &c. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

"Oom Paul"

A bold picture of the Boer leader by

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DODD, MEAD & CO., Publishers, New York

The New York Times.
Saturday Review of Books and Art.
NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 4, 1899.

EDITIONS OF LAMB AND THE NEW ONE.

The appearance this month of the two charming volumes of the "Essays of Elia," in the new de luxe edition of Lamb, which is being issued by the Macmillans, in an edition limited to 675 copies for England and America, is a noteworthy event. Both in binding—a dark, bright blue silk cloth, with very attractive heavy gold tooled back and side ornaments and lettering—and in the beauty of the type, page, and paper the edition is thoroughly satisfactory. The paper, which is very agreeable in tone, was made especially for this edition and bears the water mark, "C. L."—"those soft and pretty initials, 'C. L.,' which were to have a sort of color and harmony for the eye and for many years were to grow very familiar to the public." Canon Ainger's introduction and notes are to a great extent reprinted from his 1883 edition, but the present volumes contain a few corrections and additions which will be found of much interest.

Apart from the typographical beauty of the present volumes, which will no doubt long remain the final edition, we think a few words as to the various more noteworthy editions in which the "Essays of Elia" have appeared may be found of both interest and value. In the present introduction Canon Ainger says that the 1818 volumes of Lamb's collected works proved conclusively that a prose writer of something like genius was coming to the front; but it was not until the establishment of The London Magazine, in 1820, and the discernment shown by its editors in allowing Lamb a free hand, that he was seen at his best:

> "To wander at its own sweet will," was the first necessity of Lamb's genius. * * * It seems as if the choice of subject came to him almost at haphazard—as if, like Shakespeare, he found the first plot that came to hand suitable, because the hand that was to deal with it was absolutely secure of its power to transmute the most unpromising material into gold.

Canon Ainger thinks the best criticism on Lamb's style will be found in the "Character of the Late Elia, by a Friend," which Lamb wrote in the interval between the publication of the first and second series of the essays:

> He writes of the characteristics of his style in a tone half contemptuous, half apologetic, which yet contains a criticism of real value. "I am now at liberty to confess," he writes, "that much which I have heard objected to in my late friend's writings was well founded. Crude they are, I grant you; a sort of unlicked, incondite things, villainously pranked in an affected array of antique words and phrases. They had not been his if they had been other than such; and better it is that a writer should be natural in a self-pleasing quaintness than to affect a naturalness (so-called) that should be strange to him."

But we are sure at this late day that no criticism of "Elia's Essays," always delightful and always freshly charming at each new reading, will be thought necessary. Few readers need an introduction to a writer whom, indeed, it may be possible not to like, but who is actually loved by those who care for him at all. There are a few authors in every language and in every age who seem above criticism, and pre-eminent among these is the man upon whom Thackeray fastened for all time the name "St. Charles."

When the essays were first collected from the pages of the magazine, Lamb omitted certain passages: "With the 'Elia Essays' the pruning knife, but only the pruning one was used very freely to fit them for separate publication. In the light domino and mask of magazine writing he could trust himself with many a familiarity and free jest which could not comport with the more grave, Sabbath air of official publication." Wherever Canon Ainger has restored these passages at all they are usually given either as notes or so bracketed as to show their origin. Percy Fitzgerald, in his delightful "Charles Lamb; His Friends, His Haunts, and His Books," says "that the Elia on our shelves is all but the same being as the gentle Charles, who was so loved by his friends." Fitzgerald, whose book was published in 1866, and is itself rare, says of the essays:

> And, after all, there is a sort of fanciful luxury, quite pardonable, in reading the book we love in the "original shape." Very few have had in their hands the first collected edition of the immortal "Essays"—a small, bright volume entitled "Elia," not the "Essays of Elia," as they were to become later. Some way there is an aroma about these original books. It is the shape the author's own eye rested on and approved. * * * Those who are fortunate enough to have this book should know that they possess a bibliographical treasure. It was scarce in 1834 when Lamb was alive, and even then the species was almost the genus. "Dear Sir," wrote Lamb in that year, "the volume which you seem to want is not to be had for love or money. I with difficulty procured a copy for myself." And certainly it must be said that to read the "Essays" in that bright, clear, open type is to read them with an enjoyment and relish.

The first series of essays (1823) was published as an octavo, while the second series, the 1833 volume, was a duodecimo, but the only real difference in size is that the latter is about a quarter of an inch taller. That these volumes may be readily had "for money," if not for love, is shown on the pages of many a catalogue. The prices for the Elia volumes have increased very rapidly in the last ten years, and it is with very little surprise we find two recently catalogued sets quoted at $275 and $180, respectively, both being in the original boards uncut; the 1833 volume of the first set being a presentation copy with autograph inscription.

In 1828 Carey, Lee & Carey of Philadelphia issued the first American edition of the 1823 essays, which was an exact reprint of the English edition; issuing in the same year the second series of essays, five years before their appearance in London. The latter essays were, of course, reprinted from the pages of the London magazine, but were selected by some one who did not know Lamb's style too thoroughly. According to Mr. E. D. North's "Lamb Bibliography," "several of the best essays were not included; and others, not, his, were, viz.: 'Nuns and Ale of Caverswell,' by Allan Cunningham, and 'Valentine's Day,' 'Twelfth Night; or What You Will,' by B. W. Proctor. The Philadelphia editions are, of course, very desirable, the Foote copies bringing $11, while this reprint of the second series is frequently catalogued alone for $10.

In 1833 Moxon brought out a new edition of the first series of the essays, which was reprinted in 1835, 1838, and 1840; the second series being reprinted in correct form, in Philadelphia, the year of the London issue. Both series of essays (a new edition in two volumes appeared in London with Moxon's imprint in 1835) were reprinted in 1836 and issued complete in one volume, but paged separately, in 1840.

After this date the editions of the essays, both separately and forming a portion of the complete works, come thick and fast, and it will only be possible to mention a few of the more important. The essays appeared in two-volume form in "The Library of Choice Reading," Wiley & Putnam, New York, in 1845, in which edition Lamb was probably made known to many of his American readers. Widdleton brought out a two-volume edition, with portrait, in 1865. "A New Edition of the Essays, With a Dedication and Preface Hitherto Unpublished, and a Few Reminiscences, by E. Oliver," was brought out in London in 1867 by J. C. Hotten. "The Essays; With a Biographical Essay by H. S.," came out in London in 1867, in Bohn's Standard Library; but the most important edition of all was that edited, with introduction and notes, by Canon Ainger and published in London by the Macmillan Company in 1883. This edition was twice reprinted before being issued, with corrections and additions, in 1888.

The Islington edition, New York, 1883, limited to 250 copies, was issued by the Putnams, with etchings by Swain Gifford, Platt, Smillie, and Church, a very attractive volume; which was reissued a year later, in a cheaper edition, on thinner paper and called the Temple edition. In the beautiful Temple Library, published by Dent & Co. of London, the essays appeared in two-volume form in 1888, the volumes being edited by Augustine Birrell and containing etchings by Herbert Railton. The Dent edition was issued both in small and in large paper copies, which, being limited in number, rapidly increased in value. The Stott edition, London, 1889, illustrated in photographs, was also made in both large and small paper copies. A delightful little edition of a single essay, "Detached Thoughts on Books and Reading," with portrait, a privately printed volume, was given by Copeland & Day to their friends at Christmas, 1894.

The Temple Library edition, especially in the small paper copies, is remarkably dainty, but we have no hesitation in saying that if the first editions are unobtainable, or even if already on one's shelves, this present edition de luxe stands next in desirability. Canon Ainger's notes, as is well known, contain all sorts of interesting biographical matter pertaining to the identity of the various persons and places mentioned in the essays.

POE AND MRS. WHITMAN.

The article printed in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW last week on Poe and Mrs. Whitman gives particular interest to the following poem written by Mrs. Whitman after the death of Poe. It appeared in her volume called "Hours of Life and Other Poems," long since out of print and scarce. In order to secure a copy of the poems for THE SATURDAY REVIEW, a request was sent to Providence, Mrs. Whitman's former home. In reply to several correspondents we would say that a complete edition of Mrs. Whitman's poems appeared in 1879 from the house of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., but it is no longer in their catalogue.

RESURGAMUS.

I mourn thee not; no words can tell
The solemn calm that tranced my breast
When first I knew thy soul had past
From earth to its eternal rest.

For doubt and darkness o'er thy head
Forever waved their condor wings;
And in their murky shadows bred
Forms of unutterable things.

And all around thy silent hearth
The glory that once blushed and bloomed
Was but a dim-remembered dream
Of "the old-time entombed."

Those melancholy eyes that seemed
To look beyond all time, or, turned
On eyes they loved, so softly beamed—
How few their mystic language learned!

How few could read their depths, or know
The proud, high heart that dwelt alone
In gorgeous palaces of woe,
Like Eblis on his burning throne.

For, ah! no human heart could brook
The darkness of thy doom to share,
And not a living soul could look
Unscathed upon thy dread despair.

I mourn thee not: life had no love
Thy soul in Morphean dews to steep,
Love's lost nepenthe to restore,
Or bid the avenging sorrow sleep.

Yet, while the night of life shall last,
While the slow stars above me roll,
In the heart's solitudes I keep
A solemn vigil for thy soul.

I tread down cloistral aisles, where all
Beneath are solemn-sounding graves;
While o'er the oriel, like a pall,
A dark funereal shadow waves.

There, kneeling by a lampless shrine,
Alone, amid a place of tombs,
My erring spirit pleads for thine
Till light along the Orient blooms.

Oh, when thy faults are all forgiven,
When all my sins are purged away,
May our freed spirits meet in heaven,
Where darkness melts to perfect day.

There may thy wondrous harp awake,
And there my ransomed soul, with thee,
Behold the eternal morning break
In glory o'er the jasper sea.

—SARAH HELEN WHITMAN.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The writer was very much interested in the letters which have appeared in THE SATURDAY REVIEW concerning Sarah Helen Whitman and Edgar Allan Poe. Among my valued treasures is a photograph of Mrs. Whitman that she sent to me, with a charming letter, somewhere about 1877 or 1878. I had written her seeking an interview, and this letter in reply told me to come and see her "in the next June." Alas! before that month had ended her spirit had passed away.

During the civil war, while on the artillery staff of the Second Army Corps, it was my rare good fortune to have as a tent mate Lieut. Gamaliel Lyman Dwight of Providence, R. I., one of the handsomest men and one of the most intellectual characters I ever met. He was a dear friend and constant correspondent of Mrs. Whitman, although many years her junior. Never shall I forget the charming letters which he received from her, which he used to read to me over the camp fires of Virginia. Dwight was a sybarite in his taste, always as neat as if walking down Broadway, brave as a lion, and chivalric to a degree. He died of consumption soon after the war, and Mrs. Whitman wrote a touching account for a Providence paper of a visit to his grave, which deeply touched me and led me to seek her acquaintance.

It is heresy to say so in this locality, but I have always felt that Edgar Allan Poe was never worthy of such a woman, and that she was fortunate to escape marrying him. Yet she was loyal to his memory to the last, as I can but think he would not have been to hers under similar circumstances. Edgar Allan Poe was doubtless a great poet and a man of much genius; but, whatever excuse may be pleaded for him, he was not a man with whom such a woman as Sarah Helen Whitman could have been long happy.

HENRY P. GODDARD.

Baltimore, Md. Oct. 30, 1899.

JOHNSON AND COLE IN THE CENTURY.

Novel effects of an illustrative kind are conspicuously shown in the November Century in Mr. T. Johnson's engraving, of a portrait of Oliver Cromwell, taken after the original picture, painted by Samuel Cooper. On a light sienna ground, better described by the French as "café au lait," the impression of the print is made in a neutral green ink. The contrast between the two colors is barely appreciable. To those accustomed to black and white, the effect is novel. But artists have long felt that there was something of a clash between two such absolute color adversaries as are black and white. With the very light brown and the neutral green, there comes unquestionably a more perfect harmony. Nevertheless, great care must be exercised, for when the backing of green is too solid, the effect is marred. Very fine is Frans Hanfstaengl's print of Queen Henrietta Maria, after the famous picture of Van Dyck. Here the artist has introduced a few gleams of white, which brighten the print.

In portraiture, in this particular number, there is Mr. Henry Wolf's copy of Gilbert Stuart's Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis. Certainly Stuart never did better work than this, nor could it have been more finely interpreted. Once more the great wood engraver of our time—and he is Timothy Cole—presents "The Duke of Wellington" as painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence. The translation is a perfect one. Was Sir Thomas given to much elaboration? Mr. Cole follows him, giving his exact touch. Think of the difficulties in condensing a full-size portrait and bringing it down to the exigencies of a magazine page, and not losing any of its qualities. Two other engravings, "Mousehold Heath" and "The Windmill," after John Crome, show how various are Mr. Timothy Cole's abilities. How clever is the distance in the "Mousehold Heath" and how light and floating are the clouds! More than one-half of the engraving is devoted to the heavenly horizon. There comes in the skill of blending the palpable with the impalpable. In the "Biography of a Grizzly Bear" Mr. Ernest Seton-Thompson shows his literary and artistic talent.

THAT "BOOK TO STAND BY ELIA'S SIDE."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Dear Mr. Editor—By all means let us have that "book" of your essays to "stand by Elia's side." It must be very carefully printed, in size similar to the Temple Classics; like them, bound in flexible lambskin.

G. HOWARD CHAMBERLIN.

New York, Oct. 28, 1899.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Please send me, with bill, when published, one copy of "A Book to Stand by Elia's Side." Of course you will publish this book by request of your many readers.

GEORGE W. SANFORD.

Plainfield, N. J., Oct. 28, 1899.

David Harum's Twin Brother.

The Rev. John Baxter writes from St. Mary's Hospital, Passaic, N. J., to The London Academy as follows:

"An American is often amused to see the labored attempts recently made in England and America to account for the immense popularity of the story called 'David Harum.'

"'David Harum' may not be a very great work—nor do I myself so consider it—but it is one of the distressingly few books which of late years have managed to hold up a true American mirror to true American nature.

"The original David I did not know in the flesh. But his twin brother (in Northern New Jersey) has been my trusty and intimate friend for many long moons.

"I am a country Catholic priest, and, like most men of my kind, have urgent need of a first-class road horse. My roadsters old David's twin brother does me the honor to buy for me. And you may wager your last dollar that the horses so bought are entirely sound in wind and in limb. Nor are they, I can assure you, given to the fatal habit of stopping before time has been called.

"I have read 'David Harum' with infinite delight. With others it may have been otherwise."

Max Nordau on Markham's Poem.

John Henry Johnston of 18 John Street, this city, a friend of Edwin Markham, has received from Max Nordau, the author of "Degeneration," the following letter concerning "The Man With the Hoe":

My Dear Mr. Johnston:

I have received your kind letter and Mr. Markham's volume. Thanks for both.

Mr. Markham is a great poet. I place him higher than Walt Whitman, as his form is more artistic and beautiful. There is sometimes a Miltonian ring in his verses and Swinburnian richness in his rhymes and rhythms. And as to his philosophy and emotions they are of the noblest kind. I owe you lasting gratitude for having been the means of my knowing such a fine artist. Believe me, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

DR. MAX NORDAU.

P. S. It honors the Americans that Mr. Markham's poetry should have been able to create at once a sensation among them.

To Mrs. Sherwood on Her Birthday.

Some of us are Expansionists, and some of us are not,
Some of us like a horse to pace, and some would have him trot,
Some of us relish olives, and some of us can't bear 'em,
And some of us like Browning, and others "David Harum."
But all of us, whate'er our views or fads or tastes or fancies,
In honor hold the heart that warms, the humor that entrances,
The culture that the scheme of life, of art and thought embraces,
The knowledge that our Nation's course from great to greater traces,
The humor, tact, and gentleness, the logic and the truth,
That make her in the youth of age, the charm of age and youth.
Whatever be the gifts we have—or those we'd wish to boast—
We'd pledge them all to-night to her who is our Queen and toast—
This is her hour. Here every heart her glad rejoicing slave is,
Who tenders not his homage now an ingrate or a knave is.
Upon the past our friend can look with confidence and honor,
The Present pours from many hearts their loyal love upon her,
The Future will her name preserve, a nobly valued treasure,
The larger made the world's estate of learning and of pleasure.
But not the Writer, not the Poet, and not the Lady grand,
Greet we to-night, with wine and cheer. We just would take her hand,
And say we love you for yourself, with love that knows no end,
And we will always love you thus, oh, dear and honored Friend.

ST. CLAIR McKELWAY.

Taddo, Saratoga, Oct. 27, 1899.

MRS. POWYS.

Life in the Upper English Classes in the Second Half of the Eighteenth Century.*

Mrs. Climenson, in her preface to this book, says that Mrs. Powys's journals, ranging from 1756 to 1808, present such accurate pictures of the life of the upper classes of that period, their manners and customs, that, although the book, selected from twenty manuscript volumes lent to her by various members of the family, was primarily intended for Mrs. Powys's descendants; yet so interesting and accurate are the descriptions of people and places, including the amusements and ordinary life of the period, that it is thought they may possess a decided interest for people in general. Mrs Powys (Caroline Girle) was the daughter of a distinguished London surgeon of Lincoln's Inn Fields, a monument to whose memory in Beenham Church, Berks, erected shortly after his death, in 1761, states that:

Having early in life acquired an ample fortune, the just reward of superior eminence and unremitting diligence in his profession, indulged himself in the pleasing prospect of dedicating the remainder of his days to the noblest purpose of humanity, the relief of the distresses and infirmities of his indigent fellow-creatures, an office which the goodness of his heart made him ever undertake with readiness, and which the skill of his hands enabled him generally to execute with success.

Caroline, his daughter and only child, was a bright, pleasing girl, to whose education and mental development her father and mother were greatly devoted. To please her father the young girl started her first journal in 1756, being then in her eighteenth year.

When we went with Mr. Jackson's family into Norfolk, my father, not being of the party, desired me to write him an account of our tour, and to be particular in my description of places or things that might give me entertainment. From those letters I collected the following concise journal; if any one chance to peruse it, I've only to call their friendship to my aid, which, like affection in a parent, ever draws a veil over errors unintended.

The first journal is short, but full of unusually clever touches of character drawing and insight for so young a girl. After describing Mr. Jackson's home, which she says is modern, elegant, and most comfortable, Caroline adds:

According to annual custom, the vicar, his wife, and the near tenants were at the hall ready to receive us. You know, my dear Sir, the hospitable manner Mr. Jackson always lives in, and will not wonder at the joy expressed on his arrival. Never did landlord seem more beloved, or, indeed, deserve to be so, for he is a most worthy man, and in however high a style a man lives in in town, which he certainly does, real benevolence is more distinguishable in a family at their country seat.

Describing the Jackson way of living, Miss Girle writes:

If twenty people came in as we were sitting down to table, his dinners are so good they would need no alteration. * * * But the larder is really quite a sight, and different from any I ever saw. 'Tis a large, good room they had built on purpose, in an open, green court, by the kitchen garden, with every possible convenience, and I believe always full of everything in season, and the old gentleman often makes us walk there after breakfast, that we may all, as he says, have what we like for dinner. The venison and game now in it is astonishing. The Norfolk mutton, too, you know, is famous, but theirs particularly so. They kill all their own, and never eat it in the parlor under three weeks, but in their larder it might keep six, they say.

The next tour, a year later, is into Yorkshire and Derbyshire, and the young Caroline indulges in rather flowery language, the whole leading up to a quotation from Milton:

In one of those delightful morns when nature is decked with every pleasing ornament, we quitted the tumultuous scene, left all the pomp and grandeur of the great metropolis for prospects more serenely gay, blended with every elegant simplicity of rural charms.

Later, in another tour, Miss Girle describes for us the Oxford of that day—1759—and the impression it made upon her:

Its appearance striking and noble to the stranger's eye. On account of its grandeur and numerous buildings, the High Street, which for length and breadth it seems is hardly to be paralleled, is rendered particularly magnificent by the fronts of four colleges and the churches of St. Mary and All Saints.

She describes for us the various colleges and other buildings as they were at that time, being most impressed with New College and the Magdalen walks. Having seen:

Though not all, yet those buildings which were deemed most deserving observation, we quitted a place which I think every native of England once in their lives at least should visit.

In 1760, his Majesty, George II., died at Kensington in the seventy-seventh year of his age and the thirty-fourth of his reign:

Taken from a people by whom he was sincerely loved fortunately for himself, at the most striking period of his life. * * * The scene of joy, as usual, soon succeeded, and every one went to see their new young monarch go in state to the House of Peers, surely a pretty sight, by the multitude of coaches, and concourse of populace that attended. The acclamations of joy and approbation were excessive, though I imagine not more than every sovereign receives on the like occasion. Novelty was and ever will be pleasing to people of all ranks in life, as well as to the mere vulgar.

Miss Girle's journals are concerned with all sorts and conditions of things, as will be seen from the following:

We were surprised in our travels through Devonshire to see their cottages of an appearance really meaner than in any county is usual, and, indeed, as by fatal experience, they were found as residences terribly unsafe, for on July 2 at Ottington, near Exeter, more than twenty were demolished. The poor people were in their beds, and one old woman in hers drowned by the rain being prodigious heavy. It came pouring in such torrents from the hills behind, and hurled down so great a quantity of stones of such amazing size that soon broke down walls built only of a composition of clay and straw called cob. The houses were instantly overflowed and tumbling to pieces.

In 1762 an entry in the journals describes Miss Girle's marriage to Philip Lybbe Powys of Hardwicke Hall, Oxfordshire. After a long description of the Powys, their estates, and family connections we find the young bride writing in a letter to "My dear Bessy" that her

Utmost ambition, you may remember, was to marry a gentleman who always resided in the country. * * * You'll want, I dare say, some description of the person of my dear Phil. He's tall and thin—tall men, one generally sees, marry little women; as to myself the compliment paid here by my neighbors is "that I'm a very little Madame, indeed." A good, rough, manly face. His age twenty-eight, tolerably adapted to mine of twenty-four, but I should rather he had been past thirty. Our tempers—you are acquainted with mine—I flatter myself, will agree; but I hardly ever saw one so excellent as his appears to be.

The editor adds:

Besides an excellent husband, our Caroline had become the mistress of one of the most beautiful estates on the banks of the Thames. * * * Its exterior presents a crowd of picturesque gables, surmounted by the quaint clock tower, rising from mellowed red walls, adorned with stone mullioned windows, a most pleasing style of architecture. Internally, it's interesting and comfortable apartments combine to form a tout ensemble hard to beat. As to its ancient history, the Manor of Hardwicke was among the list of twenty-eight lordships given by William the Conqueror to his favorite, Robert D'Oyley.

The whole history and description of this old house is most interesting, but quite too long for further extracts. Mrs. Powys always delighted in her home, as is seen from the following extract from a journal ten years after her marriage:

Once more returned to our beloved Hardwicke, happy that, notwithstanding the noble prospects we have seen, this still appears more beautiful than ever, and doubly happy were we to find those well we have been so long absent from.

The whole book tempts to frequent extracts, but space will not allow, and it is only possible to add that the diaries cease on the last day of 1808. In the Spring of the following year, after forty-six years of perfect happiness, her husband died suddenly, and Mrs. Powys passed the rest of her life in New Street, Henley. Of this house Mrs. Climenson writes:

It is a large, solid red-brick mansion, with gabled roof, of the style of Queen Anne. * * * Many of the rooms are or have been paneled. * * * At the back is a charming old walled garden, in the centre of which stands a magnificent Ailanthus glandulosa, or Tree of the Gods. * * * Before the modern boathouses were built by the river the bedroom windows at the back commanded a fine view of the entire regatta course. * * * The whole house is very quaint, with little steps up and down, uneven floors in some rooms, and hosts of delightful old cupboards.

In 1817 her son, the Rev. Thomas Powys, died at Fawley Rectory, leaving a widow and eleven children. Mrs. Powys went on to comfort and help her daughter-in-law, but after a few weeks she, too, became ill, and on Nov. 7, 1817, died at the rectory in the eightieth year of her age—"an excellent wife and mother, an affectionate friend, and excellent mistress."

The book is a volume of about 400 pages, containing at the end excellent historical notes, and has, as a frontispiece a quaint miniature of Mrs. Powys, showing the bright, interesting face one would expect from the tone of her diaries and journals.

*PASSAGES FROM THE DIARIES OF MRS. PHILIP LYBBE POWYS OF HARDWICKE HALL, OXON, A. D. 1756 TO 1808. Edited by Emily J. Climenson. With a portrait. London, New York, and Bombay: Longmans, Green & Co., 1899. $6.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

A HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE BRITISH COLONIES. By C. P. Lucas. Vol. IV. South and East Africa. Part I. Historical. 12mo. Pp. 155. Oxford: The Clarendon Press.

THE ROMANCE OF AMERICAN CONQUEST. The Story of American Expansion Through Arms and Diplomacy. By William E. Griffis. Illustrated by Frank T. Merrill. Pp. 312. Boston: W. A. Wilde Company. $1.50.

SCOTLAND'S RUINED ABBEYS. By Howard Crosby Butler. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xx.-287. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.50

IN INDIA. By G. W. Steevens. 12mo. Pp. xi.-352. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

HISTORIC MANSIONS AND HIGHWAYS AROUND BOSTON. Being a new and revised edition of "Old Landmarks and Historic Fields of Middlesex." By Samuel Adams Drake. 12mo. Pp., xvi.-440. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

TRUE STORIES OF HEROIC LIVES. Stirring Tales of Courage and Devotion of Men and Women of the Nineteenth Century. Told for the most part by personal acquaintances and eye witnesses. 16mo. Pp. 320. New York: Funk & Wagnalls. $1.

MY FATHER AND I. A Book for Daughters. By the Countess Puligia. 12mo. Pp. 279. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF CHARLES H. SPURGEON. Compiled from His Diary, Letters, and Records by His Wife and His Private Secretary. Octavo. Pp. viii.-372. Chicago: Fleming H. Revell Company. $2.50.

FAMOUS ACTRESSES OF THE DAY IN AMERICA. By Lewis C. Strang. Illustrated. 16mo. Pp. x.-300. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN THE MAN OF THE PEOPLE. By Norman Hapgood. 12mo. Pp. xiii.-433. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.00.

POETRY.

THE TENT ON THE BEACH, AND DRAMATIC LYRICS. By John Greenleaf Whittier. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 110. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

THE BEST SHORT POEMS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. Being the twenty-five best short poems as selected by ballot by competent critics. Compiled by William S. Lord. 12mo. Pp. 52. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 60 cents.

THE GOLDEN VANITY AND THE GREEN BED. Words and Music of Two Old English Ballads, with Pictures by Pamela Colman Smith. Folio. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $2.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF ROBERT STEPHEN HAWKER. Edited from the original MSS. and annotated coples together with prefactory notice and bibliography by Alfred Wallis. 12mo. Pp. xl.-283. New York: John Lane. $2.

OLD ENGLISH IDYLS. By John Leslie Hall. 12mo. Pp. vii.-108. Boston: Ginn & Co.

EVANGELINE. A Tale of Arcadia. By Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. With notes. 16mo. Pp. xliv.-181. Boston: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

THE POETRY OF AMERICAN WIT AND HUMOR. Selected by R. B. Paget. 16mo. Pp. xii.-367. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.25.

LUCILE. By Owen Meredith. 16mo. Pp. 309. Boston: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.

OUTSIDE OF THINGS. A Sky-Book. Verses by Alice Ward Bailey. Pictures by Annita Lyman Paine. Oblong Quarto. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

BARRACK ROOM BALLADS. By Ruyard Kipling. 16mo. Pp. xix.-253. Boston: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.

HIAWATHA. By Henry W. Longfellow. 16mo. Pp. xvi.-297. Boston: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.

THE RUBAIYAT OF OMAR KHAYYAM. Translated by Mrs. H. M. Cadell. Introduction by Richard Garnett. 12mo. Pp. xxx.-144. New York: John Lane. $1.25.

FICTION.

PRUE AND I. By George William Curtis. Introduction by M. A. De Wolfe Howe. 16mo. Pp. xxi., Boston: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.

THEY THAT WALK IN DARKNESS. Ghetto Tragedies. By I. Zangwill. 12mo. Pp. viii.-485. New York: The Macmillan Company.

BACKLOG STUDIES. By Charles Dudley Warner, with illustrations by Edward H. Garrett. 12mo. Pp. 257. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

THE OTHER FELLOW. By F. Hopkinson Smith. 16mo. Pp. 218. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

THE KNIGHT OF GWYNNE. By Charles Lever. Illustrated by Phiz. Two volumes. 12mo. Pp. xviii.-411. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

THE HUMAN INTEREST. A Study in Incompatibilities. By Violet Hunt. 16mo. Pp. 279. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.25.

THE ANGLOMANIACS. By Mrs. Burton Harrison. 16mo. Pp. 216. New York: The Century Company. $1.25.

LESSER DESTINIES. By Samuel Gordon. 12mo. Pp. 310. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.25.

THE PERILS OF JOSEPHINE. By Lord Erastus Hamilton. 12mo. Pp. vi.-327. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.50.

FABLES IN SLANG. By George Ade. Illustrated by Clyde J. Newman. 16mo. Pp. 201. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.

A WARD OF THE KING. By Katherine S. Macquoid. 12mo. Pp. 328. New York: F. M. Buckles & Co. $1.25.

HERONFORD. By S. R. Keightley. 12mo. Pp. 344. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

THE WAGE SLAVE OF NEW YORK. By Roy L. McCardell. Illustrated by H. T. Smith. 12mo. Pp. 196. New York: G. W. Dillingham & Co. Paper, 50 cents.

GILIAN THE DREAMER. His Youth, His Love, and Adventure. By Neil Munro. 12mo. Pp. vi.-353. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

A SON OF THE STATE. By W. Pett Ridge. 16mo. Pp. 314. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

BRUNO. By Byrd Spilman Dewey. 12mo. Pp. 116. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

THE ISLAND; OR, THE ADVENTURES OF A PERSON OF QUALITY. By Richard Whiteing. 12mo. Pp. viii.-223. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

WHEN SHILOH CAME. By Ambrose Lester Jackson. Illustrations by the author. 12mo. Pp. 295. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company. $1.50.

PASTELS OF MEN. By Paul Bourget. Translated by Katherine Prescott Wormeley. 16mo. Pp. 433. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

AN UNKNOWN PATRIOT. A Story of the Secret Service. By Frank Samuel Child. 12mo. Pp. 396. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

THE POOR PLUTOCRATS. By Maurus Jokai. Translated from the Hungarian by R. Nisbet Bain. 12mo. Pp. vii.-423. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.25.

DRACULA. By Bram Stoker. 12mo. Pp. ix.-378. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.50.

THE HERD BOY AND HIS HERMIT. By Charlotte M. Yonge. 12mo. Pp. 258. Illustrated. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.25.

THE DEAR IRISH GIRL. By Katharine Tynan. 12mo. Pp. vi.-312. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

IN HAMPTON ROADS. A Dramatic Romance. By Charles Eugene Banks and George Cram Cook. 12mo. Pp. 288. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.

ELVIRA HOPKINS OF TOMPKIN'S CORNER. By Izora Chandler. 12mo. Pp. 195. New York: Wilbur B. Ketcham. 75 cents.

ULRIC THE JARL. A Story of the Penitent Thief. By William O. Stoddard. 12mo. Pp. 459. New York: Eaton & Mains. $1.50.

THE SPLENDID PORSENNA. By Mrs. Hugh Fraser. Illustrated by J. H. Valda. 12mo. Pp. 294. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

ONE OF THOSE COINCIDENCES, AND TEN OTHER STORIES. By Julian Hawthorne, Count Leo Tolstoi, Chalres G. D. Roberts, Florence M. Kingsley, and others. Illustrated. 16mo. Pp. 315. New York: Funk & Wagnalls. $1.

SANTA CLAUS'S PARTNER. By Thomas Nelson Page. Illustrated by W. Glackens. 12mo. Pp. 177. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

CAPTAIN KODAK. A Camera Story. By Alexander Black. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. 287. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.50.

A CHRISTMAS CAROL AND THE CHIMES. By Charles Dickens. 24mo. Pp. 192. Cassell National Library Series. London: Cassell & Co. 10 cents.

A VOYAGE AT ANCHOR. By W. Clark Russell. 16mo. Pp. v.-344. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

CRANFORD. By Mrs. Gaskell. 16mo. Pp. xxiv.-290. Boston: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.

ABBE CONSTANTIN. By Ludovic Halévy. 16mo. Pp. 166. Boston: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.

THE HOUSE OF SEVEN GABLES. A Romance. By Nathaniel Hawthorne. 16mo. Pp. vii.-369. Boston: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.

MR. JACK HAMLIN'S MEDITATION, AND OTHER STORIES. By Bret Harte. 16mo. Pp. 289. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

THE SECRET OF KYRIELS. By E. Nesbit. 12mo. Pp. 391. London: Hurst & Blackett, Limited. $1.25.

IN BLUE AND WHITE. The Adventures and Misadventures of Humphrey Vandyne. By Eldridge S. Brooks. 12mo. Pp. 348. Boston: The Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.50.

JENNIE BAXTER, JOURNALIST. By Robert Barr. 12mo. Pp. iv.-337. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.25.

THE LOG OF THE SEA WAIF. By Frank T. Bullen. 12mo. Pp. xiii.-370. Illustrated. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

THE SCARLET STIGMA. A Drama in Four Acts. By James Edgar Smith. Founded upon Nathaniel Hawthorne's Novel "The Scarlet Letter." 18mo. Pp. 88. Washington, D. C.: James J. Chapman.

THE CIRCLE OF A CENTURY. By Mrs. Burton Harrison. 12mo. Pp. 225. New York: The Century Company.

RESOLVED TO BE RICH. By E. H. Cooper. 12mo. Pp. 354. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

A TALE OF TWO CITIES. By Charles Dickens. With Frontispiece by Fred Barnard. 18mo. Pp. xii.-358. New York: R. H. Russell & Co. Paper.

THE NABOB. By Alphonse Daudet. Translated by George Burnham Ives. Introduction by Brander Matthews. 2 vols. 16mo. Pp. about xiii.-291. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $3.

SARAGOSSA. A Story of Spanish Valor. Authorised translation from the original of B. Peres Galdos. By Minna Caroline Smith. 12mo. Pp. ix.-333. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

A WIDOWER AND SOME SPINSTER'S SHORT STORIES. By Maria Louise Pool. 12mo. Pp. 326. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

MR. ISOLATE OF LONELYVILLE. By C. C. Converse. 8vo. Pp. 140. New York: R. H. Russell & Co. $1.

THE BRICK MOON AND OTHER STORIES. By Edward Everett Hale. 12mo. Pp. viii.-369. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE KINDERGARTEN IN A NUTSHELL. A Handbook for the Home. By Nora Archibald Smith. 24mo. Pp. viii.-134. Philadelphia: The Curtis Publishing Company. 50 cents.

MRS. GILLETTE'S COOK BOOK. Octavo, pp., x.-605. Akron, Ohio: The Werner Company.

THE BOWLEGGED GHOST, AND OTHER STORIES. A Book of Humorous Sketches, Verses, Dialogues, and Facetious Paragraphs. By Leon Mead. 16mo, pp. xv.,-681. New York: The Werner Company.

FISHERMAN'S LUCK, AND SOME OTHER UNCERTAIN THINGS. By Henry van Dyke. 12mo, pp., 247. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

A POCKET ENCYCLOPEDIA OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE ON A THOUSAND SUBJECTS. By Henry Grey. New edition. Third thousand. 18mo, pp. 130. London: Swan, Sonnenschein & Co.

A BIRD'SEYE VIEW OF ENGLISH LITERATURE FROM THE SEVENTH CENTURY TO THE PRESENT TIME. By Henry Grey. 18mo, pp., viii.-85. London: Swan, Sonnenschein & Co.

PHILOSOPHIC NUGGETS. Carlyle, Amiel, Ruskin, Charles Kingsley. Gathered by Jeanne G. Pennington. 24mo, pp., iii., 167. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert.

THE STANDARD OPERA GLASS. Containing the Detailed Plots of One Hundred and Twenty-three Celebrated Operas. With Critical and Biographical Remarks. By Charles Annesley. Prelude by James Huneker. 12mo, pp., xv., 446. New York: Brentano's.

THE LIBERTY OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. By Frederick May Holland. 12mo, pp., xi.-257. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

MONOPOLIES AND THE PEOPLE. By Charles Whiting Baker. Third edition, revised and enlarged. 12mo, pp., xxiii., 368. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

NOS ESTADOS UNIDOS. Impressoes Politicas y Sociaes. By Oliveira Lima, First Secretary do la Legation do Brazil. 12mo, pp. 521. Leipsic: F. A. Brokhaus.

LAY SERMONS. By Howard W. Tilton. 12mo. Pp. 173. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company.

THE MAP OF LIFE. Conduct and Character. By William Edward Hartpole Lecky. 12mo. Pp. xiv.-353. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

A HISTORY OF THE PIANOFORTE AND PIANOFORTE PLAYERS. Translated and revised from the German of Oscar Ble. By E. E. Kellett and E. W. Naylor. 8vo. Pp. xi.-336. New York: E. P. Dutton & C. $6.

JONAH IN FACT AND FANCY. By Edgar — James Banks. 12mo. Pp. 194. New York: Wilbur B. Ketchum. 75 cents.

A DELAWARE INDIAN LEGEND AND THE STORY OF THEIR TROUBLES. By Richard C. Adams. 12mo. Pp. 72. Washington, D. C.

CHRIST IN ART. By Joseph Lewis French. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 367. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

GOD AND THE PEOPLE and Other Sermons. By David James Burrell. 12mo. Pp. 350. New York: Wilbur B. Ketchum. $1.50.

OUR FOES AT HOME. By Hugh H. Lusk. 12mo. Pp. 297. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.00.

HANDY HELPS FOR BUSY WORKERS. By Edwin W. Rice. 12mo. Pp. 141. Philadelphia: Rice & Hirst.

RELIGIO MEDICI. Cassell's National Library. By Sir Thomas Browne. 24mo. Pp. 192. Paper. London: Cassell & Co.

PRACTICAL ELECTRICAL MEASUREMENTS. An introductory manual for young engineers and students. By Ellis H. Crapper. 16mo. Pp. xiii.-125. New York: Whittaker & Co.

THE STORY OF THE FISHES. By James Newton Basket. Appleton's Home Reading Books. 12mo. Pp. xxii.-297. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

ABOUT THE WEATHER.—Appleton's Home Reading Books. By Mark W. Harrington. 12mo. Pp. xx.-246. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

HELIOCENTRIC ASTROLOGY OR ESSENTIALS OF ASTRONOMY AND SOLAR MENTALITY, with tables of Ephemerie to 1910. By Yarmo Vedra. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. xii.-266. Philadelphia: David McKay. $1.50.

DESCRIPTIVE MENTALITY from the Head, Face, and Hands. By Holmes W. Merton. 8vo. Pp. vi.-224. Philadelphia: David McKay. $1.50.

ROMANCES OF ROGUERY. An Episode in the History of the Novel. By Frank Wadleigh Chandler. In two parts. Part I., "The Picturesque Novel in Spain." 12mo. Pp. ix.-483. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

OUR BRETHREN OF THE TENEMENTS AND THE GHETTO. By M. J. McKenna. 16mo. Pp. 99. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company.

A SHORT VIEW OF GREAT QUESTIONS. By Orlando J. Smith. 16mo. Pp. 75. New York: The Brandur Company.

PLAIN TALKS IN PSALM AND PARABLE. 8vo. Pp. 188. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $2.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISES. To Accompany Das Deutche Buch. By Josepha Schrakamp. 12mo. Pp. iv.-110. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 50 cents.

AMONG ENGLISH HEDGEROWS. Written and illustrated by Clifton Johnson. Introduction by Hamilton W. Mable. 12mo. Pp. xvii.-347. New York: The Macmillan Company.

FUNNY FOLKS. By F. M. Howarth. Oblong 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $5.

THE HOSTESS OF TO-DAY. By Linda Hull Larned. Illustrations by Mary Cowles Clarke. 12mo. Pp. xiv.-308. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

MY ROSES AND HOW I GREW THEM. By Helen Milman. 12mo. Pp. 51. New York: John Lane. 25 cents.

LIFE PROBLEMS. Rev. G. Campbell Morgan. 16mo. Pp. 154. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 50 cents.

THE EDUCATION OF MR. PIPP. By C. D. Gibson. Oblong octavo. New York: R. H. Russell.

KEMBLE'S SKETCH BOOK. Square quarto. New York: R. H. Russell. $1.25.

TWO PILGRIMS' PROGRESS. From Fair Florence to the Eternal City of Rome. By Joseph and Elizabeth Rooins Pennell. 12mo. Pp. 181. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

A GROUP OF OLD AUTHORS. By Clyde Furst. 12mo. Pp. 100. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co. $1.

SALADS, SANDWICHES, AND CHAFING DISH DAINTIES. By Janet McKenzie Hill. 12mo, Pp.-vii. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

TEXTS EXPLAINED; or, Helps to Understand the New Testament. By F. W. Farrar, D. D. 12mo. Pp. xviii.-372. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

JUVENILE.

FIFE AND DRUM AT LOUISBOURG. By J. Macdonald Oxley. Illustrated by Clyde O. De Land. 16mo. Pp. 307. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.

THE YOUNG PURITANS IN CAPTIVITY By Mary P. Wells Smith. Illustrated by Jessie Wilcox Smith. 16mo. Pp. ix.-323. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25.

THE LITTLE FIG TREE. By Mary Hallock Foote. Illustrated by the author. 12mo. Pp. 183. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

DOROTHY AND HER FRIENDS. By Ellen Olney Kirk. 16mo. Pp. 351. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

THE QUEEN'S RANGERS. A Story of Revolutionary Times. By Charles Ledyard Norton. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 351. Boston: W. A. Wilde Company. $1.50.

THE GOLDEN TALISMAN. By W. Phelps Whitmarsh. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 300. Boston: W. A. Wilde Company. $1.50.

BARRARA'S HERITAGE; OR, YOUNG AMERICANS AMONG THE OLD ITALIAN MASTERS. By Derisbe L. Hoyt. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 358. Boston: W. A. Wilde Company. $1.50.

ROSES. By Amy Le Feure. Illustrated by Sydney Cowell. 12mo. Pp. 206. New York: Wilbur B. Ketchum. 75 cents.

A CHILD'S HISTORY OF SPAIN. By Leonard Williams. 16mo. Pp. xi.-303. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

WHEAT AND HUCKLEBERRIES; OR, DR. NORTHMORE'S DAUGHTERS. By Charlotte M. Vaile. Illustrated by Alice Barbara Stephens. 12mo. Pp. 439. Boston: W. A. Wilde Company. $1.50.

BENEFITS FORGOT.

Col. Charles Baxter's Grave Without Its Promised Monument—Baxter Street Named for Him.

In the new volume (the ninth) of "The National Cyclopedia of American Biography" (James T. White & Co.) appears a sketch of Col. Charles Baxter, one of the heroes of the Mexican war, of whom, we believe, no former cyclopedia, and no history, have made any mention. Col. Baxter's name at one time was one of the most familiar in New York. He commanded a New York regiment in the Mexican war and was killed at Chapultepec. His body was afterward brought home with those of several of his companions, and a public funeral from the steps of the City Hall, attended by 30 clergymen and 20,000 persons, was accorded them. The bodies were buried in Greenwood in a plot purchased by the city, and a monument was decided on, but it has never been erected. The plot has long been in a deplorable state of neglect. As an honor to Col. Baxter what was then an attractive residential street of the city, called Orange, was named after him—the street that has since become a synonym for what is lowest and most criminal in the life of a great city—Baxter Street. An evil fate seems thus to have pursued the man's memory in two ways. The sketch of Col. Baxter in "The National Cyclopedia" is as follows:

"Charles Baxter was born in New York City in 1813. His father was a soldier before him, and five uncles and great-uncles of his had served in the Revolution. In 1845, when war was in prospect with England over the Oregon boundary, and this country was stirred to its centre with the alliterative cry, 'Fifty-four forty or fight!' he helped to organize a brigade for service, and was made Colonel of one of the regiments. He was elected to the Assembly of New York soon afterward, and when war began with Mexico, resigned his seat at Albany in order to participate in that conflict.

"His own regiment not being called into service, he accepted the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in another, the First Regiment, New York Volunteers, and participated in several notable battles with the Mexicans. At the taking of Vera Cruz he led a detachment which routed a party of Mexicans. He took part in the battles of Cerro Gordo and Contreras, and at Churubusco, when his Colonel, Burnett, fell soon after the engagement began, he had command of the regiment. At Chapultepec Baxter again led the regiment. During an assault on the castle, Sept. 13, 1847, he received two wounds from muskets, from which he died. His regimental flag was the first that floated over the captured Mexican fortress. As he lay dying, Baxter sent a message to his father in these words: 'Say to him that the New York regiment was there, and that I fell where I should have fallen—at the head of it.'

"Col. Baxter's remains, with those of several other New York City men who fell in Mexico, were afterward brought to New York, and public funeral ceremonies were held over them from the steps of the City Hall. An audience estimated at 20,000 assembled in the park. All the clergymen in the city were present, and John Van Buren, son of the President of the United States and a noted orator of that day, delivered an oration. The bodies were then taken to Greenwood, where the city had purchased a plot, and were buried. Steps were taken to erect an appropriate monument over them, but nothing beyond a foundation stone has ever been set up. The 'Mexican plot' in Greenwood is a place familiar to all frequenters of the cemetery, and has become remembered especially for the neglect into which it has fallen.

"Another unmerited misfortune has overtaken the memory of Col. Baxter. The City of New York, desiring to do him honor, changed the name of one of its streets, then called Orange, running from Grand to Chatham Square, a residential neighborhood in those days peopled by the upper middle class. The name was changed to Baxter Street, but the thoroughfare long since has become a home of squalor, ignoble poverty, and crime. An honorable name has thus become associated with dishonor."

It may be remarked here that the appearance of this volume of the National Cyclopedia of American Biography serves to emphasize all we have said before concerning that exhaustive and impressive undertaking. With nine volumes now before the public there remain only three to appear. Each is a large octavo, printed on excellent paper, from clear type, with portraits and autographs almost as numerous as the sketches. Many of the sketches relate to men still prominent in the life of the Republic. It is surprising oftentimes to discover how very recent are the facts mentioned, and how accurate the book is. In this volume, for example, are sketches of four sculptors who were connected with the Dewey arch. A sketch of Dewey is also here. The proofs of this article were sent to the Admiral when he was returning home, his revision being sent back from Villafranca.

The plan on which the work has been carried out is an unfamiliar one, and yet we grow to like it the more we consult the book. Instead of an alphabetical arrangement, an arrangement has been adopted by which the alphabetical order of names is ignored. By means of an index at the end of each volume as it appears, this index covering the entire set of volumes published, those who consult the work are able at once to find the sketch which they are in pursuit of. If this be a slight inconvenience, it is far more than overbalanced by the immense advantage of having the work finally complete with the last volume, with all the sketches the work should have embraced included in its pages. Several years are generally given to the publication of such dictionaries, and we do not see how any other scheme can succeed so well as this.

The Trail of the Sandhill Stag.*

One of the most thoroughly attractive of the Autumn books is Ernest Seton-Thompson's "Trail of the Sandhill Stag." Mr. Thompson, who is Naturalist to the Government of Manitoba, is already well known to us through his delightful "Wild Animals I Have Known." But, charming as that book undoubtedly is, the present story, a little volume of less than 100 pages, is far finer. The story is almost too perfect a whole to lend itself readily to quotation. Suffice it to say that Jan, "a tall, raw lad in the last of his teens," as yet no hunter, but a tireless runner, and full of zeal, was told by the settlers there were no more deer to be seen in the Sandhill wilderness. And yet, as the boy went one day for a cooling drink from a certain spring, he saw on its muddy margin a sharp, clear hoof track, which he felt at once could only have been made by a wild deer. The spirit of the hunter was aroused, and for days Jan searched far and wide, finding not even the slightest trace of the deer he knew must be in the neighborhood.

At last his patience was rewarded. On a hard trip to the far southern hills, Jan came upon the trail of a deer, an old trail, but still he felt encouraged. "At the other end of that line of dimples in the snow is the creature that made them; each one is fresher than the last, and it is only a question of time for me to come up to their maker." Animated by this spirit, Jan spent day after day in fruitless hunting, finally coming upon two big-eared, grayish animals about fifty yards away.

How they did seem to look with their great ears! How they spellbound him by the soft gaze that he felt rather than saw! * * * It was bewildering to see the wonderful effortless way in which by a tiny toe-touch they would rise six or eight feet in the air. * * * He would watch them until they began to run away. * * * And it was only on noting that they were rapidly fading into the distance that he realized that now they were running away—already were flying for safety. Higher and higher they rose each time; gracefully their bodies swayed inward as they curved along some bold ridge, or, for a long space, the buff-white escutcheons that they bore behind them seemed hanging in the air, while these wingless birds were really sailing over some deep gully. Jan stood intensely gazing until they were out of sight, and it never once occurred to him to shoot! * * * Each of these playful, effortless bounds covered a space of eighteen to thirty feet.

God above! They do not run at all; they fly, and once in a while come down again to tap the hilltops with their dainty hoofs.

Later on the old wolfish instinct returned, and Jan felt:

I must away to the hills; * * * take up the trail and be a beast of the chase once more; my wits against their wits; my strength against their strength, and against their speed, my gun—

Oh! those glorious hills—an endless rolling stretch of sandy dunes, with lakes and woods and grassy lawns between. Life—life on every side and life within, for Jan was young and strong, and joyed in powers complete. "These are the best days of my life," he said: "these are my golden days!" He thought it then, and, oh, how well he came to know it in the after years.

The whole book is a fascinating record of long searches, usually unsuccessful; of perfect days and nights spent in the woods.

Bright, unsad failures they. He seemed, indeed, to come back empty-handed, but he really came home laden with the best spoils of the chase, and he knew it more and more as time went on, till every day at last, on the clear unending trail, was a glad, triumphant march.

A year passed by, and now, when Winter and the first snow once more arrived, Jan was again on fire. He hears, too, talk which increases his ardor:

It told of a mighty stag that now lived in the hills—the Sandhill stag they called him. It told of his size, his speed, and the crowning glory that he bore on his brow—a marvelous growth like sculptured bronze, with gleaming ivory points.

And so the book runs on, with its days spent by Jan either alone in the woods or with other hunters.

Ten miles were no more to him than a mile to another man, for he could run all day and come home fresh, and always, when alone in the lone hills, he felt within so glad a gush of wild exhilaration that his joy was full. * * * He learned the ponds, the woods, the hills, and a hundred secrets of the trail, but—he got no deer.

Indeed, it is impossible that such a woodsy, breezy book could have been written by any other than a man perfectly familiar with the life he depicts. Mr. Thompson not only knows this wild life perfectly, but, what is much more uncommon, is able to communicate to his readers some portion at least of the charm—the spell of the woods, and the joy of the hunter. It would be unfair to our readers to let them too much into the swing of the story—a story all must wish to read for themselves. A story to be read and reread, finding fresh beauty at each reading, and a book well worth the owning.

At last Jan and the glorious Sandhill stag come face to face—with what result we must leave our readers to learn for themselves. The whole climax of the story is so beautifully told we would like to give it—word for word—but in closing one beautiful bit must be given; Jan says:

And then the veil would be a little drawn, and I should know more of the things that wise men have prayed for knowledge of—and yet, I feel it never will be—I have found the Grail—I have learned what Buddha learned.

It is impossible to write too highly of the illustrations. Pictures which really illustrate are all too rare, and the combination of author-artist is usually a fascinating one. Those of us who are familiar with Mr. Thompson's work as an illustrator will remember his effective use of marginal drawings. The designs for the book's title page and cover were made by Grace Gallatin Thompson, the artist's wife, who is also responsible for the very attractive general make-up of the book, with its colored initials and the touch of green in its title, as well as for its literary revision.

The full-page illustrations in black and white are charming, while the frontispiece in color is quite the most beautiful bit of illustration one can well imagine. The book was printed at the De Vinne Press, and is in every way thoroughly pleasing, both through the beauty of the story—one which once read, we think, can never be forgotten—and in its illustrations and general make-up, all the details of which are worthy of the charm of Mr. Thompson's style.

*THE TRAIL OF THE SANDHILL STAG, and Sixty Drawings. By Ernest Seton-Thompson, author of "Wild Animals I Have Known." New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1899. Square 8vo. $1.50.

Mr. Black's Modern Daughters.*

Mr. Black's book is beautifully illustrated with half-tone reproductions of the American girl, in all sorts of poses and in every variety of type, most of which are unusually charming, and show indications of having been photographed from life. The text, however, bright as it is at times, seems to bear very little, if any, relation to the illustrations; that is to say, the book should be described as adorned with pictures rather than illustrated.

From the standpoint of its pretty silk-cloth binding, with its gold tooling and vignette of one of its pretty girls, in gold frame on its front cover, the book is most attractive; and to turn over in an idle moment well worth picking up. But one would never think of reading the book through, to say nothing of picking it up a second time.

The book at intervals has clever touches in its letter-press, but there is very little connection or reason for being in most of its pages. Some of its chapters treat of the Débutante, the Leftover Girl, the Gym Girl, the Clubwoman, the Cynic, the Chaperon, the Engaged Girl, and the Bride, but we are afraid even a superficial reading will show that the text illustrates the pictures as little as the illustrations interpret the story, if it could be called anything so connected. The Leftover Girl, for instance, is supposed to be having a conversation with some man, in which she calls herself by the above name. Being asked to define just what she means by the term, she replies as follows:

I suspect the trouble with me is that I can't get up a personal interest in marriage. I have no prejudice against it as an institution or as a state of mind. I'm not even single because I'm cautious. No one has preached to me the Philosophy of Disenchantment. I know married people who are happy and single people who are unhappy. I have seen the tall girl and the short man, and the tall man and the short girl illustrate the splendid paradoxes of pairing. I believe that marriage is just as good and just as bad as the people who illustrate it. But I haven't been able to get up any personal interest in it any more than I've been able to get up a personal interest in the law or medicine. After all, marriage is a career. I don't hate the Church because I don't feel called upon to preach. Yet I don't feel that I have the least instinctive aversion to marriage.

The above is a good general illustration of the text—quite up to, if not above, the average, while the following is, perhaps, the cleverest thing in the book:

"Speaking of translation," said Trauton, "a girl told me about a book the other day—outlined for me the Brother Henry chapter of 'My Lady Nicotine,' which somehow I never had read, but which I certainly shall read a good many times. I got the book, and I give you my word that, making allowance for the fact that she had the first try, the chapter, delicious as it is, is not so good as her translation was—hasn't the flavor that her exquisite humor got into it. I could not help feeling how lucky Barrie would have been if there was some way in which he could have written that chapter after she had told him about it."

Is Woman Intellectually Stagnant?

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

A. Blackwood, the writer of an able review of Hamerton's "Intellectual Life," published in your SATURDAY REVIEW a few weeks ago, says that Hamerton's "treatment of his subject as related to woman and marriage is an interesting study." The writer of this letter found it not only interesting, but surprising.

After browsing contentedly through many pages of this entertaining book, in the beautiful new edition from the Roycroft Press, I learn that it is only the "exceptional woman" who can enter the sacred precincts of intellectuality unaided by the superior masculine mind; that, as a rule, "even in the situations most favorable for labor of that kind, women do not undertake it, unless they are urged to it, and directed in it, by some powerful masculine influence," and that "women who are not impelled by some masculine influence are not superior, either in knowledge or discipline of the mind, at the age of fifty, to what they were at the age of twenty-five; in other words, they have not in themselves the motive powers which can cause an intellectual advance."

Think of the thousands of women consigned to an intellectual grave for lack of a superior masculine influence to "urge and direct them in intellectual labors!" Think of their awful intellectual stagnation, from twenty-five to fifty years, to say nothing of the horror of living to three score and ten in that deplorable condition, which, though Hamerton politely refrains from saying so, is emphatically and unmistakably one of cheerful and submissive idiocy compared with the superior intellect of the mighty masculine mind. Let us hope that, with or in spite of the intellectual aid of men who hold to the Hamertonian opinion, the time will soon come when the educated woman, who can successfully enter the field of intellectual production of her own volition and unaided by "some powerful masculine influence," will no longer be considered an exceptional woman—like one who has a "beard," as Hamerton says—even by masculine writers who are in love with themselves and great admirers of their own intellectual powers.

ANNIE POMFRET PROUDMAN.
New York, Oct. 31, 1899.

*MODERN DAUGHTERS: CONVERSATIONS WITH VARIOUS AMERICAN GIRLS AND ONE MAN. By Alexander Black, author of "Miss America," "Miss Jerry," &c. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1899. $2.50.

"LES MISERABLES."

Having Exalted Anstey, Mr. Newberry Would Down the Prose Masterpieces of Hugo.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

One of the mystifying things in literature is the extraordinary and altogether unmerited popularity of Victor Hugo's unearthly romance, "Les Miserables." Popularity, did I say? That's not the word for it. The feeling of millions of my compatriots toward that book partakes more of the force and fervor of a religious creed, to question which were sacrilege. The reading of "Les Miserables" seems to be a sort of touchstone of culture, delinquency in which is rightfully punished by banishment beyond the pale of intellectual good fellowship. The average school teacher, in particular, counts that day lost whose low-descending sun hasn't seen some shrinking school girl pushed into the arms of that Moloch of dreariness, the reading of which entails such a strain on the endurance of its victims as to leave them wan and enfeebled for six months afterward.

"Les Miserables" has been called "an indictment of social conditions." It ought rather to be called an indictment of its author's sanity. That story, on which critics have exhausted the vocabulary of praise, is a masterpiece of solemn rubbish, the most ridiculous farrago of nonsense and bombast ever put together.

Victor Hugo was utterly destitute of the sense of humor, and no writer so fatally handicapped, no matter what his literary gifts, ever wrote a great story or ever will. As a necessary consequence of his lack of humor, Hugo has no idea of the relative importance of things, and is continually wabbling across the narrow line between the sublime and the ridiculous in a way that excites at once the mirth and the amazement of the judicious.

There is an authentic anecdote told of Victor Hugo that throws more light on his temperamental weakness than pages of analysis could do. During the stormy days preceding the coup d'etat of the third Napoleon, Hugo, who was always up to his ears in political intrigue, for which he never displayed the slightest fitness, was holding forth to a little group of his admirers in a Paris café. Suddenly in rushed one of his followers, pop-eyed with terror. "My God!" he panted, "the police are on our trail. What shall we do?" Without a moment's hesitation, Hugo sprang upon a table, his eyes in a fine frenzy rolling and his leonine mane flung to the battle and the breeze. "Do?" he roared. "Everything!"

Delightfully specific, wasn't it? Well, that's just about the vein in which he wrote "Les Miserables." In the bright lexicon of Hugo there's no such word as sense. Jean Valjean, the hero of the story, is such an insufferable ass that, so far from feeling any of the sympathy with him which it was the author's aim to enlist, one finds one's self wishing that the preposterous Javert would catch him again and give him nineteen years more on the chain gang for his stupidity. There is not space in the limits of this paper to recount the manifold imbecilities of Valjean's career. One incident will suffice to show the manner of man he was. It will be remembered that on his first meeting with Cosette, in the tavern of Thenardier, Valjean is a witness of the latter's brutality toward the child, and by paying an extortionate sum he buys her freedom from the bestial ruffian and his harpy of a wife. Valjean and the girl set forth through a lonely forest, and while in the very heart of it they are overtaken by Thenardier, who insolently demands 1,500f. more for the girl and heaps all manner of abuse on Valjean. The latter, be it remembered, is a man of giant strength, with the courage of a lion. Does he use his strength and courage to protect innocence by grabbing the wretch by the throat and giving him such a beating that he would never dare maltreat another child? Not he. That is what any other man would have done, of course, but it isn't Valjean's way of doing business at all. What he does is to listen stupidly to Thenardier's tirade of abuse and then fish out a greasy wallet, hand over the money, and shamble off. Now, why should any one entertain any sympathy with such a character? Why shouldn't he be the victim of persecution? He did nothing but invite it.

It is not denied that Hugo is a master of lurid rhetoric, but that lone accomplishment is a meagre equipment for the creation of a great romance, an organic work of art, when it is uninformed by a ray of humor, utterly destitute of sanity, sincerity, and a sense of proportion—in short, devoid of all those subtle and complex qualities of psychological insight and charm of style that give the stamp of verity to such masterpieces of fiction as "The Scarlet Letter" and "Henry Esmond."

What an unearthly lot are the dreary characters that people the pages of "Les Miserables"—"phantasms floating in a void." Take for example, the shadowy heroine, Cosette, and making all allowances for differences of temperament and environment, what a poor, pale, bloodless simulacrum of a woman is she contrasted with Beatrix Esmond—that incomparable woman "whose eyes were fire, whose look was love, whose voice was the sweetest low song, whose shape was perfect symmetry, health, decision, activity, whose foot as it planted itself on the ground was firm but flexible."

Anticipating the indignant Hugoites' retort that all this is merely the opinion of an unknown, conceited iconoclast, pitting his crude impressions against the ripened judgment of the literary world, I have the pleasure of calling to the witness stand that brilliant scholar, critic, and poet, William

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HERBERT S. STONE & CO.,
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"LES MISERABLES."

Continued from Page 746.

Ernest Henley. This is what he thinks of Victor Hugo's prose fiction:

His mastery of words remains invariable, his accomplishment is always superb, but all too frequently he produces antithesis under the delusion that he is expressing ideas, he parades all manner of affectations with the air of one reviewing a Tenth Legion or Old Guard (so to speak) of the sentiments, he continually mistakes preposterousness for grandeur; he falls a prey to any of the eternal unveracities he may chance to encounter; his "philosophy" is a mere effect of appetite, and as always his depressing lack of humor "is not merely zero, but even a frightful minus quantity," so that he abides in error with a seriousness ridiculous indeed. * * * Hugo's work is vitiated as an expression of life by the presence of an abounding insincerity in combination with a quality of self-sufficiency so inordinate as scarce to be distinguished now and then from an immense stupidity.

An immense stupidity! I thank thee, Henley, for teaching me that phrase. None other could so happily and justly sum up "Les Miserables." Here is a characteristic bit of Hugo's philosophy, following the most famous chapter in the book—the description of the battle of Waterloo:

Was it possible that Napoleon should win the battle of Waterloo? We answer no. Why? Because of Wellington? Because of Blucher? No. Because of God! For Bonaparte to conquer at Waterloo was not in the law of the nineteenth century. It was time that this vast man should fall. He had been impeached before the infinite. He had vexed God. Waterloo was not a battle. It was the change of front of the universe.

Now, just stop and think of the colossal conceit of that Frenchman. When France loses a battle the belt slips off the flywheel of the universe and the whole works come to a standstill. Could anything be more fatuous? Why should an inscrutable Providence "whose dreams are constellations and within whose thought the infinite exists"—why should such a being care any more about the result of the battle of Waterloo than He did about the outcome of the sixteenth decisive battle of the world—that at New Orleans between Sullivan and Corbett? Did God overthrow Napoleon at Waterloo that the bloody rule of the stupid Bourbons might be again imposed on unhappy France, that the Holy Alliance might again break the bleeding body of Liberty on the wheel of absolutism?

To realize clearly the essential absurdity of Hugo's bombastic style and preposterous conclusions, one has only to imagine some thick-and-thin admirer of John L. Sullivan accounting for the downfall of his idol in this fashion:

Was it possible that Sullivan should win at New Orleans? We answer no. Why? Because of Corbett? No. Because of God! For Sullivan to conquer at New Orleans was not in the bloody prize ring's genial laws. It was time that this vast man should hit the ceiling. He was up against it. He had vexed the Marquis of Queensberry. New Orleans was not a prizefight. It was the change of front of the universe.

The English reading public has a fundamental misconception of the nature and scope of Hugo's genius. His fame rightly rests on his poetry, not on his prose. Among his own countrymen it is Hugo the poet, not Hugo the romancer. He is easily the greatest of French poets, and some of his poems are among the greatest that ever glorified the literature of any people; but as the delicate nuances and subtle felicities of the poet's thought inevitably evaporate in translation, it is only as a prose fictionist that Hugo is known to the great mass of English readers.

It may seem incredible that any man could have such a dual personality—could be in poetry a Prospero, whose faculty divine "bathes in the beauty of flame" the cloud-capped towers and gorgeous palaces of his vision, and in prose a Bottom the Weaver, roaring you as gently as any sucking dove and longing for a part to tear a cat in. Hugo's case, however, is not an isolated one. There is our own Joaquin Miller—he's a Victor Hugo on a small scale. The critics rank him as a great poet, though personally I cordially agree with Arthur McEwen, that "Joaquin Miller can be more sonorous about nothing than any one I know of." However, accepting the critics' estimate of Miller's poetry as the true one, the indisputable fact remains that he never wrote a line of prose that was worth reading, and he never will.

If the French people, while practically ignoring Miller's work in poetry, should glorify his prose, their intellectual astigmatism would be no more ludicrous than the English reading public's mental attitude toward Hugo—unable to see that its idol has poetic feet of gold and head of clay.

Hugo the poet is a magician, who, as Henley says, "found French poetry a place of brick and stucco, and left it a palace builded of jewels—a palace of the Arabian Nights." But when he sat down to write "Les Miserables"—

> The God of Bosh ascending from his pool,
> Where since creation he has played the fool,
> Clove the blue slush, as other gods the sky
> And waiting not a moment's space to dry,

touched with malefic finger the poet's pen, and then vanished to make the subterranean caverns of the earth ring with inextinguishable laughter over the supreme and crowning joke of all the ages—the spectacle of the English reading world enshrining with reverent admiration a literary nightmare, through whose dreary pages flits a phantasmagoria of grotesque and monstrous shapes bearing about as much resemblance to human beings as a gargoyle does to a Madonna, and calling it an organic work of art and a masterpiece at that!

HENRY A. NEWBERRY.

Oakland, Cal., Oct. 20, 1899.

Tennyson's "Helen's Tower" Brings $180.

At an important sale held by Bangs & Co. on Oct. 10 and 11 the sum of $180 was given by S. B. Luyster, Jr., for Lord Tennyson's "Helen's Tower," privately printed about 1861. This rare little work contains the poem written by Tennyson in reference to the tower erected by the Earl of Dufferin to the memory of his mother, Helen, Countess of Gifford, at Clandeboye, Ireland. No other American sale is to be recorded, nor has there been an English auction sale in many years. There is at least one other copy in this country. The present copy lacked the back cover, but was otherwise perfect. Other sales were as follows:

Andrews's "New Amsterdam," New York, 1898, $48.50; bought by Frederick W. Morris. (Previous records: April 10, 1899, $40; March 1, 1899, Browne sale, $45; Feb. 20, 1899, $38; Jan. 26, 1899, 38.) Andrews's "Essay on the Portraiture of the American Revolutionary War," 1896, was bought by Charles Scribner's Sons for $9. (sales last season were $8, $10, $12.50, $9, and $10.50.) and F. W. Morris paid $10.50 for Andrews's "Fragments of American History," 1898, one of three copies absolutely uncut, while Dodd, Mead & Co. gave $7.50 for another copy, cut. (Copies sold last season for $9.50 and $11. Only eighty copies were issued.) Arnold's "Saint Brandan," London, 1867, paper, uncut, $10; bought by F. W. Morris. Arnold's "Geist's Grave," London, 1881, paper, uncut, $15; bought by S. B. Luyster, Jr. Autograph letter signed by Thackeray, $17; bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. Printed circular letter, signed by Dickens, July 7, 1842, in relation to international copyright, $18; bought by George D. Smith.

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AUTUMN WITH THE POETS

[A Final Installment of Letters.]

Irving's "Reflections."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Your inspiring editorial article in THE SATURDAY REVIEW on "Autumn with the Poets" and the letters it has called forth I have read with delight. Yet to one like myself, who is fond of reading Mother Nature's poems in the original, it seems as if the tone of sadness that characterizes so much that poets have written of the Autumn is not without a raison d'être.

Somewhere I have read of a drawing room ditty rhymer who said he was saddest when he sang; to which one might have replied that he was a fool to sing. But is not the true poet justified in singing when he is sad (there is a difference here) if he can sound the keynote that vibrates from the touch of nature that makes the whole world kin? Many of the best and most admired poems were born in the bitter travail of life's trials and sorrows. The beautiful play of color from refraction and reflection shining from within the opal is the result of internal strains and fractures; so it is with many poetic gems—like Burns's "To Mary in Heaven."

To me the best tribute to the varied aspects and symbols of ripe October is Irving's "Autumnal Reflections." It shows both sides of the shield, the lights and shadows brought out with the artless art of a gentle and sympathetic nature. Written at the age of twenty-four, its graceful phraseology depicts the emotions of a serene and hale old age lightly touched with retrospective pensiveness, of which October is a fitting metaphor; its similes exactly fit the character of the Geoffrey Crayon of maturer years. (Yet he always lived on the "Sunnyside" of life.) To read it is like tasting the flavor of some rich vintage,

"Cooled a long age in the deep-delvéd earth,"

for the sentiments always were, always will be, true,

Yet, with all the warmth and glow of appreciation for the tranquil and ruddy year in its beautiful old age, Irving in his prose poem is reminded, like Bryant, of "the treacherous bloom of health that once mantled the cheek of a friend that is now no more." At times it must be so with many of us who have lost friends and companions of whom we are reminded by the passing year, recalling with a longing sadness the old-time intimacies with the beauties of the Autumnal season, loving still more the glories of its sunset skies, its purple distances, its woods and flowers, because they loved them so.

I am reminded of a long-past Autumn afternoon spent with a friend on South Mountain, overlooking the wide expanse of the Hudson River. I had strolled apart in search of fringed gentians. As I rejoined my friend among the flaming colors of the foliage I found that he had not been alone, for he had seen God in the "burning bush," and spoke of the beautiful world above, around, and beneath us as an inspiring panorama painted by the master artist.

There is something of the artist and the poet in all lovers of nature. The scene before us was one that would have inspired the brush or pen of the most exacting. The declining sun bathed the woods and fields of the Hackensack Valley with a flood of gold, purple, crimson, and bronze, not too deeply toned by the Autumnal haze, melting away to the half-veiled Ramapo Mountains. Around us and down the far-descending slopes the colors of trees and shrubs were brilliant in the clear sunlight. Overhead were masses of delicately tinted clouds, through their rifts the pale violet of the sky, which deepened as it bent to the clear east, where, through a dip in the mountain top, we could see a long strip of the Westchester hills, glowing like a vivid variegated ribbon as the sun shone full upon it, the brilliancy enhanced by contrast with the deep-toned sky and the purple shadow of the mountain on the river to the farther shore, where the "Sunnyside" of Irving dimly showed among the trees.

But it seemed there was one small cloud shadow on the wide expanse of glowing color. My friend touched on reminiscences of his life's springtime and spoke of his waning years, thoughts suggested by the season, just as with Irving in his "Reflections." Yet the sun of good cheer shone in his heart as when he was a boy. I never knew a more cheerful soul. The little shadow was only a fleeting impression, but it exemplifies what I have suggested—that the Autumn, with all its wealth of color, its robust, but transitory, fruition, and invigorating effects on mind and body may sometimes touch an unkeyed heartstring. Temperament has much to do with it, as one of your correspondents suggests, but brief moods of quickened sensibility are not without their influences; the habitually light-hearted are not free from them, especially as "friend after friend departs." Chateaubriand has somewhere alluded to the close analogies between the processes and effects of autumnal changes (inspiring in many aspects withal) and life's destinies.

One starry night in October, as I was strolling with my old-time, and now much-mourned, walking mate, we heard aloft the brief, clear notes of invisible birds on their way South. They led to a comparison between the attractions and types of Autumn in its prime and those of jocund Spring. "Well," said my companion, "I dearly love October, but May more. When my unseen self takes flight I wish it could migrate to an unfading outward and visible October, and an inward and spiritual Spring." What wonder, when the low, sweet voice of a migrating bird floats down the autumnal starlight, I think of one who took so much of sunshine out of life and left an aftermath of such tender memories when he took his flight while the same stars were shining!

BENJAMIN LANDER.

Nyack, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1899.

A Poem It Inspired.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

"Autumn with the Poets," in your charming paper, THE SATURDAY REVIEW, cast its magic spell over me, and I inclose the little "Autumn Slumber Song" which it inspires. THE SATURDAY REVIEW is certainly the star of literary papers, and must shed its cheering rays to light the way for many who are seeking "the beautiful," as it does for one of the least of its readers.

CARRIE L. WARD.

Chatham, N. J., Oct. 30, 1899.

AUTUMN SLUMBER SONG.

Good night, dear flowers, and pleasant dreams,
It is the twilight of the year,
Royal October's sunset gleams
Fade in the shadows near.

So, purple asters, bow your heads,
And fold your starry eyes,
And slumber in your earthly beds,
To Autumn lullabies.

The clematis and goldenrod
Are long ago asleep;
The poppies long have ceased to nod,
And 'neath the leaves lie deep.

When you are sleeping in the dark,
The Winter soon shall slip away,
And you shall hear the morning lark
Some beautiful Spring day.

CARRIE L. WARD.

Still Another Poem.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Having read with a great deal of pleasure the different poems on "Autumn" from the well-known poets, there came to my mind very forcibly the massive grandeur of the trees, great cathedrals of the forests, standing depleted of all their foliage, so rugged and strong, together with the wonderful and varied tints and colors of the leaf-covered ground, the glow and warmth of an October sunset, the richness of the exquisite coloring, completing a landscape; nature's handiwork, far lovelier than any artist could produce. So in the little poem on "Autumn," by John Francis Waller, its praises are sweetly sung, and seem appropriate:

Gold upon the hillside, heaving like the seas,
For the corn is yellow-ripe waving in the breeze,
And in orchards apples red are weighing down the trees.

Glorious Autumn! well of thee poets sang of old,
Gathering round thee luscious fruits, wealth of grain untold,
Decking thee in regal robes of purple and of gold.

The murmuring streams, the rustling trees, the dulcet low of herds,
The song of winds, the hum of bees, the melody of birds—
God's poets they, that chant thy praise in hymns more grand than words.

Springtide is the year's gay youth—Summer is its prime,
In Faith we watch the growth of Spring—in Hope the Summer time;
But mellow Autumn, like God's Love, showers gifts on every clime.

Six verses are omitted. I. R. F.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1899.

"Woodbines in October."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The inclosed poems came to my notice some time since, and they seem to strike the Autumn harp which THE SATURDAY REVIEW has been recently playing upon to the exquisite delight of its readers with still further charm and rhythm. I cannot tell who wrote these lines. H. Bb.

New York, Oct. 30, 1899.

WOODBINES IN OCTOBER.

As dyed in blood the streaming vines appear,
And long and low the wind about them grieves,
The heart of Autumn must have broken there,
And poured its treasures out upon the leaves.

'Tis all a myth that Autumn grieves!
For watch the rain between the leaves;
With silver fingers dimly seen
It makes each leaf a tambourine,
And swings and leaps with elfin mirth
To kiss the brow of mother earth;
Or, laughing 'mid the trembling grass,
It nods a greeting as you pass.
Oh, hear the rain amid the leaves—
'Tis all a myth that Autumn grieves!

'Tis all a myth that Autumn grieves!
For list the wind among the sheaves;
Far sweeter than the breath of May,
Or storied scents of old Cathay,
It blends the perfumes rare and good
Of spicy pine and hickory wood,
And with a voice as gay as rhyme,
It prates of rifled mint and thyme.
Oh, scent the wind among the sheaves—
'Tis all a myth that Autumn grieves!

'Tis all a myth that Autumn grieves!
Behold the wondrous web she weaves!
By viewless hands her thread is spun
Of evening vapors shyly won.
Across the grass from side to side
A myriad unseen shuttles glide
Throughout the night, till on the height
Aurora leads the laggard light.
Behold the wondrous web she weaves—
'Tis all a myth that Autumn grieves!

Books on the Pay List.

An innovation at Pratt Institute Library within the last two weeks has been the introduction of a pay list of books for the people who do not care to wait their turn for the new and popular works. As it is only an experiment, so far only four or five copies each of "David Harum" and "Richard Carvel" have been purchased, aside from those on the free list. For these books 5 cents is charged for a week or portion of a week. The experiment is so far so successful that the extra books are always out, are kept out over time quite as much as the free books, and 20 and 25 cents have been collected on a single volume. This practice of having extra books on a pay list has been in operation at the St. Louis Public Library for many years. It will not be known whether the experiment will be sufficiently successful at Pratt to make the practice permanent until it comes time to retire the books now on the pay list.

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This is at least a fine testimony of the Spaniards' lofty faith in the antiquity of Toledo. The most convenient way to dispose of the question of its origin is to say, with some old writers, that its beginning is "lost in the night of ages." Alcocer, the old historian of Toledo, asserts that the very mystery and obscurity of the city's earliest days are proof of its antiquity. It is probable, however, that the progenitors of the race were Celtic shepherds, wild and rude, whose wanderings led them to the Tagus, where, finding plenty of water between Aranjuez and Toledo, they settled the future capital of Carpetania. Approaching less apocryphal days, we learn that Toledo was one of the earliest Spanish towns to embrace Christianity. St. Eugenius, of Greek or Roman origin, was the first Bishop of Toledo. Their next saint was St. Leocadia, a sort of Spanish Elizabeth of Hungary. Gothic rule in Toledo follows, and is little else but the story of Gothic Christianity. The most important Gothic sovereign of Toledo was Wamba. He built the great walls, parts of whose ruins still remain. His defaced statue still greets the visitor to the town. He is credited with the possession of fabulous virtue and merit.

The ruins of the dead Gothic art are best studied at Toledo. Here it is purest—the fourth century style—with its coarse and pointed leafage, its labored workmanship, its ornamentation, symbols, and figurative caprices—then so new and bold, and which were never repeated in Arabic or Byzantine architecture later. During the Gothic rule literature and libraries abounded; poetry was cultivated, letters written, and colleges founded. Gradually the town lost her glory, and at the end of the seventh century her importance had greatly diminished. Among the haze of legends comes down one of Roderick of the Chronicle. The story of the tournament with which he commenced his disastrous reign is one of the most resplendant in chivalric history. Ultimately he lost his kingdom to the Moslems, an act considered almost criminal. The Arab conquerors governed mildly, justly, and wisely. Toledo's history for a time is a monotonous one of broken peace and futile revolt. But the Moors respected her and kept her as their royal city, and Moorish influence exhibited itself in architecture and horticulture. Gardens and palaces arose triumphantly and were the marvels of the times. For three and one-half centuries Toledo remained under the Moslem rule, then passed again under that of the Christians.

The beginning of Spanish control in Toledo was clouded and stormy. In 1087 the old Mezquita, the famed Moorish mosque, became the Christian cathedral. This was the time of the Cid, and his achievements, while properly belonging to the stories of other towns, cast the glamour of their magnificence over all Spain. In 1505 Toledo passed under Flemish rule. When Charles V. came he rebuilt the Alcázar, with its magnificent staircase, and also constructed the great waterworks of Juanelo Turriano, the wonder of the times. Few cities in Europe, that for so long were accustomed to opulence and power, have known such a complete and instantaneous reverse as that which befell Toledo when Philip II. chose Madrid as the Spanish capital. From that time Toledo became an effaced figure among Spanish towns, and can only be considered a great historic memory. She is now a perfect mediaeval picture in high relief against the background of civilized Europe, the home of shameless beggary. The traveler is besieged on all sides for money. The town has no commerce; no connection with the outer world, except through its visitors. Every foreigner must pay for every step, nearly, that he takes through the rude and inhospitable streets. While this is true, there is so much that is alluring in the remains of ancient glory to be seen on every hand that travelers for years to come will derive great pleasure from a sojourn in the old Spanish capital. The superb cathedral, the Church of San Juan de los Reyes, the minor churches of San Tomé and San Andrès, and numerous convents, unite in presenting attractions which are unsurpassed in Spain. The author has handled her subject in such a fascinating manner that we are sure all readers will close the volume with a longing to see the home of so much former grandeur and present-day attractions, which have here evidently been so vividly and faithfully described. An especial feature of this delightful book is the illustrating, which has been done in an excellent manner.

*TOLEDO. The Story of an Old Spanish Capital. By Hannah Lynch. Illustrated by Helen M. James. 16mo, 311 pages. With index. London: J. M. Dent & Co.

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THE WEEK IN ART.

Annual Exhibition of the Water Color Club.

The first of the large exhibitions of the year—that of the New York Water Color Club—will open to the public to-morrow afternoon in the galleries of the American Fine Arts Society, in West Fifty-seventh Street. A private view will be given to-day from 10 to 6 o'clock, and the usual reception will be held this evening. After its formal opening to the public the exhibition can be seen on every week day until and including Nov. 25 from 10 to 5 o'clock, and on Sunday afternoons, Nov. 5, 12, 19, and 26, from 1:30 to 5 P. M.

A press view of the display was announced for yesterday afternoon, but the cards for such view failed to reach the critics and writers, so that there was only a straggling atendance. This club, which presumably desires press notice of its annual exhibitions, is notoriously careless as regards this necessary detail of its press view, and as this carelessness is not a new thing, it calls for criticism. There was no way of ascertaining as to whether the press view was being held yesterday afternoon except by telephone to the rooms of the Architectural League, in the same building, and by the time it was learned that the view was on it was too late to see it by daylight.

The present exhibition is the tenth that the Water Color Club has held. Its displays are on the same general order as those of the older and more famous American Water Color Society, and for the many workers in and lovers of the lighter medium it may be said to be a sort of curtain raiser for the annual Winter exhibition of the Water Color Society. A commendable effort has been made by the jury of admission this year to make the display more one of quality than quantity, and to cut down the number of exhibits to the minimum. There are 345 works shown this year, fewer than were displayed last year. The show of last year was the best that the club had as yet held and set so good a standard that it was hardly to be expected that this year's display would surpass it. It does not do so, but its average is about the same. The jury of admission was composed this year of John La Farge, Edward Potthast, George Wharton Edwards, Childe Hassam, Ben Foster, Albert Herter, E. M. Scott, Charles C. Curran, Clara MacChesney, Clara Weaver Parrish, William J. Whittemore, and Walter Clark, while the Hanging Committee was made up of C. C. Curran, Albert Herter, and Clara MacChesney. The composition of this jury and of its sub-committee which did the hanging will evidence to New York artists that the pictures shown were selected with due regard to their artistic merits, and that favoritism did not figure.

The place of honor is given, and deservedly given, to Albert Herter's "Patricia," a work which in dignity and refinement of treatment, strong draughtsmanship, and lovely color is fully equal to Mr. Herter's single figure exhibit at last year's water color display. It is gratifying to find two more South Sea canvases from John La Farge, "In Samoa" and "Our Bathing Pool in the Fiji Mountains," both, of course, rich in color, and permeated with that artistic sympathy with the wild life of the South Seas of which Mr. La Farge is so able and artistic a translator. W. Gedney Bunce has one of his fine pieces of color, of course, a "Venetian Sunset," and of other more noted artists characteristically and well represented are Ben Foster, with one of his tender and feeling sunset works "As Night Comes On," Howard Russell Butler with eight marines, all fresh in color and clear in atmosphere, and Clara MacChesney, with a splendid still life. There are two excellent sheep pictures by C. Morgan McIlhenny, a good color study by Charles Austin Needham, "A Dress of Amber Satin," and two important examples by Childe Hassam, one "The Park at St. Cloud," one of the best that he has painted in some time.

Lydia Field Emmet sends two pictures, Margaret F. Eaton three interiors, Charles C. Curran two studies of children, W. C. Fitler two landscapes, Edward Gay three, and C. P. Gruppe one. Mildred Howells, the daughter of W. D. Howells, has two delightful little studies, while Jules Guerin is well represented by two Holland landscapes in cool and soft grays. Three pastels of Niagara Falls by Charles Warren Eaton are a new departure for this clever landscapist, and are worthy of close study, and Edward Potthast's "Swans," a picture of a girl rowing in a boat with two swans sailing near by, has unusual movement and vigor. Walter C. Hartson's two landscapes, "In the Province of Drenthe" and "Windmill of the Lowlands," both painted in Holland, show close study of the Dutch water colorists. Rhoda Holmes Nicholls had four examples, a little sketch on the coast of Maine, a more than usually good portrait of the Rev. W. G. Holmes, and one of her characteristic and delightful studies of roses. There are not as many of the Japanese flat tint experiments as there were last year, for which the club is to be congratulated. This flat tint fad was a direct outcome of the poster craze two or three years ago, and was overdone. There are few artists who can use it with sufficient knowledge and skill to make it other than an experiment, and generally an unsuccessful one.

This first hasty notice will possibly serve to show that the display is in no sense a great one, or, indeed, one that is especially notable in any way. The galleries are filled with numbers of charming little landscapes, memoranda, for the most part, of last Summer's artistic wanderings along the beaches, on the banks of rivers and lakes, and through the valleys and mountains of the interior. There are always a freshness and charm about water colors which make the exhibition of them popular, and now that art lovers are returning to town the present display is timely and starts the art year in a pleasant and agreeable way.

INCIDENTS AND EVENTS.

The opening of the annual exhibition at the Carnegie Gallerics in Pittsburg was the event of the week in the art world. The announcements of the prizes were made in connection with the annual celebration of Founder's Day, on Thursday. Miss Cecilia Beaux won the gold medal, with the award of $1,500, for her portrait of "Mother and Daughter," Frank W. Benson the silver medal and an award of $1,000 for "The Sisters," while the bronze medal and the award of $500 went to Andre Danchez, the French artist, for his picture, "The Boats." Honorable mention was given to the portrait by Lucien Simon and "The Waterfall," by J. H. Twachtman. The exhibition, which is composed of 258 pictures, has a higher average level of merit than any of its predecessors, and is unquestionably one of the best displays in quality that has ever been held in America. Of the new works shown by American artists, perhaps the most striking are Childe Hassam's "Improvisation," George De Forest Brush's "A Family Group," Edward C. Tarbell's figure picture, with similar subjects, "My Family"; William M. Chase's portrait of Frank Wadsworth, and a large and unimportant still life, "The Big Brass Bowl," with some studies of child life by Frank W. Benson, and, of course, Miss Beaux's prize picture, Miss Cassatt's portrait, "Young Woman Plucking Fruit"; Kenyon Cox's "Portrait of a Gentleman," T. C. Steele's "A Winter Morning," Frederick W. Freer's "Moonrise," Dwight Tryon's "May," two new studies by Winslow Homer, "High Seas" and "Summer Night"; Carl Melchor's "Young Mother," Louis Paul Dessar's "Sheep Returning," and Ben Foster's "Summer Night."

Among the foreign canvases shown at Pittsburg are an excellent example of Thaulow, "Old Factory in Norway"; two characteristic and fine marines by Mesdag, two remarkably strong marines by Charles Collet, "The Three Holy Kings," a beautiful figure and color canvas, by the German artist Dufaur, and some exceptionally good canvases from Italy and Scotland.

Among the American pictures displayed in Pittsburg and which are familiar here are George W. Maynard's "Aurora," Robert Reid's "Brook" and "Summer Girl," A. P. Ryder's "Moonlight," John La Farge's "Guitar Player," John Sargent's "Portrait of Robert Louis Stevenson," Abbott H. Thayer's "Young Woman," Horatio Walker's "Oxen Drinking," and William M. Chase's "Portrait of Young Girl."

Maxfield Parrish, the son of Stephen Parrish, the well-known etcher, and who himself has achieved decided reputation and more than local fame by his drawings to illustrate certain magazine stories and his designs for covers for Harper's Weekly, The Round Table, Scribner's, and The Century Magazine, The Book Buyer, and other publications, and for posters advertising the same, has placed a number of his original drawings for these familiar cover designs and posters on exhibition at the Keppel Gallery. Mr. Parrish shows with these thirty-four drawings to illustrate a forthcoming edition de luxe of Kenneth Grahame's "Golden Age," three drawings illustrating a recent short story in Scribner's Magazine, "Its Walls Were as of Jasper," six decorative drawings for the "Rape of the Rheingold," and nine drawings to illustrate a "History of New York by Diedrich Knickerbocker." Mr. Parrish has found full play for his somewhat eerie fancy and quaint conceits of thought and execution in both Mr. Grahame's curious story, which is a sort of combination of "The Idylls of the King," "Pilgrim's Progress," and "Alice in Wonderland," and in the curious and not altogether lovely personalities of the early settlers of New Amsterdam. The drawings for "The Golden Age" are chiefly notable for the rarely good use of the line, fine grouping and composition, and romantic feeling. Their color is fresh and clear, but Mr. Parrish does more in black and white, and when he resorts to further color, paints more in flat tints. He is particularly happy in his light effects and in the expression and character of his figures. His landscapes are conventional. Particularly noticeable are Nos. 8 and 9, No. 15, No. 17, No. 20, No. 24, "The Golden City," with its remarkable background and clever detail work; No. 27, a charming bit of figure and character work, and No. 29, with its admirable detail, color, and atmosphere. Of the Knickerbocker drawings the best are No. 44, No. 47, and No. 48. In these drawings Mr. Parrish has proved, as he has before evidenced in his poster and color designs, the possession of a distinctly original method and taste. The progress of his art will bear watching, and it is difficult to think of any illustrator of the day who shows as much real strength and promise.

Mr. Henry Mosler has returned to his studio, in the Carnegie Building, having brought with him a number of paintings and studies, comprising his Summer's work in the Catskill Mountains. He expects to be very much occupied this Winter filling orders for portraits.

There is now on exhibition at the Wunderlich Gallery an interesting and important little collection of mezzotints, including many portraits. Mr. Roger Riordan writes in connection with the catalogue of this exhibition a charming and instructive little essay on mezzotint engraving, in which he tells us that the first known mezzotint was a portrait of the Landgravine Emilia Elizabeth of Hesse-Cassel, and was engraved by Ludwig von Seigen, a Lieutenant Colonel in the Landgrave's service in 1642; that the discoverer kept it a secret for about a dozen years, but in 1654 imparted it to Prince Rupert at Brussels, who carried the art to England at the Restoration, where it grew and flourished as nowhere else. "Fine impressions of old mezzotints," Mr. Riordan further tells us, "are not easily secured, as the work is too delicate to bear much printing. In mezzotint engraving the procedure is the reverse of that in other kinds of metal engravings. The plate is prepared by so roughing the surface that an impression taken from it, after inking and wiping, would be uniformly black. The design is brough out upon this ground by scraping away the roughness or burr. The remaining burr retains the ink. The smoother parts are wiped more or less clean, and in the print these show the lights and half tones which give the formal relief of the engraving. The mezzotint engraver may therefore be said to work with touches of light upon a ground of dark transparent shadow, while other engravers work with lines or touches upon a ground of white. The mezzotinter's task is the less laborious, and his work has a breadth of effect, a depth and brilliancy of line, and a softness and delicacy of gradation peculiarly valuable in interior subjects, and above all in portraits. But the very freedom of handling which this method encourages renders indispensable a knowledge of drawing and of values equal to that of the painter whose work he translates into black and white. Mere mechanical skill can accomplish little. Hence mezzotinting may rank as fine art with aims and a method of its own, and affording scope for individual expression."

The Berlin Photographic Company has received three parts of its new publication entitled "The Masterpieces of the National Gallery." The entire publication will consist of twelve parts of nine plates each. Those already received give an excellent idea of the fine manner in which the work is being carried out. The difficulty in selecting pictures to be reproduced in so magnificent and comprehensive a collection as that of the National Gallery is not what to choose but what to omit. All schools of classic art will be represented. There will be no less than four examples of Rubens, fourteen of Rembrandt, and reproductions of such celebrated canvases as Leonardo's "Virgin of the Rocks," and Titian's "Bacchus and Ariadne." S. A. Strong, Librarian of the House of Lords, contributes the letterpress. The plates measure on an average 14 by 19 inches.

The American Association of Allied Arts held its first meeting of the season in Carnegie Hall on Thursday evening. Miss Mary S. Sheldon read a paper on "Historic Ornament and Its Application to Modern Homes."

American sculptors were never more busy nor ever saw before them an outlook of more promising activity. After great National victories a country's sculptors are sure to be called upon to commemorate the deeds of the soldiers and sailors. For nearly two years the Appellate Court building in Madison Square has kept thirteen sculptors more or less engaged. The curious Smith memorial, at one of the gates of Fairmount Park, in Philadelphia, is employing many of the prominent sculptors upon one or more figures. Mr. French has completed in plaster a standing figure of Gen. Meade. Mr. Bartlett and Mr. Partridge are engaged upon the work. J. Q. A. Ward is modeling an equestrian statue of Gen. Hancock, and Herbert Adams is setting up the figure of the donor of the $500,000 and the projector of the pile which is to bear his name. Of course the Dewey memorial arch will keep the twenty-eight sculptors who contributed to the design—and twice as many assistants—busy for years to come. But it is not these great works in hand that are the most promising indications of great opportunities for the sculptors in the near future. It is the growing demand for serious ornamentation on the public buildings of the great Western cities.

Western architects are men of progressive ideas, and their employers have long purses. Western papers have a latent idea, born of the World's Fair period, that the critical eye of the East is upon them and they are keen to secure the best in art. So when one sees in Mr. French's studio the six architectural figures for the Minnesota State House one begins to realize that a great commercial people is waking up to the beautiful.

In the studio of Herbert Adams, in West Fifteenth Street, is a slab or panel to be put in bronze for the floor of the Pratt mausoleum at Glen Cove, L. I. As it stands in the studio in plaster it resembles a tombstone with an angel's head at the top set in beautiful conventional wings, with something similar in design at the bottom, braid borders of lilies at the sides, and other flowers in exquisite low relief. The inscriptions will be in incised letters.

Karl Bitter, at his studio in Weehawken, N. J., is modeling four caryatides for the new wing of the Metropolitan Museum. Mr. O'Donovan is modeling a bust of his former friend the late Judge Daly.

The Salmagundi Club will give a dinner to the sculptors of the order on Tuesday evening next. The guests will include Mr. Lamb, the architect, Mr. Van Laer, the President of the club, will preside.

The movement to erect a permanent Dewey arch serves to call attention to the fact that most similar monuments built in the past have never been completed The subscribing of enough money to pay for the putting up of works of art without their finishing details seems to be a general failing both here and in England. As soon as the structure is begun interest in it seems to be lost, and the attempt to raise funds for its completion is usually abortive. Witness the Washington Arch and Grant's Tomb. Both of these monuments need comparatively little money spent upon them to make them far more effective than they at present are, but it is doubtful if, however earnest an appeal were made, $10,000 could be collected for either purpose. It is certainly to be hoped that the Dewey Arch will not be built in this patchwork way. A great part of the beauty of the temporary structure is owing to the colonnade, and there will certainly be a strong temptation to have work begun as soon as there are sufficient funds for the arch itself, leaving the colonnade to be built "at some future time," which would probably mean never.

Within the last few months an extraordinary demand has arisen in this city for old carved frames, and as a consequence the few dealers who have succeeded in obtaining good examples of Flemish, Italian, or Spanish work are asking very high prices. It is impossible to buy a frame of medium size worthy of a good painting for less than $100, while the old Spanish frames in gold and colors realize still higher amounts.

About a year ago one of the big New York department stores tried the experiment of purchasing a large quantity of Oriental art objects of the better class, such as embroideries, antique metal work, ivory and jade carvings, and ceramics. A special department was formed for the sale of this class of goods, and they were offered at about half the sums asked for similar objects in the "antique" shops. In spite of this the department has not at present been much of a success, and the prices of various objects have been still further reduced, so that one can buy for $5 a piece of Persian work in copper that would cost in many places $25. It seems as though the buying public cannot understand that three-quarters of the so-called antiques are merely ordinary commercial products, and that they usually pay through the nose for the privilege of patronizing a Fourth or Fifth Avenue art store.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

"Danny Deever," Washington, D. C.: "What is 'The United Service Magazine' to which Rudyard Kipling contributed? I've seen a published reference to it, saying that only one set of the magazine was in existence."

Kipling was co-editor of "The United Services College Chronicle," from No. 4 to No. 10, inclusive. He entered the school in January, 1878, and left it in July, 1882. His contributions to the "Chronicle" were thirty in number, all save one being written expressly for it. A set of the "Chronicle," comprising No. 3, (June 30, 1881,) to No. 12, (Dec. 11, 1882,) and also Nos. 16, 18, 21, 24, 28, 39, 41, 44, 50, and 58, was sold at Sotheby's July 28, 1899, for £101. The catalogue said that it was the only complete set known, but we believe there are two other sets.

Constant Reader, Long Island City: "Can you tell me through the columns of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, where tickets for the free lectures may be obtained?"

No tickets are required. All adult persons are admitted, in case they do not arrive after 8 o'clock, when the doors are closed.

J. R. Barrett, Boulevard, near Sip Avenue, Jersey City Heights: "The poem called 'Life,' asked for by Miss Bernise Elliott, New York, was written by Mrs. H. A. Denning, and was first printed by The San Francisco Times a good many years ago. I inclose a copy."

LIFE.

Why all this toil for the triumphs of an hour?
Life's a short Summer, man a flower.
By turns we catch the vital breath and die—
The cradle and the tomb, alas, so nigh.
To be is better far than not to be,
Though all man's life may seem a tragedy;
But light cares speak when mighty griefs are dumb,
The bottom is but shallow whence they come.
Your fate is but the common fate of all;
Unmingled joys to no man here befall.
Nature to each allots his proper sphere;
Fortune makes folly her peculiar care.
Custom does not often reason overrule,
And throw a cruel sunshine on a fool.
Live well, how long or short, permit to heaven,
They who forgive most shall be forgiven.
Sin may be clasped so close we cannot see its face.
Vile intercourse where virtue has not place.
Then keep each passion down, however dear;
Thou pendulum betwixt a smile and tear.
Her sensual snares let faithless Pleasure lay,
With craft and skill to ruin and betray.
Soar not too high to fall, but stoop to rise.
We masters grow of all that we despise.
O, then, renounce that impious self-esteem;
Riches have wings, and grandeur is a dream.
Think not ambition wise because 'tis brave,
The paths of glory lead but to the grave.
What is ambition? 'Tis a glorious cheat.
Only destructive to the brave and great.
What's all the gaudy glitter of a crown?
The way to bliss lies not on beds of down.
How long we live, not years, but actions, tell.
That man lives twice who lives the first life well.
Make, then, while yet ye may, your God your friend,
Whom Christians worship, yet not comprehend.
The trust that's given guard, and to yourself be just;
For live we how we may, yet die we must.

"An Ever-Admiring Reader": "Please state in your SATURDAY REVIEW where can be found the line to the effect that we (or the race) 'must rise on stepping stones of our dead selves,' and greatly oblige."

The lines our correspondent has in mind occur in the first stanza of Tennyson's "In Memoriam." They were favorites with President Garfield. The correct version of the stanza is as follows:

I held it truth with him who sings
To one clear harp in divers tones,
That men may rise on stepping-stones
Of their dead selves to higher things.

W. W. Conklin, New York: "The writer has had an argument with a friend as to the merits of two works of fiction from a literary standpoint, viz.: 'Tom Jones,' by Henry Fielding, and 'Tristram Shandy,' by the Rev. Laurence Sterne. While one has contended that the former novel is a more powerful work and written in purer diction and style, the other contends that the latter ranks higher as a literary production, &c. Will you kindly favor us with a decision on this mooted question, which decision we will consider authoritative. Your answer will be anxiously awaited in the next SATURDAY REVIEW."

"The romance of 'Tom Jones,'" said Gib-

bon in a famous passage, "that splendid picture of human manners, will outlive the palace of the Escurial and the Imperial Eagle of Austria."

C. F. Laurie, Erie, Penn.: "'Parva Domus; Magna Quies,' which the Rev. W. N. Harris inquires for in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, was written by John Stuart Blackie, Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh. The manuscript, soiled by the fingers of the compositor, was the gift of a friend, and had lain forgotten for years until rediscovered some few weeks ago. The poem, I think, first appeared in The Scotsman, Edinburgh. It is dated from Loch Baa, Mull."

PARVA DOMUS; MAGNA QUIES.

On a little grassy knoll
Beneath the huge Ben More,
Where the loch's clear amber waters
Lave the white and pretty shore,
I have built a little dwelling
Without pomp or state,
For smallness quite excelling,
But oh! the peace is great.

From the hot and dusty tumult
Of the men that rule the land,
From the pageant of the Park
And the rattle of the Strand,
From the weariness and worry
Of contention and debate,
I am sheltered, I am hidden,
And the peace is very great.

From the knocking and the ringing
Of the beggar with the sore,
Where every man is bringing
Every business to my door,
From saying yes or no
To seas of sullen fate,
I am sheltered, I am hidden,
And the peace is very great.

From the doctrine and the dogma
Of each lofty-fancied fool,
Who could take the great Creator
(If Creator he) to school,
From a thousand maggots swarming
In each quick and eager pate,
I am sheltered, I am hidden,
And the peace is very great.

From the carping and the grumbling
Of the spiteful and the small,
Who when mighty things are tumbling
Love to see the mighty fall;
From the lust of hot Reforming
In the Church and in the State,
I am sheltered, I am hidden,
And the peace is very great.

* * * * * * *

Then fare thee well great city's din,
The tumult and the throng,
For a moment, and a moment,
To myself I will belong;
In my little mountain dwelling,
With no pomp to guard my gate,
I am hidden, I am happy,
And the peace is very great.

"A. H."—"1. What is the relative importance of the two houses of Congress at the present time? 2. How does their status as to relative importance compare with what it was formerly? 3. In the event of the death of the Vice President, what provision is made for the office, or for that of President of the Senate?"

The two houses of Congress are of equal importance now, as they have been always. In the event of the death of the Vice President, the temporary President of the Senate would preside over that body, no provision being made by law for filling the office of Vice President in case of removal, death, or inability.

Max L. Heller, New York: "It is but natural that, when a poem like 'The Man with the Hoe' has gained such fame, we should greatly desire to read it. Now I have tried to get this poem for some time, but succeeded in getting only extracts and selections from it. I am sure there are many more people in the same position, therefore I ask you to print the whole of the poem 'The Man with the Hoe' in your estimable SATURDAY REVIEW. I hope you will oblige me, as well as many of my friends, in whose name I am writing."

Many requests like this have come to THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, but it is impossible to accede to them, as the poem is copyrighted. It is published in book form, along with other poems by Mr. Markham, by the Doubleday & McClure Company.

Jennie Donehoo, 46 South Main Street, Sharon, Penn.: "Please tell me where I can get the new book called 'What Women Can Earn.'"

"What Women Can Earn," by Grace H. Dodge and others, is published by the F. A. Stokes Company, 5 East Sixteenth Street, New York, at $1.

Miss Taylor, New York City: "Will you kindly inform me through THE SATURDAY REVIEW where I can obtain a book containing law forms and other facts necessary for a typewriter to know?"

"How to Study Law," by C. E. Chadman, Home Study Publishing Company, Chicago, 50 cents.

Ada Bellamy, Morristown, N. J.: "Are there any recent works on pottery?"

Edwin Atlee Barber's "Anglo-American Pottery; Old English China with American Views—a Manual for Collectors," The Clay Worker, West Chester, Penn., 1899, $2.50. R. T. H. Halsey's "New York Views on Old Blue Staffordshire Pottery" is shortly to appear in a limited edition from the publishing house of Dodd, Mead & Co.

Wanted and To Exchange.

R. A. Oakes, 64 State Street, Watertown, N. Y.: "I would like to purchase 'The Holy Bible, Translated by Julia E. Smith,' Hartford, 1876."

J. M. Leech, 346 Public Square, Nashville, Tenn.: "Will some one who has a copy of Wright's 'Life of Wolfe' and will part with it kindly let me know its condition and price?"

E. Moreau, 118 East Forty-fifth Street, New York City: "Any one willing to part with 'Five Thousand Books, an Easy Guide to Books in Every Department,' Compiled for the Ladies' Home Journal, 1895, Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Penn., may kindly communicate with me."

"G. D.," 230 West Seventieth Street, New York City: "I should like to dispose of the following: Florio's 'Montaigne,' London, 1632, folio; Florio's 'Montaigne,' Tudor translations, three volumes; Burton's 'Anatomy,' Oxford, 1651, folio; Foxe's 'Book of Martyrs,' London, large folio, (morocco;) Fielding's 'Journal of a Voyage to Lisbon,' first edition, London, 1755; 'Plutarch's Lives,' (Clough,) London, 1874, five volumes; Chapman's Homer, (Old Authors,) London, 1874, four volumes, and Cunningham & Abney's 'Pioneers of the Alps,' London, 1887, large quarto, portraits."

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